

ESPP Funding Opportunities: May 1, 2015

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS and RECENT GRADUATES

Bureau of Land Management NLCS Research and Interns

This project will provide undergraduate and graduate students with the opportunity to learn about resource management and public lands in western Colorado. Utilizing students in these projects will increase the BLM's ability to monitor project outcomes and perform needed research, outreach, and other work related to NLCS units and surrounding public lands.

June 20, 2015

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FACULTY

Endangered Ecosystem - Northern Tanzania (EENT) RFA-621-15-000004

The United States Government, as represented by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission in Tanzania, is seeking applications (proposals for assistance funding) from all eligible organizations for assistance award to implement a five year activity entitled "Endangered Ecosystem – Northern Tanzania (EENT) ". The purpose of the EENT is to strengthen landscape scale conservation in the northern geographical landscape of Tanzania.

May 29, 2015

White-Nose Syndrome Research 2015 F15AS00188

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is pleased to announce the availability of research funding in 2015 to investigate issues related directly to the management of white-nose syndrome (WNS). This opportunity is open to non-governmental, university, and private researchers, as well as State, Federal, and Tribal agency personnel. For information on WNS and currently funded projects, please see: <http://www.whitenosesyndrome.org/> As of April 10, 2015, WNS or evidence of the fungus *Pseudogymnoascus destructans* (Pd) has been reported from at least one location in 28 states and five Canadian provinces in North America: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec. Seven North American and eleven European species of bats have been confirmed with WNS and additional five North American and two European species have been detected carrying Pd. Surveys in affected areas continue to reveal population declines associated with the disease, and evidence to date suggests that affected bat species are not likely to stabilize or recover in the immediate future. The Service has targeted up to \$1.5 million for an open funding opportunity in 2015 to investigate high priority questions about WNS that will improve our ability to manage the disease and conserve affected bats. Available funds are

from internally directed Fiscal Year 2015 funds.

June 18, 2015

Combating Air Pollution in North India NDRFP15-05

A report by World Health Organization in 2014 stated that New Delhi has the most polluted air in the world. The same list states a number of other cities in North India are amongst the 30 cities with the worst air pollution in the world, i.e. Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jalandhar, Lucknow, Agra, Ludhiana, Khanna, and Jodhpur. Air pollution has serious health effects for India's communities, as studies show that high levels of air pollution lead to declines in life expectancy. High levels of air pollution also have consequences for the business climate in North India, as foreign companies are wary of placing their personnel in cities with high air pollution and tourists are dissuaded from traveling there. To help address this issue, the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi invites program proposals for a series of workshops focused on air quality issues in North India. Through these workshops, the U.S. Embassy seeks to connect American air quality experts with local stakeholders so as to share insights and best practices in the campaign to reduce air pollution in North India. The workshops will be held in New Delhi and three to four other North Indian cities, and will engage communities and help Indian stakeholders to develop recommendations on how to improve the air quality situation in North India. These workshops should include participation by local policymakers, advocates, experts, and community members. The ideal program would also involve outreach to the local business community so that it can understand how the air pollution problem affects their interests.

June 22, 2015

[RESTORE Act Centers of Excellence Research Grants Program GR-RCE-15-002](#)

Under the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act), Subtitle F of P.L. 112-141, the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund was established in the Treasury of the United States. Eighty percent of the civil penalties paid after July 6, 2012, under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in connection with the Deepwater Horizon oil spill will be deposited into the Trust Fund and invested. The RESTORE Act created five components through which funds will be disbursed. Treasury is publishing multiple funding opportunity notices as part of the RESTORE Act. This announcement applies only to the Centers of Excellence Research Grants Program. Trust Fund amounts are available to establish one or more Centers of Excellence through competitive subawards to nongovernmental entities, including institutions of higher education. Funds may be used by those Centers of Excellence to conduct research only on the Gulf Coast region in one or more of the following disciplines: 1. Coastal and deltaic sustainability, restoration and protection, including solutions and technology that allow citizens to live in a safe and sustainable manner in a coastal delta in the Gulf Coast Region; 2. Coastal fisheries and wildlife ecosystem research and monitoring in the Gulf Coast Region; 3. Offshore energy development, including research and technology to improve the sustainable and safe development of energy resources in the Gulf of Mexico; 4. Sustainable and resilient growth, economic and commercial development in the Gulf Coast Region; and 5. Comprehensive observation, monitoring, and mapping of the Gulf of Mexico.

