AURA Meeting–09/26/2012

Introductions

Jodi Ogden, MBA, CRA
Assistant Vice President,
Sponsored Projects Administration

SPA Website
Subrecipient vs. Vendor

Circular A-133 requires awarding entities to determine whether its an arrangement resulting from a particular award that the awarding entity makes to another organization creates a subrecipient or vendor relationship between the awarding entity and that organization.

Subrecipient vs. Vendor

Subrecipients:
- Determine who is eligible to receive financial assistance, and which specific type of federal assistance is to be distributed.
- Have its performance measured against whether it meets the objectives of the project.
- Have responsibility for programmatic decision making.
- Have responsibility for adherence to applicable program requirements.

A subrecipient uses the funds to carry out a project of the organization as compared to providing goods or services for a project of the awarding entity.

Subrecipient vs. Vendor

Vendors generally:
- Provide goods and services within normal business operations.
- Provide similar goods or services to many different entities.
- Operate in a competitive environment.
- Provide goods and services that are ancillary to the operation of the project.

A Vendor is not subject to compliance requirements of the project.
Subrecipient vs. Vendor

Conflict of Interest Update

PIs Departing UTHealth
Hot Topics

Karen Niemeier
Assistant Director, Contracts
Office of Sponsored Projects