

Research Development & Grant Writing Newsletter

Issue for March 15, 2023

Our Co-Publisher & Editors

Mike Cronan

[Mike Cronan](#), PE, has 23 years of experience developing and writing successful team proposals at Texas A&M University. He was named a Texas A&M University System Regents Fellow (2001-2010) for developing and writing A&M System-wide grants funded at over \$100 million by NSF and other funding agencies. He developed and directed two research development and grant writing offices, one for Texas A&M's VPR and the other for the Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station (15 research divisions state-wide), including the Texas A&M College of Engineering.

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[Lucy Deckard](#) (BS/MS Materials) worked in research development and grant writing at Texas A&M University and across the A&M System for nine years. She directed A&M's New Faculty Research Initiative (2004-09), helping junior faculty System-wide jumpstart their research careers with federal agency funding. She served as associate director of two research development and grant writing offices. She founded [ARFS](#) in 2010.

Katherine E. Kelly

[Katherine E. Kelly](#), Ph.D., a retired English professor from Texas A&M University, is the author of several books and numerous articles supported by research grants and served as a contributing editor for an academic journal for five years. She provides ARFS clients editorial services on proposals, journal articles, and manuscripts and presents seminars on grant writing and funding in the humanities.

About Us

Research Development & Grant Writing News © has been published monthly since 2010 for faculty and research professionals by [Academic Research Funding Strategies, LLC](#)

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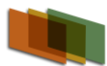


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Other Resources & Services

Lucy Deckard, BS/MS

For Webinars & Workshops

[Contact Here](#)

Katherine E. Kelly, PhD

Proposal Editing & Webinars in Humanities

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ELC Designs

Graphics services for proposals, presentations, books and papers.

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Have You Hired New Faculty?

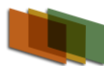
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Topics of Interest URLs

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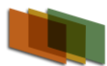
User Note: URL links are active on date of publication, but if a URL link breaks or changes a Google search on the key words or titles, as below, will typically take you to a working link.

FY2023 Federal Research Budget/Funding Agency & Miscellaneous

- [U.S. Congress boosts spending on earmarks to universities](#)
- [Federal Budget Authority for R&D and R&D Plant for National Defense and Civilian Functions Totaled \\$191 billion in FY 2023 Proposed Budget](#)
- [Federal Science Budget Tracker](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: National Institutes of Health](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: DOE Applied Energy R&D](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: DOE Office of Science](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: National Nuclear Security Administration](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: Department of Defense](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: National Science Foundation](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: NIST](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: NASA](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: US Geological Survey](#)
- [Biden backs science in his 2024 budget plan. But don't bank on those numbers](#)

National Science Foundation & Related

- [Dear Colleague Letter: Visionary Interdisciplinary Teams Advancing Learning Prize Challenge](#)
- [Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 2021](#)
- [National Survey of College Graduates: 2021](#)
- [Statement by the NSF Director on the President's Fiscal Year 2024 Budget](#)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: Planning Grants for the Historically Black College and University Excellence in Research \(HBCU-EiR\) Program](#)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: Human-Environment and Geographical Sciences \(HEGS\) Research Experience for Graduates \(REG\) and Research Experience for Undergraduates \(REU\) Supplements to support students from Minority Serving Institutions and Community Colleges](#)
- [Archaeology Program Senior Research Awards \(Arch-SR\)](#)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: Announcement of Upcoming Topics for the 2023 NSF's Convergence Accelerator Solicitation](#)
- [Synthesis Center for Understanding Organismal Resilience](#)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: Request for Information on Future Directions for the NSF Secure & Trustworthy Cyberspace Program](#)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: SII-NRDZ-SBE: Radio Spectrum Sharing - The Human Environment](#)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: GEO EMpowering BRoader Academic Capacity and Education \(GEO-EMBRACE\)](#)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: Updated proposal submission due dates for Computer and Information Science and Engineering: Core Programs](#)



- [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\) for Emerging Mathematical Biology \(eMB\) Solicitation \(NSF 23-537\)](#)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: Novel Approaches to Critical Minerals Research in the Geosciences \(GEO-CM\)](#)
- [Plant Genome Research Program \(PGRP\)](#)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: Bioinspired Design Collaborations to Accelerate the Discovery-Translation Process \(BioDesign\)](#)

