

### Chapter 1 : The Three Strike Law in Texas: Research Paper Examples - A Research Guide for Students

*Texas Tech has policies and procedures in place to manage the results and knowledge generated by research. All equipment and supplies purchased with project funds are the property of Texas Tech unless award documents state title vests with the federal government.*

Research Agreement A research agreement is a legal document detailing the obligations of two or more parties over the course of a research or services project. It typically has specific deliverables and milestones to be met and dictates how the contracting parties will interact with each other, including payment, and from time-to-time, other issues such as publicity, confidentiality, publication and ownership of intellectual property including academic and other copyrights, and inventions or patents, and options to license the intellectual property arising from the research. Agreements may be called by a variety of names, such as sponsored research agreement, contract for services, sub-award, or letter agreement. The University of Texas at Arlington, rather than a UTA principal investigator PI, is the responsible contracting party in relation to formal agreements. This means all contracts must be negotiated, reviewed and accepted by the institution rather than by individual faculty. Each agreement comes with terms and conditions which must be thoroughly reviewed prior to acceptance. While UTA policy and State law give general direction regarding acceptable terms, the nature of the proposed project and sponsor type will ultimately determine how an agreement is written and which office can approve and sign it. The University of Texas at Arlington has adopted multiple standard research agreement formats that are consistent with applicable state law, and with national standards, such as those developed by the University-Industry Demonstration Partnership [www.uta.edu/industry](http://www.uta.edu/industry). An SRA may be supported by funding from for-profit sources e. Subcontract Agreement A subcontract agreement is entered into with another entity for the performance of work that is directly related to the furtherance enhancement of the scope of work of a sponsored research project awarded to a prime entity. Sometimes UT Arlington is the awardee and uses subcontractors, and sometimes UTA is a subcontractor to another entity, such as another University or a for-profit entity. Project Services Agreement e. It is particularly useful where the University anticipates no IP or copyright, and intends to make no claim of ownership in data or other results generated under this agreement, and there is no academic publication expected. MTAs describe the terms under which UT Arlington researchers and outside researchers can share and work with materials, typically for research or evaluation purposes. Intellectual property rights can be endangered if materials are exchanged or used without a proper MTA. There are some standard forms UTA has created or agrees with. We encourage this form to be used between academic institutions whenever possible. Other UT Arlington MTA templates and language exist for transfers between us and non-profit organizations or academic institutions, and transfers to and from for-profit organizations. General Memorandum of Understanding An MOU is for use by the Provost and other departments involved in a research project, when entering into an agreement for what are typically non-binding affiliations or collaborations, or where no money changes hands and each party pays its own costs in an affiliation or collaboration. No matter its title, an NDA is a binding agreement, commonly used when two or more parties wish to enter into initial discussions about specific confidential processes, methods or technology, to consider a potential, future relationship, and to agree to restrict the usage and additional disclosure of the shared information, knowledge, or materials. Facilities Use Agreement A Facilities Use Agreement is specifically drafted for use by UT Arlington departments and colleges to permit paying sponsors to use University facilities for money or as part of a defined grant or sponsorship. The relationship must be approved by a department chair minimally sometimes a department requires other approvals also, such as its dean, and is ultimately signed by Office of Campus Operations. Independent Contractor Agreement, Consulting Agreement An Independent Contractor Agreement or Consulting Agreement is used by UT Arlington departments and other units such as a cost center to contract with outside parties and individuals for a wide range of independent contractor services. This typically includes short term projects or assignments for a particular need as part of a specific research project, including hiring individual contractors. Patent License Agreement A License Agreement grants to a third party the right to develop and commercialize UT Arlington

proprietary technology in exchange for the payment of royalties, licensing fees and expenses to UT Arlington. The technology to which the third party obtains rights is nearly always patented or patent pending, but rights granted can include trade secrets and know-how.