July 31, 2015

Wildlife Without Borders - Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Fund F15AS00185

The Wildlife Without Borders - Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Fund will fund projects that conserve the worlds most endangered species that currently face a very high risk of extinction. Species should meet the criteria to be categorized as threatened on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List (including Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable). Species listed as Data Deficient on the IUCN Red List are also eligible if the applicant can provide information that suggests a similar urgency for conservation action. Species listed as Extinct in Wild are eligible if the applicant is proposing a reintroduction attempt. The following species are NOT eligible for funding: Species with natural habitat range located within the United States, territories of the United States, Canada, and the high income economies of Europe; Species that are eligible for funding under one of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund programs, including: Asian elephant, African elephant, rhinoceros (all species), tiger (all sub-species), gorilla, chimpanzee, bonobo, orangutan, gibbons (all species) and marine turtles (all species); and Amphibian species that are eligible for funding through the Wildlife Without Borders - Amphibians in Decline program, including frogs, salamanders, and caecilians. The goal of this program is to reduce threats to highly endangered wildlife in their natural habitat. Proposals should identify specific conservation actions that have a high likelihood of creating durable benefits. Project activities that emphasize data collection and status assessment should describe a direct link to management action, and explain how lack of information has been a key limiting factor for management action in the past. Proposals that do not identify how actions will reduce threats, or do not demonstrate a strong link between data collection and management action, have a lower likelihood of being selected. Proposed project work should occur within the species range, or, if work is to be conducted outside of the range, the proposal should show a clear relevance to its conservation. Proposals that emphasize ex-situ conservation and captive management are not eligible for consideration. Proposals that focus on the National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking are encouraged to apply. Proposals should identify how the species is affected by the illegal trade in wildlife and specific conservation actions that have a high likelihood of creating durable benefits. Proposals have a higher likelihood of being selected that advance one or more of the strategic priorities of the United States National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, including (1) strengthening efforts to stop illegal trade in wildlife and to enforce laws prohibiting wildlife trafficking; (2) reducing demand for illegally traded wildlife by dissuading consumers from purchasing illegally traded wildlife; and (3) expanding government and civil support for, and encouraging new partnerships in, the fight against wildlife trafficking.

June 19, 2015

Wildlife Without Borders - Amphibians in Decline F15AS00186

The Wildlife Without Borders-Amphibians in Decline program will fund projects that conserve the worlds rapidly declining amphibian species. Species eligible for funding are those frogs, toads, salamanders, newts, and caecilians that currently face a very high risk of extinction. Species should meet the criteria to be listed as Critically Endangered or Endangered on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. Species listed as Data Deficient on the IUCN Red List are also eligible if the applicant can provide information that suggests a similar urgency for conservation

action. Species listed as Extinct in Wild are eligible if the applicant is proposing a reintroduction attempt. The goal of this grants program is to reduce threats to highly endangered amphibians in their natural habitat. Proposals should identify specific conservation actions that have a high likelihood of creating durable benefits. Project activities that emphasize data collection and status assessment should describe a direct link to management action, and explain how lack of information has been a key limiting factor for management action in the past. Proposals that do not identify how actions will reduce threats, or do not demonstrate a strong link between data collection and management action, are not eligible for consideration. To the extent that the proposed work provides clear, direct support for the program objectives above, proposals may also relate to climate change adaptation, mitigation, and education. Although projects addressing all threats (e.g., disease, habitat loss and degradation) to amphibians are eligible, proposals have a higher likelihood of being selected that advance one or more of the strategic priorities of the United States National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, including: (1) Strengthening efforts to stop illegal trade in wildlife and to enforce laws prohibiting wildlife trafficking; (2) Reducing demand for illegally traded wildlife by dissuading consumers from purchasing illegally traded wildlife; and (3) Expanding government and civil support for, and encouraging new partnerships in, the fight against wildlife trafficking. Proposed project work should occur within the species range, or, if work is to be conducted outside of the range, the proposal should show a clear relevance to its conservation. Proposals that emphasize ex-situ conservation and captive management are not eligible for consideration.