NIH Health Sciences & Related

- [12 Days of Data Management and Sharing Tips & Resources](#)
- [FY23 Budget Outcomes: National Institutes of Health](#)
- [Number of Postdoctoral Researchers Supported by NIH Grant Awards FY 2017-FY 2022](#)
- [Exploratory Grants for Climate Change and Health Research Center Development](#)

National Academies and Other Scientific Associations

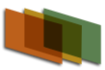
- [Native Americans—and their genes—traveled back to Siberia, new genomes reveal](#)
- [Transforming EPA Science to Meet Today's and Tomorrow's Challenges \(2023\)](#)

Miscellaneous Federal Agency and Foundation News & Funding

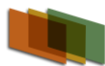
- [National Endowment for the Arts Announces First Round of Fiscal Year 2023 Grants](#)
- [EPA Grant Programs for Pollution Prevention](#)

Federal Agency Research Funding Links

- AFRL: <https://www.afrl.af.mil/AFOSR/>
- ARL: <https://www.arl.army.mil/>
- CDMRP: <https://cdmrp.army.mil/funding/prgdefault>
- DARPA: <https://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/opportunities>
- IARPA: <https://www.iarpa.gov/>
- ONR: <https://www.onr.navy.mil/en/work-with-us/funding-opportunities>
- DHS: <https://www.dhs.gov/how-do-i/find-and-apply-grants>
- DOJ: <https://www.justice.gov/grants>
- NASA: <https://nspires.nasaprs.com/external/>
- NEH: <https://www.neh.gov/>
- NEA: <https://www.arts.gov/>
- NIH: <https://grants.nih.gov/funding/index.htm>
- HHS: <http://www.hhs.gov/asrt/og/aboutog/grantsnet.html>
- NSF: <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/index.jsp>
- DOC: <https://www.commerce.gov/work-with-us/grants-and-contract-opportunities>
- NIST: <https://www.nist.gov/oaam/grants-management-division/nist-nofo-information>
- NOAA: <https://www.noaa.gov/organization/acquisition-grants>
- DoED: <https://www2.ed.gov/fund/grants-apply.html?src=go>
- DOE/OS: <https://www.energy.gov/science/office-science-funding/office-science-funding-opportunities>



- EERE: <https://www.energy.gov/eere/funding/eere-funding>
- DOE: <https://www.energy.gov/energy-economy/funding-financing>
- USDA: <https://www.nal.usda.gov/waic/funding>
- NIFA: <https://www.nifa.usda.gov/grants>
- EPA: http://www.epa.gov/ogd/competition/open_awards.htm
- NCER: <http://epa.gov/ncer/listserv/>
- FBO/BETA SAM: <https://fbohome.sam.gov/>
- Federal Register: <https://www.federalregister.gov/>
- Grants.gov: <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html>
- CFDA: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/catalog-of-federal-domestic-assistance-cfda.asp>



March 2023 Select List of Humanities, HSS, and Arts Opportunities & News

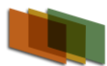
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by Katherine E. Kelly, PhD [article subtitle style]

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Check with organizations' websites for most current information

Due Date	Opportunity
4/11/23 Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad (DDRA).	This fellowship program provides opportunities for doctoral candidates to engage in full-time dissertation research abroad in modern foreign languages and area studies. The program is designed to deepen research knowledge and increase the study of modern foreign languages, cultural engagement, and area studies not generally included in U.S. curricula. ed.gov@public.govdelivery.com
NEH Awards for Faculty program. Due April 12.	NEH's Fellowships program was established over 50 years ago and was the first award offered by the Endowment. Since then, approximately seven thousand books have been written by NEH fellows. In the academic world, "getting an NEH" is a shorthand for receiving an NEH Fellowship, which indicates the award's widely respected reputation and prestige. Recognizing the specific needs of certain scholars, Awards for Faculty offer more flexible fellowships to those employed at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, and Tribal Colleges and Universities. Summer Stipends offer two-month awards to allow scholars to take a shorter break to pursue focused research. Public Scholar awards encourage writing books for a wide readership. Placing NEH at the forefront of innovative methods in the humanities, NEH-Mellon Fellowships for Digital Publication support projects that require digital expression and digital publication. Books resulting from all of these grants regularly earn awards and recognition. NEH-funded work has been honored with Pulitzer Prizes, Bancroft Prizes, as well as awards from academic associations across the country and accolades from reviewers in major newspapers and literature journals. While Research Programs is the only NEH division to make awards to individuals, institutional grants are also available. Collaborative Research supports projects by teams of scholars. Scholarly Editions and Scholarly Translations provides funding for time-intensive editing projects such as the Papers of George Washington , and Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions provides American scholars access to unique collections at American centers for humanities research around the world. https://www.neh.gov/divisions/research



4/26/23 NEH Fellowships for Advanced Social Science Research on Japan.