### Chapter 2 : Researcher's Guide | UT Dallas Research

*The Guide to Commercialization describes key elements of the commercialization process and the teams and individuals involved in this process.*

Guide to Research End of the Project Once funding for a project ends, the principal investigator PI is required to submit any final technical reports that may be required by the sponsor. You are not required to supply this report to the Office of Research Services ORS , but a copy for the files is appreciated. The fiscal closeout of the award will be coordinated by Accounting Services AS. A PI will receive preliminary notifications of ending awards from AS, which includes a helpful checklist of items for consideration. The PI should review the preliminary document to ensure accurate reporting of project expenses. Research Outcomes Texas Tech has policies and procedures in place to manage the results and knowledge generated by research. All equipment and supplies purchased with project funds are the property of Texas Tech unless award documents state title vests with the federal government. All data, computer programs, culture collections, etc. Data Rights Original data produced by the research project are owned by the university. This includes any information recorded in any form by the researcher or anyone working on the project, technical data, software code, flow charts, laboratory books, DNA sequences, viruses, cell lines, etc. The PI, along with the university, is responsible for the retention and appropriate dissemination of the data. The project sponsor also may have an impact on what is done with the data. While the university owns the data, the PI has the right to publish the data and is encouraged to do so by the university. The PI is responsible for knowing if the funding agreement with the sponsor has any limits on or special requirements for publication. If patent protection is sought, this could result in a slight delay in publication. Intellectual Property All federal contracts and all National Institutes of Health grants require a discoveries and inventions report at the end of the project period, regardless of whether any discovery has been disclosed or an invention filed. The report must be submitted on behalf of Texas Tech University. AS will assist with completing the report and will submit required forms. Please contact Accounting Services at ora.ttu. Intellectual property is intangible property such as ideas, expressions, formulas, or any other creation of the mind. Intellectual property, like tangible real or personal property, may be bought, sold, or leased. All patents and some copyrighted material resulting from research conducted by faculty, staff and students, belongs to the university. While the Texas Tech University System has an ownership interest in intellectual property, the individual researcher can profit according to a schedule of royalty payments established by Texas Tech Operating Policy It is advised that a researcher meet with ORC several months prior to public disclosure in a journal article or conference presentation to prevent loss of potential patent rights. Financial Closeout Accounting Services facilitates the financial closeout of sponsored projects in the Banner Finance system, the submission of all final non-technical reports, and final accounts receivable collections with external sponsors. Investigators should complete the closeout checklist which assists with a final administrative review of overall project expenses.

### Chapter 3 : Using FrogScholar - Dance Research Guide - LibGuides at Texas Christian University

*Trace your Texas ancestors with the advice and resources in our State Research Guide! This four-page download includes: a how-to article detailing Texas' history and records, with helpful advice on tracking your family there.*

The law works in a scheme such that the second strike after the first one is more severe, and the third one is the severest. It is constitutional and has been integrated in many States in the USA, presently, 28 states have adopted it. Moreover, the law is meant to keep the public from the criminals who are used to multiple criminal activities. The criminals likely to re-offend are henceforth, retained in the prison, consequently, separating them from the innocent citizen. This paper will analyze the Three Strike Laws in Texas, from both the support and critics. In Texas, the law is purposed to incarcerate the criminals who repeat offences, for long periods. The name Three Strikes is derived from the baseball games. The local government of Texas has adopted the law such that, the most severe punishment which is the third strike means a minimum imprisonment of 25 years and above Adcock and Juli Besides, the law applies to those criminal activities that cause harm to people like rape cases and stealing by violence. Also, in Texas the law has been extended to include the drug dealers, and the shoplifters too, whose criminal activities do not harm. This inclusion means that the laws have been extended as a means of mitigating the two criminal activities, drug peddling and shoplifting, which have lately hit the state by force. A lawyer keenly scrutinizes the offences that have been committed by the suspect since they were kids, juvenile case inclusive and by so doing, they are able to decide on the actions to take against the clients. After a thorough evaluation, the lawyer will decide the stand to take at the defensive table when facing the prosecutor Better and Shirley Consequently, if the lawyer is convicted that their client deserves the strikes, they can only negotiate with the prosecutor from only the three applicable punishments, but cannot request for a different punishment apart from the stipulated ones. The law, however, has been considered controversial by many citizens because of the grounds used in decision making during prosecution. The first criminal activity committed is enough to qualify someone to get into the records of The Three Law, which means any other crime in future will be judged from the first one. For the second strike to apply, one does not have to commit a strikable offence, and the same case applies to the third strike. For example, someone can get imprisoned for 25 years for stealing video tapes if the law is applying to the individual, and another victim of the same offense imprisoned for 6 months for the same offence The Debatatabase Book 7. As a result, the law has had a lot of criticism from the citizens, especially those who have been victims. For example in California, the laws were challenged being considered as violation of rights in accordance to the constitution whereby, Andrade V Lockyer asserted that the Eighth Amendment was being violated Henschen et al Another criticism that has faced the three strike laws in the Texas state is that it is claimed to be boosting racism. For the support of this point, the critics have argued that Judges discriminate against some races in that one could suffer under the three strike law, but for the same offence the colleague is set free from the law Henschen et al. The same case was found to affect North Carolina and Tennessee, and therefore, the allegations are under investigation. Having difficulties with choosing your research topic? The deadlines are pressing and you have no time to handle all your academic assignments? Get help from experienced and well-trained writers holding a college or a PhD degree! We also offer proofreading and essay writing service. Click the button to proceed!

