Research expenditures from externally funded projects constitute one metric among many for evaluating faculty research productivity. Total annual research expenditures are reported by OU and other universities to the National Science Foundation and are used for a variety of purposes, including Carnegie Foundation research classifications, American Association of Universities membership, and U.S. News college rankings.

For this issue of Research Highlights, we’ve compiled five-year and ten-year data on individual faculty research expenditures, represented in both tables and charts. The amounts listed are direct cost expenditures and do not include indirect costs. Also, these numbers are based on internal credit that funded investigators assigned themselves when grant proposals were routed. For many grants with multiple investigators, internal credit for funding is divided and shared among the faculty involved. Thus, the OU faculty in these rankings actually generated larger amounts of external funding when indirect costs and internal credit for direct cost expenditures shared with other faculty investigators are taken into account.

Thanks to Dr. Morris Foster, Deborah Marsh, and Darin Nei for providing the data, charts, graphs, and information for this issue.
Dr. Peter Lamb is New Zealand born and father of two. Among his many professional accomplishments, Dr. Lamb is a George Lynn Cross Professor of Meteorology, American Meteorological Society Fellow, Editor of *Meteorological Monographs*, and 1996 winner of the Oklahoma Regents’ Award for Superior Accomplishment in Research and Creative Activity.

**Dr. Peter Lamb, Director of CIMMS**

The Cooperative Institute for Mesoscale Meteorological Studies, led by Dr. Peter Lamb, is a research organization created in 1978 by a cooperative agreement between the University of Oklahoma and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. CIMMS promotes collaborative research between NOAA and OU scientists on problems of mutual interest to improve basic understanding of mesoscale meteorological phenomena, weather radar, and regional climate to help produce better forecasts and warnings that save lives and property. CIMMS research contributes to the NOAA mission through improvement of the observation, analysis, understanding, and prediction of weather elements and systems and climate anomalies ranging in size from cloud nuclei to multi-state areas.

Through Dr. Lamb’s leadership, CIMMS funding has been an important part of OU’s ten-year growth in research expenditures. Because CIMMS funding comes through the cooperative agreement with NOAA, we’ve chosen to highlight it separately from external funding generated by other OU faculty.