The Fellowships for Advanced Social Science Research on Japan program is a joint activity of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The goals of the program are to promote Japan studies in the United States, to encourage U.S.-Japanese scholarly exchange, and to foster the next generation of Japan scholars in the United States. Awards support research and writing on modern Japanese society and political economy, Japan's international relations, and U.S.-Japan relations.

<https://www.neh.gov/grants/research/fellowships-advanced-social-science-research-japan>

7/3/23 (hereafter 7/1) Archaeology Program Senior Research Awards (NSF).

The Archaeology Program supports anthropologically relevant archaeological research to increase understanding of past behaviors. This means that the value of the proposed research can be justified within an anthropological context. It is the responsibility of the investigator to explain convincingly why the focus of their research is significant and has the potential to contribute to anthropological knowledge. The program sets no priorities by either geographic region or time period or by theoretical orientation or question.

https://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2023/nsf23566/nsf23566.htm?WT.mc_ev=click&WT.mc_id=&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

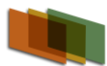
NEWS

ACLS Announces Informational Webinars for 2022-23 Fellowships

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) is pleased to offer information sessions for potential applicants to our fellowship and grant programs, hosted by ACLS program officers. Register for upcoming webinars focusing on programs with September and October deadlines below.

<https://www.acls.org/news/2022-applicant-webinars/>

--4/3/23 The 2023 National Humanities Conference Call for Proposals open until April 3rd! Co-hosted by the National Humanities Alliance and the Federation of State Humanities Councils, the National Humanities Conference brings together representatives from colleges, universities, state humanities councils, cultural institutions, and other community-based organizations to explore approaches to deepening the public's engagement with the humanities. The **conference will be held October 25-29 in Indianapolis**. With the help of our partners at Indiana Humanities, we look forward to a conference that offers ample opportunities to engage with local and regional culture and history. The 2023 conference theme is "Crossroads."



AFRI Foundational Review Criteria & Narrative Format

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By Mike Cronan, PE, co-publisher

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USDA/NIFA recently posted the new [Agriculture and Food Research Initiative - Foundational and Applied Science Program](#) RFA with various 2023-24 due dates. Total program funding for **FY23-24 is \$600,000,000**. The Foundational program puts a lot of research money on the table. The number of responding applications runs in the thousands. The Foundational grants are very competitive. In the past, success rates have been in the range of ~15% to ~20%. Or more realistically stated, over ~80% of submitted applications are **declined for funding**.

However, keep in mind that a significant number of applications submitted to AFRI likely arrive competitively DOA. Once deeply flawed applications are removed from the funding equation, a more optimistic funding success rate emerges. Nonetheless the **merit-based review** is highly competitive. The funding success rate is calculated by simple division: *Funded Applications/Total Applications*. A more realistic equation might be *Funded Applications/Total Competitive Applications*. When DOA (triaged) applications are subtracted from the total applications-based denominator, thereby lowering it, the funding success rate increases, easily doubling in most cases.

That said, a significant number of applications submitted to the Foundational programs will be re-submissions of prior proposals declined for funding. **The final part of this article addresses resubmission strategies.**

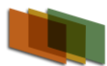
To **compete successfully** for AFRI Foundational funding means that while **you may or may not be recommended for funding** your proposed research project is **sufficiently meritorious that it could be funded** if sufficient funding were available. **Herein is the key to long-term funding success:** Make sure you always submit a competitive proposal that may or may not be funded in a specific grant cycle, but that is **sufficiently meritorious to fall on the funding bubble, or boundary, and, if declined for funding, will remain a strong candidate for revision and resubmission.**

The newly posted Foundational RFA includes (1) notes [AFRI Updated \(May 25, 2022\) Review Criteria](#); (2) [Part IV § C](#) of the **new** 2023-24 Foundational and Applied Science RFA, which addresses the *Content and Form of the Application*, including the [Project Narrative](#) and [Budget Justification](#); and (3) [NIFA Strategic Plan 2022 - 2026](#). **Read these documents before you start to write your application.**

In proposal funding success, **merit matters most**, but a meritorious research idea poorly presented, poorly organized, and poorly written that does not fully respond to the review criteria and the program guidelines will not be funded.

