establish quality management systems to ensure data integrity and subject protection.

**Single IRB and the CTSI: Liaison Model for the IRB Reliance Process**
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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Navigating the NIH Single IRB Policy has been challenging for investigators, study teams, and Human Research Protection Programs (HRPP). In response, the Indiana Clinical and Translational Sciences Institute (CTSI) created an innovative Single IRB Project Manager role (sIRB PM), uniquely placed within the Indiana CTSI. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The Single IRB Project Manager role was created in 2018 by the Indiana CTSI in response to the NIH Single IRB Policy for Multi-Site Research. The role of the sIRB PM is to serve as a liaison between the Indiana University HRPP, lead site, coordinating center, and participating sites when Indiana University serves as the Single IRB. This model has proven useful to both the IRB and lead site, notably in the following ways:

- **At study start-up,** the sIRB PM can handle complicated communications among sites and the IRB at the same time the lead site is responsible for many other administrative tasks related to start-up. By absorbing the workload of IRB approval for multiple sites, the sIRB PM provides the lead site more capacity to handle other essential tasks.
- **The sIRB PM translates** new terminology and facilitates processes that are new for sites.

RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Early assessment of this program is predominantly positive. The sIRB PM currently supports 24 external sites. In an NIA-funded 13 site study, all sites were added within 9 months of initial IRB approval of the protocol. This role fills a gap that benefits:

- **IRB staff** by allowing them to fulfill their duties of screening and review while leaving some of the reliance organization to the sIRBPM.
- **Lead PI** by allowing them to focus on conducting the research instead of many other administrative tasks required for single IRB review.
- **Participating sites** by having a liaison to enter their amendments and reportable events into an otherwise closed IRB software system.
- **All parties** by having the sIRB PM manage document organization, storage, and distribution study-wide.

DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: The CTSI sIRB PM role effectively shifts administrative work caused by the sIRB mandate by merging research coordinator experience with regulatory experience while building upon an existing strong relationship with the HRPP. Future focus is on process education, standardizing pricing structure, and ensuring sufficient budget support in grants.

**Team Science**

**A Content Analysis of CTSA Websites: The Identification and Evaluation of CTSA Program Hub Website Content Standards for Knowledge Management of NCATS CTSA Program Goals and Initiatives**
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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Introduction: Between 2014 and 2019 the National Institute of Health (NIH) through the National Center for the Advancement of Translational Science (NCATS) has awarded
A TL1 Team Approach to Identify Factors Affecting Rural Tobacco Users’ Participation in Research and Quitting Tobacco Use

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Guided by the health belief model and social identity theory, we aim to identify socio-cultural and psychological factors that influence rural tobacco users a) participation in research and b) quitting tobacco use. We also explore how citizen scientists are perceived as disseminators of messages. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: In Phase I of this multi-stage project, we are conducting in-depth interviews with approximately 30 tobacco users. Interviews are on-going, and have been conducted with 16 participants thus far from four rural counties in Florida. The interview consists of semi-structured questions and multiple validated questionnaires. Specifically, we ask a series of questions about participants’ barriers to participating in research, tobacco use history, and internet use and message preferences. Additionally, we include questionnaires on participants’ substance use, nicotine dependence, motivation to quit, and willingness to participate in research studies. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Initial findings suggest that rural tobacco users have an overall positive perception of research, and many choose to participate in research for altruistic reasons (i.e., they want to help others). Further, participants noted described feeling stigmatized due to their tobacco use. Although most began smoking to fit in with their community, many now feel on the outs. Participants also reported logistical barriers to participating in research, including lack of transportation. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Findings can inform the development of recruitment materials to resonate with rural adults, including by emphasizing the collective potential to help by participating. This interdisciplinary highlights areas for collaboration to enhance the reach of health education and public health messages.