June 19, 2015

Improving Food Security and Resilience Through Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction Programs in Guatemala

Pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), the United States Government (USG), as represented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is seeking full applications to support or stimulate the activities described in this Annual Program Statement (APS). The broad goals of this APS are to: i. Build resilience at the household and community level to cyclical droughts (as well as to floods that sometimes follow droughts); ii. Reduce the likelihood of food insecurity at the household level during drought events; iii. Provide humanitarian assistance through mitigation programming which will be used as a foundation for long-term development;

Oct. 16, 2015. Deadline for Receipt of Questions: May 1, 2015; 1600hrs [EDT]; Full Application Due Date: May 15, 2015; 1600hrs [EDT] APS Closing Date: October 16, 2015 Please note that all applications must be submitted no later than May 15, 2015; 16:00 HRS [EDT]

Community Health Projects Related to Contamination at Brownfield/Land Reuse Sites CDC-RFA-TS15-1502

The ATSDR Community Health Projects (CHP) Related to Contamination at Brownfield/Land Reuse Sites purpose is to increase responsive public health actions by promoting healthy and safe environments and preventing harmful exposures related to

contamination at Brownfield/Land Reuse Sites. Brownfields are defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as "property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant". Land reuse site is any property that is being redeveloped for a different purpose from their former use. EPA estimates that there are over 450,000 Brownfield sites in the United States. Addressing public health concerns and issues associated with restoration of contaminated properties is essential. ATSDR's mission is to serve the public through responsive public health actions to promote healthy and safe environments and prevent harmful exposures. Sites such as Brownfield/Land Reuse sites may have potentially harmful exposures from contamination from previous site uses. Community health projects that address impacts of contamination at Brownfield/Land Reuse sites further ATSDR's public health mission to promote healthy and safe environments and prevent harmful exposures. These projects will have a particular emphasis on identifying health issues prior to redevelopment and/or assessing changes in community health associated with reuse plans and redevelopment.

June 22, 2015. Electronically submitted applications must be submitted no later than 11:59 p.m. ET.

USAID's Feed the Future Asia Innovative Farmers Activity

Funding Opportunity: Request for Applications (RFA) USAID-RDMA-486-15-000011-RFA USAID's Feed the Future Asia Innovative Farmers Activity (Hereafter referred to as the "Activity") USAID seeks to catalyze regional efforts to develop, test, share, adapt and scale agricultural technology in Asia. Subject to the availability of funding, USAID/RDMA anticipates awarding a cooperative agreement for a five-year period of up to an estimated \$15 million. Although one cooperative agreement award is anticipated under this RFA, USAID in its discretion may make awards to more than one organization. In conjunction with USAID/RDMA48608015PRESOLNOTICE:

<http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppld=275378>

June 1, 2015

Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program FY2015 EPA-OAR-OTAQ-15-06

EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality is soliciting proposals nationwide for projects that achieve significant reductions in diesel emissions in terms of tons of pollution produced by diesel engines and diesel emissions exposure, particularly from fleets operating at or servicing goods movement facilities located in areas designated as having poor air quality. Further, priority for funding may be given to projects which result in outcomes that benefit affected communities, those that engage local communities with respect to the design and performance of the project, and those which can demonstrate the ability to promote and continue efforts to reduce emissions after the project has ended.

June 15, 2015

BLM WY Soil Salinity Risk RMCESU

Develop hydrologic and geospatial support for the utilization of numeric models for sustainable resource management. Two main foci, understanding salinity transport, monitoring and modeling and hydrologic modeling and effects of surface disturbance on runoff.

June 29, 2015

Biological Technologies DARPA-BAA-15-35

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is soliciting innovative research proposals of interest to the Biological Technologies Office (BTO). Proposed research should investigate leading edge approaches that enable revolutionary advances in science, technologies, or systems at the intersection of biology with engineering and the physical and computer sciences. Specifically excluded is research that primarily results in evolutionary improvements to the existing state of the art. BTO seeks unconventional approaches that are outside the mainstream, challenge assumptions, and have the potential to radically change established practice, lead to extraordinary outcomes, and create entirely new fields. The mission of BTO is to foster, demonstrate, and transition breakthrough fundamental research, discoveries, and applications that integrate biology, engineering, computer science, mathematics, and the physical sciences to expand the national security toolkit. BTO's investment portfolio goes far beyond life sciences applications in medicine to include areas of research such as human-machine interfaces, microbes as production platforms, and deep exploration of the impact of evolving ecologies and environments on U.S. readiness and capabilities. BTO's programs operate across a wide range of scales, from individual cells to the warfighter to global ecosystems. BTO responds to the urgent and long-term needs of the Department of Defense (DoD) and addresses national security priorities. The overarching goal is to develop, demonstrate, and transition biological- based technologies as part of the toolkit available to DARPA stakeholders. BTO is seeking novel approaches that will build technical communities that tap into sources of innovation both inside and outside traditional DoD performer communities. BTO encourages efforts that are creative and agile both in terms of the technologies proposed and in the structure of the approach. See the attached BAA Package for specific areas BTO is interested in submissions for, and the specific abstract and proposal submission requirements.

April 28, 2016