Part V—Application Review Requirements for Foundational Applications

There are several sections to the Foundational application review criteria, but those listed below are fundamental to funding success. **Without merit, the dollars won't flow.** If you are submitting or resubmitting an application, the below points are a critical checklist of what your research narrative must address (emphasis added). Applications declined for funding typically represent **a toxic mix of a modest idea presented poorly**. Moreover, in addressing the below, you must explain not only



what you will do, but **how** you will do it, **why** you will do it, your **research methodology**, the **significance of your research in the context of the state of the field**, etc. Remember **generalities** in proposals are always **punished** by reviewers and **specifics** are always **rewarded**.

"a. Scientific Merit of the Application for Research

- 1) **Novelty, innovation, uniqueness, and originality**;
- 2) Where model systems are used, ability to transfer knowledge gained from these systems to organisms of **importance to U.S. agriculture**;
- 3) Conceptual adequacy of the research and **suitability of the hypothesis**, as applicable;
- 4) **Clarity and delineation of objectives**;
- 5) Adequacy of the **description of the undertaking**;
- 6) Suitability and feasibility of **methodology** and data management plan;
- 7) Demonstration of feasibility through **preliminary data**; and
- 8) Probability of success of the project is appropriate given the level of **scientific originality**, and risk-reward balance.

b. Qualifications of Project Personnel, Adequacy of Facilities, and Project Management

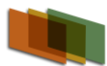
- 1) Qualifications of applicant (individual or team) to conduct the proposed project, including **performance record** and potential for future accomplishments;
- 2) Demonstrated awareness of previous and alternative approaches to the problem identified in the application;
- 3) **Institutional experience** and competence in subject area;
- 4) Adequacy of available or obtainable **support personnel, facilities, and instrumentation**; and
- 5) **Planning and administration of the proposed project**, including: time allocated for systematic attainment of objectives; and planned administration of the proposed project and its maintenance, partnerships, collaborative efforts, and the planned dissemination of information for multi-institutional projects over the duration of the project.

c. Project Relevance

- 1) Documentation that the research is **directed toward specific Program Area Priority identified in this RFA and is designed to accelerate progress** toward the productivity and economic, environmental, and social sustainability of U.S. agriculture with respect to natural resources and the environment, human health and well-being, and rural communities.

Resubmissions

A number of high quality applications often fall on the funding bubble such that the ***distinction between funded proposals and declined proposals is slight*** (and frustrating!). In these cases, funding would be warranted for some number of the declined applications if more money were suddenly available (this occurred under TARP in 2008 but that was a one off). Of course, determining



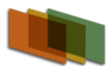
all of this with certainty can be a frustrating process for the PI of a declined application who typically seeks advice from colleagues and research offices in order to make the **best decision about the merits of resubmitting**. Optimism and persistence are two necessary ingredients to long-term funding success. ***Most PIs with a history of successful funding respond to a declined proposal by revising and resubmitting to the same agency or revising and resubmitting to another agency.***

The most common mistake made in revisions and resubmittals of proposals is what might be described as the ***"ghosts of proposals past,"*** with apologies to Charles Dickens, wherein ***a prior research narrative literally haunts the new narrative***. When revising a proposal for resubmission to the same or to a different program, ***it is best to start with a "blank page"*** informed by the ***new solicitation***. For example, "effective ***Friday, February 3, 2023 AFRI Update***, the ***Agriculture and Food Research Initiative*** (AFRI) ***"streamlined the content"*** of its Requests for Applications (RFA). In lieu of including long sections of general information in every RFA, the ***RFAs contain a reference link*** to this resources page. ***Applicants must carefully review the relevant information and application guidance in the links below in order to prepare a complete application.*** Failure to comply with this guidance may result in return of applications without review."

