# NIH GUIDE

## for **GRANTS**

### and CONTRACTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

No. 11, September 17, 1971

Sources Sought for Contract on Effects of Environmental Components on Reproduction and Ontogenesis

ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), as part of a program directed toward identification of the effects of selected environmental components (e.g., chemicals, including drugs, and physical factors) on the processes of reproduction and ontogenesis is seeking potential contractors who are qualified and interested in performing rigorously-defined studies directly related to determination of teratogenic potential in animals, of such components, alone and in certain selected combinations, related in part to known or postulated problems.

Certain selected components will be studied for species differences in teratogenic effects, and for the possible relations of these differences to metabolism, distribution, excretion, etc. of the teratogen by the exposed animals, fetuses, etc. The identification and distribution of certain potent chemical teratogens and their metabolites will be sought in pregnant and lactating animals and their offspring. Data collected will also include the usual gross indices of toxicity and teratology—maternal and fetal weight gain, incidence of gross, visceral, and skeletal abnormalities in offspring, etc. The possibility of delayed expression of adverse effects may be evaluated postnatally for a few selected components (chemicals or physical factors).

It is anticipated that the nature of the effort in question will require a very high degree of technical and scientific collaboration between the contractor and the NIEHS scientific staff. Proximity to the Research Triangle Park will be advantageous.

Respondents should demonstrate their competence to undertake the evaluation of diverse components for effects on mammalian reproduction (including special emphasis on teratology produced by chemicals and combinations of chemicals with other agents). The resume should include the organizational structure, a

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description of available facilities and pertinent technical expertise, and the qualifications of the professional personnel who would be members of the research team. The latter should include individuals with doctoral level degrees in embryology, pharmacology, and toxicology. It would be desirable if such individuals had extensive experience in teratologic evaluations. The relatedness of research experience to studies in teratology and reproduction should be detailed for all the principal members of the research team. This synopsis is not a request for a proposal.

Expression of interest must relate to the scope of the area outlined above. Compilation of organizational reports, C.V.'s, and general expression of capabilities alone will not suffice. Only those sources deemed to be fully qualified to carry out the scientific project of interest to NIEHS will be considered when proposals are solicited. Other respondents will not be notified of the results of evaluation.

Five copies of the resume of experience and capabilities should be submitted to:

Executive Officer National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences P.O. Box 12233 Research Triangle Park, N. C. 27709

before close of business on October 5, 1971.

#### BASIC AGREEMENTS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH UNIVERSITY CONTRACTORS

ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Institutes of Health is initiating the establishment of Basic Agreements with universities having multiple research contracts.

The Basic Agreement is a master contract entered into between NIH and the university that prescribes terms and conditions uniformly applicable to all NIH research contracts with the university. Individual projects are funded as Task Orders which are automatically incorporated into and made a part of the Basic Agreement. Each Task Order is actually a separate contractual arrangement and will, accordingly, include some special provisions tailored to the requirements of the particular project. However, general contract terms and conditions will be governed by the provisions of the Basic Agreement. Thus, the Basic Agreement reflects the ground rules underlying the collaborative arrangement between NIH and the university. It does not, however, represent a commitment by NIH to make future awards.

A strong feature of the Basic Agreement program will be the ultimate implementation of the principal terms and conditions of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-101. The use of Basic Agreements will reduce paperwork, facilitate placement and execution of awards, and assure consistency in the administration of research contracts with universities. The uniformity of approach achieved through the use of Basic Agreements will be particularly beneficial in those cases where educational institutions receive awards from several sponsoring institutes.

It is anticipated that every university having multiple research contract awards with NIH will eventually be covered by a Basic Agreement.

#### COLLABORATIVE (CONTRACT) PROGRAMS IN ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY - CHRONIC UREMIA RESEARCH, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASES

The Artificial Kidney - Chronic Uremia Program was established by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (NIAMD) in the fall of 1965 with funds earmarked by Congress for a target-oriented, planned program of research and development in chronic uremia, dialysis, and the artificial kidney. The main thrust of this program is achieved through contracts placed with universities, non-profit research laboratories, and industrial concerns. Currently seventy contracts are in effect for carefully selected research and development program elements. Research contract applications to the Artificial Kidney - Chronic Uremia Program are reviewed for scientific merit and program relevance by two levels of peer review in a manner similar to the double peer review which characterizes NIH's extramural research grant operation.

High priorities have been given to studies seeking (a) improvements in permanently implanted cannulas, through which patients are attached to artificial kidneys, (b) better dialysis membranes, (c) isolation and identification of currently unknown toxic factors in uremia, (d) new, compact dialyzers and whole artificial kidney systems that perform more effectively than those now available and that are characterized by low initial and operating costs, and (e) elucidation of the basic causes for undesirable symptoms frequently found in patients maintained by repeated dialysis. The latter include anemia, peripheral neurological damage, and other disorders, such as pseudo-gout, secondary hyperparathyroidism, skeletal demineralization with a tendency to decalcification of bone, fractures from minor stresses, and calcium deposition in joints and in tissues throughout the body. As increasing numbers of patients are being maintained on life-saving dialytic treatment longer, the long-range clinical problems are becoming of increasing importance. In each of these high priority areas significant progress is being reported.

At present, about 3,300 persons in the United States are being kept alive by maintenance treatments with the artificial kidney, while about 7,500 patients who are suitable candidates for artificial kidney therapy or for renal transplants each year reach a stage where their own kidneys no longer can support them. The NIAMD Artificial Kidney - Chronic Uremia Program is one of the major efforts to close the gap between the need for life-saving measures and their availability to all in need.

Any inquiries concerning research contracts in this area should be addressed to:

Dr. Robert J. Wineman
Assistant Chief, Artificial Kidney Program
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20014
Telephone: (301) 496-4881 IDS Code 14)

## "STUDENT UNREST" PROVISIONS OF HEW APPROPRIATION ACTS

#### **POLICY**

- 1. The substance of the "Notice to All Institutions of Higher Education \* \* \* \*," October 23, 1970, from HEW Secretary Richardson which was published as a part of NIH GRANTS POLICY GUIDE NO. 4, December 1, 1970, is continued in effect by the provisions of Section 407, Title IV--General Provisions--Public Law 92-80, August 10, 1971.
- 2. Section 407 is quoted below for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Sec. 407. No part of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to provide a loan, guarantee of a loan, a grant, the salary of or any remuneration whatever to any individual applying for admission, attending, employed by, teaching at, or doing research at an institution of higher education who has engaged in conduct on or after August 1, 1969, which involves the use of (or the assistance to others in the use of) force or the threat of force or the seizure of property under the control of an institution of higher education, to require or prevent the availability of certain curriculum, or to prevent the faculty, administrative officials, or students in such institution from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies at such institution."

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Building 1, Room 118
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