

Role of the Sponsored Programs Office

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Government / University Partnership

Goal: to generate knowledge as well as educate the next generation of scientists and engineers

- 1777 – direct administration of education programs, including teaching mathematics and military sciences
 - 1867 DOEd
- 1787 - Endowment of public lands to public institutions of higher education
 - Morrill Act of 1862 - at least one college in each state adapting to the needs of agriculture and industry, and military science
 - 30,000 per senator and rep in Congress
- 1800 – first federal appropriation for books – Library of Congress
- 1937 – National Cancer Institute Act – public service fellowships

Government / University Partnership

1928 - Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautical Lab
Founded (Private funded)

1940 - Radiation Laboratory at MIT (RadLab)

1945 - Vannevar Bush's 1945 report to President
Roosevelt *Science—The Endless Frontier*

Basis for the establishment of the National Science
Foundation in 1947

OSPs Nationally

- Your OSP is probably involved in national organizations:
 - Influencing federal research policy - Council on Governmental Relations (COGR)
 - Educational associations like the National Council of University Research Associates (NCURA) and the Society of Research Administrators (SRA)
 - Research institutions partnering with federal agencies to discuss issues - Federal Demonstration Partnership (FDP) (standard research terms and conditions)

FY 10 Federal Agency Research Appropriations

Agency	Funding (in Millions)
HHS	30,427
DOD (6.1-6.3 + Medical)	14,801
NASA	11,066
NSF	5,188
DOE - Office of Science	4,431
USDA	2,606
DOC (NOAA, NIST)	1,297
DHS	1,166
EPA	594
DOEd	365

ARRA Funding

Agency	Funding (in Millions)
HHS	9,500
NASA	400
NSF	3,000
DOE - Office of Science	2,000
Other (USG, DOD, USDA)	616
DOC (NOAA, NIST)	1,200

OSP Mission and Functions

- Typically - We work with researchers, faculty, and local research administrators to propose, win and steward sponsored research funding consistent with the mission of the university and the requirements of the sponsor
- Functions include:
 - Review and approval of proposals to sponsors / agencies
 - Negotiation of awards with the sponsor
 - Review award terms with the PI / local managing unit
 - Assistance with management of awards through the life of the award
 - Closeout of the award – technical, patent, property and financial reporting

Funding Opportunities

- Community of Science
- Newsletters
- Sponsors websites
- Resources in your department
- Numerous other websites

Preparing and Submitting Proposals

- Local research administrator is key
- Your OSP rep for questions, review and submission of the proposal
- Special approvals – cost sharing, overhead issues, conflicts of interest, research subjects, EHS and biosafety reviews, stem cell approvals, export controls, limits on the number of proposals that can be submitted, international research activities

Negotiating Awards

- Contract arrangements with sponsors
 - Intellectual Property (who owns, access to background IP, caps on royalties, option periods)
 - Publication delays and limits on who can have access to the research or results (a.k.a. troublesome clauses)
 - Warranties and liabilities (research is on a “best efforts basis”)
 - Use of names, payments in advance, governing law

Setting up and Managing Awards

- PIs and departments must be aware of unusual terms and conditions
- Multiple accounts for multiple PIs - simplifies
- Oversight of appointments and purchasing
- Need for prior approvals through the life of the award (change in the direction or work scope, substantial re-programming of costs, new subawards, reduction of effort, being away from the project for 3 months or more) all usually require the approval of the sponsor.
- Keeping the sponsor informed – progress reports

Closing out Awards

- Wrapping up the work, applying for continuation funding when possible
- Closing out subawards
- Preparing final reports (technical, property, patent, financial)

The MIT Quick Guide for PIs **10** essentials every principal investigator should know

- http://web.mit.edu/osp/www/PI_top10.pdf