The blank page will enable you to establish the order of the new research narrative and to determine what you are being asked to address and the order in which to address it. ***If you start by copying and pasting the prior proposal into a new document and then attempt to edit and rewrite the prior research narrative to fit the order of the new solicitation, or seamlessly integrate responses to reviewers, you are opening yourself up to a world of hurt and frustration. Further, the proposal will read like it was created from spare narrative sections from one or more prior proposals and a set of reviews.***

Finally, a declined application forces the PI/research team to confront several challenging issues ***before going forward with a resubmittal***, including:

- whether or not to resubmit based on an evaluation of the proposal reviews,
- whether or not issues resulting in a declined proposal can be satisfactorily addressed in a resubmittal,
- whether or not the reviews represent conflicting or consensus opinions by individual reviewers,
- whether or not the resubmission will be reviewed by the same panel and will require a response to the prior review (e.g., USDA/NIFA Foundational) or by an entirely new review panel,
- whether or not the review scores showed a large variation, ranging from excellent to poor,
- whether or not the reviews offered detailed and substantive evaluations of the declined proposal and suggestions for a successful resubmission, and
- whether or not the PI/research team mostly agree with the reviews or feel (***be cautious here!***) that the review panel's reviews were flawed



NSF Office Hours and the PRoSPCT Tool

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By Lucy Deckard, co-publisher

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At every presentation by NSF staff, the refrain is the same: “Contact Early, Ask Often!” A conversation with the appropriate Program Director can make the difference between being awarded and being declined. They can provide advice on program fit and priorities, key review criteria, and mistakes to avoid. But the fact remains that it can sometimes be difficult to identify the appropriate NSF program for a specific project, and even when you do, Program Directors are often overwhelmed by hundreds of emails each day, and as a result may not respond. To help PIs with the challenge of finding the right program, NSF has instituted the new Program Suitability & Proposal Concept Tool ([ProSPCT](#)). To make it easier for PIs to ask questions of their Program Directors, many programs are now holding online office hours. Below, we discuss how PIs can access these new tools.

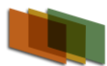
The ProSPCT Tool

PIs can submit concept outlines via [Login.gov](#). According to the latest NSF Procedures & Award Policies & Procedures Guide ([PAPPG](#)),

A concept outline is a concise summary of a project idea that contains information about the prospective PI(s), potentially germane NSF organizational unit(s), project title, keywords, and brief narrative descriptions of the idea and fit to any special criteria required for the proposal type or funding opportunity. The primary purposes of requiring a concept outline are to ensure that the concept being proposed by the prospective PI is appropriate for the proposal type/funding opportunity, and to help reduce the administrative burden associated with submission of a full proposal. Concept outlines are considered by cognizant NSF program officers to determine the appropriateness of the work to the proposal type/funding opportunity. The prospective PI will receive an email that specifies whether a full proposal may be submitted. Full proposals submitted without the requisite “Program Officer Concurrence Email” for proposal types/funding opportunities requiring a concept outline will be returned without review or not accepted. See Chapter II.E for additional information. Concept outlines also may be submitted at any time by prospective PIs seeking early feedback on the general appropriateness and potentially relevant funding opportunities for a project idea prior to developing a full proposal.

Concept outlines are submitted either by email to a designated address or via the Program Suitability and Proposal Concept Tool (ProSPCT). An NSF funding opportunity that requires a concept outline will provide directions on use of email or ProSPCT and specific guidance on email formatting or the completion of the webform to facilitate consistent identification and consideration of the respective concept outlines.

ProSPCT consists of a dashboard and webform for prospective PIs to prepare, send, and track the status of their concept outline submissions. The ProSPCT webform uses drop-down selections, validations, and text entry fields with character count limits to ensure users have provided the minimal complete information and met consistent formatting requirements based on the selected proposal type prior to consistent formatting requirements based on

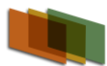


the selected proposal type prior to submitting the concept outline. ProSPCT users must have a valid Login.gov account to access the tool.

NSF Office Hours

Many NSF programs are now offering virtual Office Hours, which provide an easy way to access Program Directors and ask specific questions. Below are some upcoming Office Hours. To be notified of these and other events, subscribe to NSF email updates [here](#).

- CISE Information and Intelligent Systems (IIS) [Office Hours](#)
- BIO Division of Integrative Organismal Systems (IOS) [Office Hours](#)
- Division of Chemistry [Office Hours](#)
- SBIR [Office Hours](#)
- Global Centers [Office Hours](#)



Grants: Native American Graves Repatriation Act

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According to the National Park Service (NPS), "Since 1990, Federal law has provided for the **repatriation** and disposition of certain Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Human remains of any ancestry "must at all times be treated with dignity and [respect](#)." Human remains and other cultural items removed from Federal or tribal lands belong, in the first instance, to lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations ([US Senate Report 101-473](#)).

