
From: Joichi Ito [REDACTED]
Sent: 7/7/2017 12:05:21 PM
To: Jeffrey Epstein [jeevacation@gmail.com]
Subject: Fwd: A message on the Trump Administration Proposal on Indirect Costs
Attachments: dkkolnphoaemodnh.png

Importance: High

FYI

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Maria T. Zuber" <[REDACTED]>
Subject: A message on the Trump Administration Proposal on Indirect Costs
Date: July 6, 2017 at 12:27:05 PM EDT
To: all-research@mit.edu
Cc: Suzanne Pettit <[REDACTED]>, Paul Schierenbeck <[REDACTED]>
Reply-To: [REDACTED]



Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Martin A. Schmidt, Provost
Maria T. Zuber, Vice President for Research

Dear colleagues,

We are writing to alert you to an issue that threatens all of MIT's federally funded research activities but that is often underappreciated. We're referring to the Trump Administration's proposal to put a 10 percent cap on indirect cost reimbursements to universities by the National Institutes of Health – an idea that is already beginning to be talked about for other federal agencies as well.

An article explaining indirect costs and why they are important to MIT can be found in the most recent Faculty Newsletter: <http://web.mit.edu/fnl/volume/295/zuber.html>.

The Administration's proposed cuts to federal R&D agency budgets have rightly been met with consternation on campus. The indirect cost cap proposal is actually an even graver danger because it is easier for the government to institute, and it would do far-reaching damage that is harder to reverse. We need faculty and research staff to understand the devastating effects that capping indirect cost would cause to MIT and other research institutions.

The indirect cost cap is easier to implement than a cut to the budget because the Administration can act unilaterally without Congressional approval. The proposed agency budget cuts are already running into strong headwinds on both sides of the aisle in Congress, and they cannot move forward without 60 votes in the U.S. Senate. The indirect cost cap, by contrast, does not attract the same level of attention because it is not well understood, and the Administration can simply impose a cap – at a single agency, or at all of them (since indirect cost reimbursement is fairly uniform across the government now).

What would a 10 percent cap mean for MIT? A 10 percent cap on all federal agencies would cost MIT around \$100 million a year. To put that in context, the financial crisis of 2008, where we saw a significant decline in endowment, required us to reduce spending by this same order of magnitude. Fortunately, the recovery of the endowment was relatively quick, and we were able to recoup some of that loss. In this case, the 10 percent cap is unlikely to be altered in the foreseeable future. Since this is a recurring cost, attempting to

recover this in the future through endowment payout would require on the order of an additional \$2B in endowment. These indirect cost funds partially reimburse MIT for upkeep of research buildings and equipment, and literally keeping the lights and heating and cooling systems on. A portion of the money also pays administrative costs required to implement federal regulations and to provide staff who help apply for and monitor federal grants.

A cap on indirect costs would directly affect research and researchers. If MIT failed to receive the federal funds needed to operate research infrastructure, we would need to limit the number of federal grants that the Institute accepts. It would be necessary to introduce a process analogous to under-recovery of foundation proposals to identify the indirect costs to support each federal grant. While we would seek other ways to raise revenues, we would also need to cut other expenditures (e.g., through layoffs, salary freezes, etc.), reduce the use of research facilities to cut operating costs, and/or to allow facilities to deteriorate. All of our peer institutions are considering similar steps. In short, a cut to indirect costs is a cut to research funding. And it's a cut that's more difficult to handle than a decision by a federal agency not to fund a particular project in a given year.

The percentage of federal research funding that goes to indirect costs has remained relatively steady for decades, and there has been a federal cap on administrative costs since the 1990s. The Administration may hope that a proposed cap on indirect costs is seen as mitigating the impact of their proposed 22% reduction of the NIH budget. Although it may obscure this impact, in reality it will worsen it. The Administration is claiming that a cut to indirect costs will not cut research, but in truth without indirect cost recovery, academic institutions, including MIT, will not be able to afford to support current levels of federal grants.

The MIT administration is working on this matter with the urgency that it deserves. Let us be clear that no one on campus should be blasé or unconcerned about the proposal to cap indirect costs. Capping these costs will negatively impact every researcher at MIT.

Please let us know if you have any questions or comments. We will keep you informed as this situation evolves.

Sincerely,

Martin A. Schmidt
Maria T. Zuber