### Chapter 4 : Guide to Commercialization | Research | Baylor College of Medicine | Houston, Texas

*Hello! Welcome to the General Engineering research guide at the UT Tyler library. This guide is designed to inform the UT Tyler Community about resources for studies in all aspects of engineering.*

The University retains the right to publish all work done under sponsored projects and Principal Investigators are encouraged to use all appropriate channels to disseminate the results of their work. In all cases, the final decision to publish rests with the University. Cost Of Research The University expects external sponsors to pay the actual costs of conducting the sponsored project. These costs include both the direct and the indirect also know as facilities and administrative cost obligations incurred by the University in the conduct of a project. The direct costs, that is, those costs that are clearly identified with and benefit a specific research project, include salaries, fringe benefits, equipment, supplies, travel, and other expenses. Each sponsored project is expected to pay its proportional share of these research infrastructure costs. This payment is based on the facilities and administrative cost rate that is negotiated annually or multiple years between the University and the U. Department of Health and Human Services. All research project budgets should include facilities and administrative costs as determined by this federally negotiated facilities and administrative cost rate. Exceptions to this policy may be considered if the sponsor has an established, written policy applicable to all potential proposers which deviates from these rates. All deviations are subject to UTD administrative approval in advance. Conflict Of Interest This policy is established to comply with the regulations of the Public Health Service PHS and the National Science Foundation NSF , and the responsibility of The University of Texas at Dallas UTD to promote objectivity in research by requiring that an employee of the University who applies for grants or cooperative agreements from the federal government for research, educational activities, or otherwise submits a proposal for sponsored research funding from any entity ensures that there is no reasonable expectation that the design, conduct, and reporting of research will be biased by any Significant Financial Interest of an Investigator responsible for the research or other educational activity. Researchers must have an approved, current, signed Conflict of Interest Form on file with OSP before a proposal can be processed. The policy may be found at the following site: Additional information regarding the process of invention disclosure is available through the Committee. Negotiations with sponsors relating to intellectual property matters are the responsibility of the Office of Sponsored Projects and the University of Texas System as appropriate. Licensing agreements for the technology are handled by the Office of Technology Commercialization. Research Integrity Scholars and research personnel of the University are expected to adhere to the highest ethical standards for all research and scholarly work. It is the responsibility of every research investigator to maintain the integrity of research projects by keeping accurate, permanent, and auditable records of all experimental protocols, data, and findings. Misconduct in science and other scholarly activities is absolutely incompatible with the standards of the University and all allegations of such behavior will be handled promptly.

### Chapter 5 : Guide to Agreement Types - Research Administration - UT Arlington

*Texas A&M University Libraries Research Guides. Research Guides. University Libraries Research Guides Subjects Subjects. Toggle navigation. 41 SUBJECTS. Guide.*

### Chapter 6 : Subjects - Research Guides at Texas A&M University

*Guide to Texas Grasses is a comprehensive treatment of Texas grasses meant to assist students, botanists, ecologists, agronomists, range scientists, naturalists, researchers, extension agents, and others who work with or are interested in these important plants.*

### Chapter 7 : Legislative Reference Library | Legislation | Legislative History and Intent

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*The Guide to Law Online contains a selection of Texas legal, judicial, and governmental sources accessible through the Internet | Links provide access to primary documents, legal commentary, and general government information about specific jurisdictions and topics.*

### Chapter 8 : End of the Project | Guide to Research | Resources for Researchers | Research Home | TTU

*The Center for Archaeological Research Publications Collection includes linear feet of printed publications and more than digitized publications created by the University of Texas at San Antonio's Center for Archaeological Research between*

### Chapter 9 : Guide to the Reginald Moore Sugar Land Convict Leasing System research collection, MS

*The contention over the legalization of marijuana is one that is bound to stay for a long time, the varying state laws across the united states has seen over 22 states amend the law to allow the use of medical marijuana by some cancer patient.*