The [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990](#), or NAGPRA, provides a process for federal agencies and museums that **receive federal funds** to repatriate or transfer from their collections certain Native American cultural items -- human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony -- to lineal descendants, and to Indian tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations. The [Bureau of Land Management](#) has stewardship responsibility for one of the largest collections of museum objects in the Department of the Interior. **Almost all of these collections are housed in non-federal repositories.**

NAGPRA also provides a process for Federal agencies to address new discoveries of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural property intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered on Federal or Tribal lands. Those processes are detailed in [regulations available here](#). "New" discoveries are those events occurring after November 16, 1990, when NAGPRA was enacted.

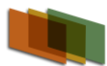
Perhaps what is less well known is that **NPS makes [grants](#) available** to museums, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to assist in consultation, documentation, and repatriation under NAGPRA. ***These grants are also made to [universities](#) who may have affiliated museums, cultural displays, or remains in departmental collections, e.g., biology, anthropology, geology, etc., that fall under NAGPRA or other regulations as recipients of federal funding.***

For example, [National Park Service awards \\$2.1 million for the return of Native American remains and sacred objects](#): "The National Park Service announced \$2.1 million in grants to nine Indian Tribes and **20 museums** to assist in the **consultation, documentation and repatriation of ancestral remains and cultural items** as part of the [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act](#) (NAGPRA). Six grants will fund the transportation and return of seven cultural items, more than 3,500 funerary objects, and human remains comprising 493 ancestors. One recipient, Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology in Beloit, Wisconsin, will repatriate the remains of five individuals and 26 burial objects removed from Ventura County, California.

Also note **NEH Resources for Historic Preservation** and Environmental Review:

- [NEH Overview of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act](#)
- [Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\)](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions about the National Environmental Policy Act \(NEPA\)](#)

[NAGPRA Grants for Fiscal Year 2023, FAQ's](#)



What types of grants do you offer?

There are two types of NAGPRA Grants available:

Consultation/Documentation Grants support the efforts of museums, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations in consulting and documenting NAGPRA-related human remains and cultural items in non-Federal collections.

Repatriation Grants defray costs associated with the packaging, transportation, contamination removal, and/or storage of NAGPRA-related human remains and cultural items.

Who is eligible to apply?

Museums with NAGPRA collections, Indian Tribes (including Alaska Native tribes and villages), and Native Hawaiian organizations, all as defined under NAGPRA, are eligible to apply.

What activities are eligible for funding?

The annual Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) will have more in-depth information about the types of activities that are eligible for funding under each grant program each year. Generally, direct project costs for personnel, fringe benefits, travel, equipment, supplies, consultants, and other costs such as stipends or training are eligible. Work on non-NAGPRA collections, general operating support, general cultural resources activities, and construction are not eligible activities. Questions about specific activities or costs should be directed to the [National NAGPRA Program](#).

Will you be offering the grants next year?

Funds for supporting NAGPRA grant are appropriated annually by Congress and depend on a final Federal budget for the National Park Service.

When are funding opportunities announced?

Notices of Funding Opportunity are posted on Grants.gov annually, usually in November or December. Interested applicants should check this website and Grants.gov regularly for updates. You can subscribe to saved searches in Grants.gov in order to receive email notifications when NAGPRA grant opportunities become available. We recommend searching by CFDA number (15.922).

When is the deadline to apply?

The deadline for Consultation/Documentation grants is typically in mid-March, while the deadline for Repatriation grants is typically in mid-May. Applicants may submit applications any time after the current year's Notice of Funding Opportunity is posted on Grants.gov, up until the deadline. Contact our office for information on how to prepare for the upcoming grant cycle NAGPRA_info@nps.gov, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nagpra/index.htm>

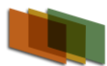
If I apply for a NAGPRA grant, how long will it take for me to receive my funding?

It depends. Many factors go into the processing, review, and approval of grant applications. Applicants should anticipate at least 4-6 months turnaround time for NAGPRA award announcements.

How do I submit an application?

