

ANA Innovation Awards
Frequently Asked Questions

The innovation rules and criteria can be found [here](#).

1) Is a budget required at the time of submission?

- No budget is required during submission. After the award is granted, winners are required to submit a 6-month progress report that includes a detailed outline on how the funds were spent.

2) The award criteria and directions state that award money cannot be used for salary and benefits. Can it be used for indirect/Facility & Administrative (F&A) costs?

- If the award is given to an individual, indirect/F&A costs would not be applicable. If the award is given to an institution, indirect costs will be allowed.

3) Would the award go to an individual? Or our organization/institution?

- The award will go to the individual who applies, unless otherwise specified. In some instances, individuals are requesting that the award be administered by their organization/institution.

4) If it goes to our organization/institution, is there an agreement that someone would need to sign?

- If it is determined that the organization/institution will be administering the funds, then the organization/institution would sign the acceptance agreement.

5) How do I protect my innovation?

- Submitting individuals and teams must protect their own intellectual property (IP) and confidential business information (CBI). ANA and BD take no responsibility for IP or CBI protection. Consult with an attorney or facility's legal department for assistance, if needed.

6) How are winners selected?

- We utilize a double-blind peer review process. Reviewers are assigned applications and complete their reviews independently online during a preschedule time period. All reviewers are screened for their expertise and/or experience in the innovation space. Final decisions will be made by the ANA Innovation Council.

7) How does ANA ensure winners follow the rules of the ANA Innovation Awards?

- Each representative applying must electronically sign the ANA Innovation Awards submission form, which will constitute his or her agreement to be bound by the rules of the ANA Innovation Awards.

How to Prepare an Annotated Bibliography

What is an Annotated Bibliography?

An annotated bibliography is a list of citations to books, articles, and documents. Each citation is followed by a brief (≤ 150 words) descriptive and evaluative paragraph, the annotation. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources cited.

The Process:

- Locate and record citations to books, periodicals, and documents that may contain useful information and ideas on your topic. Briefly examine and review the actual items. Then chose those works that provide a variety of perspectives on your topic.
- Cite the book, article or document using the appropriate style.
- Write a concise annotation that summarized the central theme and scope of the book or article. Include one or more sentences that:
 - a) Evaluate the authority or background of the author
 - b) Comment on the intended audience
 - c) Compare or contrast this work with another you have cited or
 - d) Explain how this work illuminates your innovation topic

Example:

This example uses APA style (Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 7th edition, 2019) for a journal citation:

Waite, L., Goldschneider, F., & Witsberger, C. (1986). Nonfamily living and the erosion of traditional family orientations among young adults. *American Sociological Review*, 51, 541-554.

The authors, researchers at the Rand Corporation and Brown University, use data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Women and Young Men to test their hypothesis that nonfamily living by young adults alters their attitudes, values, plans and expectations, moving them away from their traditional sex roles. They find their hypothesis strongly supported in young females, while the effects were fewer in studies of young males. Increasing the time away from parents before marrying increased individualism, self-sufficiency, and changes in attitudes about families. In contrast, an earlier study by Williams cited below shows no significant gender differences in sex role attitudes as a result of nonfamily living.

Additional information can be found at <https://guides.library.cornell.edu/annotatedbibliography/home>

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