Applications must be submitted electronically through [Grants.gov](#). Further instructions on application submission will be included in the current NOFO. Applicants should review information about [registering in and using Grants.gov](#).

Can I submit more than one application in a single year?



Yes. There is no limit to the number of applications you may submit in a single year; however, each application must be for a separate, discrete project.

Can I have more than one open award at the same time?

Yes. You may have more than one active award at the same time. An applicant's capacity to manage multiple grants at once is evaluated during the application review.

What must I include in my application?

The NOFO will have the complete list of required forms and documentation for each grant program application. These are subject to change from year to year, and a new NOFO will be posted in Grants.gov each year. Make sure you are using only the latest version of the NOFO.

What is the review process for applications?

The application review process for both grant programs includes an initial review for eligibility and completeness, a merit review, a budget review, and a risk assessment. More detailed information about each of these review steps will be available in the current NOFO for each program.

Who can I talk to about my grant application?

The [National NAGPRA Program](#) is available to discuss potential project ideas by phone 202-354-2201 or email (NAGPRA_info@nps.gov) and can provide basic reviews of draft proposals that are submitted at least 30 days prior to the application deadline.

Who has received NAGPRA grants?

A [full list of past grantees](#) is available.

Definitions under NAGPRA

Museum: Any institution or State or local government agency (including any institution of higher learning) that receives Federal funds and has possession of, or control over, Native American cultural items. Such term does not include the Smithsonian Institution or any other Federal agency. [25 USC 3001 (8)].

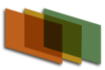
Indian Tribe: Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village (as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. [25 USC 3001 (7)].

The National Park Service has awarded NAGPRA grants since 1994, providing over 1,000 grants to Indian tribes and museums.

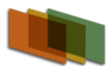
- **Over \$56 million awarded**
- **275 grants for repatriation of ancestors and cultural items**
- **815 grants for consultation and documentation of Native American collections**

[A full list of the most recently awarded grants from 2022 is provided here.](#)

Grants awarded between 1994 and 2008 are summarized in [Journeys to Repatriation](#).



In conclusion, these are not large grants, mostly in the range of \$15,000 to \$50,000, ***but if you are at a university that may have holdings that fall under the NAGPRA regulations, they are something to consider.***



Budget of the US Government FY23/Agency Allocations

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By Mike Cronan, PE, co-publisher

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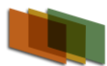
The President's \$6.8 Trillion [Budget for FY 2023](#) was released last week. Keep in mind that these budgets are aspirational, some may say delusional, given the lack of bipartisan agreement, and in no way reflect the final outcome months in the future, likely after many months of bickering and public posturing.

However, all is not lost. If your heart sinks and you think of Yogi Berra's iconic observation, "It's Deja vu all over again," Note that there is a useful "tell" in this budget in terms of a first peek at what federal research funding agencies will emphasize in the coming years. Even when funding agencies don't get all they want, they will most likely get some close approximation to it. Moreover, keep in mind that often the most significant changes are not a function of the total budget allocation to an agency but rather how that agency allocates funding internally. While the overall budget may change some, how that overall allocation is re-allocated internally can change significantly as agency priorities change, as can be seen in below selected example allocations by NSF, USDA/NIFA, and NIH.

For research offices working on strategic funding plans, this is a first look at funding opportunities on the horizon.

National Science Foundation, The President's 2023 Budget:

- **Spurs Climate Research and Development. *The Budget provides \$1.6 billion for research and development, an increase of more than \$500 million above the 2021 enacted level, to better understand and prepare for the adverse impacts of climate change.*** This robust investment would support research in atmospheric composition, water and carbon cycles, modeling climate systems, renewable energy technologies, materials sciences, plant genomics, climate resilience technologies for communities heavily affected by climate change, and social, behavioral, and economic research on human responses to climate change.
- **Strengthens U.S. Leadership in Emerging Technologies. *The Budget provides \$880 million for the Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships within NSF to help translate research into practical applications.*** The Directorate will work with programs across the Agency and with other Federal and non-Federal entities to expedite technology development in emerging areas that are crucial for U.S. technological leadership, including trustworthy artificial intelligence, high performance computing, disaster response and resilience, quantum information systems, robotics, advanced communications technologies, biotechnology, cybersecurity, advanced energy technologies, and materials science.
- **Advances Racial Equity in Science and Engineering. *The Budget provides \$393 million, an increase of \$172 million or 78% above the 2021 enacted level, for programs to increase the participation of historically underrepresented communities in science and engineering fields.*** Funding would support: curriculum design; research on successful recruitment and retention methods; development of outreach or mentorship programs; fellowships; and building science and engineering research and education capacity at Historically Black Colleges.
- The Budget requests \$10.5 billion in discretionary funding for NSF, **a \$2 billion or 24% increase from the 2021 enacted level.**

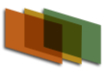


Department Of Agriculture, The President's 2023 Budget:

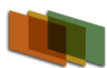
- **Bolsters the Nation's Frontline Defenses against Catastrophic Wildfires.** Protecting communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure from wildfire requires a resilient and reliable Federal workforce. The Budget provides nearly **\$4.9 billion for Forest Service Wildland Fire Management**, including \$2.2 billion for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.
- **Builds a Fair and Resilient Food Supply Chain.** The Budget strengthens market oversight through investments in the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, resulting in competitive meat and poultry product prices for American families and increased protection against invasive pests and zoonotic diseases.
- **Spurs Climate Research. The Budget invests \$24 million in USDA's climate hubs.**
- **Addresses Climate Change and Housing Insecurity in Rural Communities.** The Budget provides \$1.8 billion for USDA multifamily housing programs, an increase of \$259 million from the 2021 enacted level, including over twice the loan level as in 2021.
- **Restores America's Advantage in Agriculture.** The Budget provides \$4 billion, \$644 million above the 2021 enacted level, for **USDA's research, education, and outreach programs**, including \$315 million targeted to under-served populations.
- **Protects America's Food Supply.** The Budget provides \$1.2 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), an increase of \$134 million from the 2021 enacted level.
- **Invests in Tribal Communities.** The Budget invests \$62 million for agriculture research, education, and extension grants to tribal institutions.

Supports a Strong Nutrition Safety Net. The Budget provides \$6.8 billion for critical nutrition programs, including \$6 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, to help vulnerable families put healthy food on the table and address racial disparities in maternal and child health outcomes. **HHS/National Institute Health, The President's 2023 Budget:**

- Accelerates Innovation through the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H). The Budget proposes **a major investment of \$5 billion for ARPA-H**, significantly increasing direct Federal research and development spending in health. With an initial focus on cancer and other diseases such as diabetes and dementia, this major investment would drive transformational innovation in health research and speed application and implementation of health breakthroughs. Funding for ARPA-H, along with additional funding for the National Institutes of Health, **total a \$49 billion request to continue to support research that enhances health, lengthens life, reduces illness and disability, and spurs new biotechnology productions and innovation.**
- **Advances the Cancer Moonshot Initiative.** The Budget proposes investments in ARPA-H, the National Cancer Institute, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to accelerate the rate of progress against cancer by working toward reducing the cancer death rate by at least 50% over the next 25 years and improving the experience of people who are living with or who have survived cancer.
- **Prepares for Future Pandemics and Advances Health Security for Other Biological Threats.** While combatting the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the United States must catalyze advances in science, technology, and core capabilities to prepare the Nation for the next biological threat and strengthen U.S. and global health security.



- **The Budget makes transformative investments in pandemic preparedness and biodefense across HHS public health agencies—\$81.7 billion available over five years**—to enable an agile, coordinated, and comprehensive public health response to future threats, and to protect American lives, families and the economy.
- **The Budget provides \$40 billion to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response to invest in advanced development and manufacturing of vaccines, 67** therapeutics, and diagnostics for high priority threats.
- **The Budget provides \$28 billion for CDC** to enhance public health system infrastructure, domestic and global threat surveillance, public health workforce development, public health laboratory capacity, and global health security.
- **The Budget provides \$12.1 billion to NIH for:** research and development of vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics against high priority biological threats; biosafety and biosecurity research and innovation to prevent biological incidents; and safe and secure laboratory capacity and clinical trial infrastructure.
- **The Budget also includes \$1.6 billion for FDA** to expand and modernize regulatory capacity information technology and laboratory infrastructure to support the evaluation of medical countermeasures. Further, the Budget encourages the development of innovative antimicrobial drugs through advance market commitments for critical-need antimicrobial drugs.
- **The Budget includes \$9.9 billion in discretionary funding** to build capacity at CDC and at the State and local levels, an increase of \$2.8 billion over the 2021 enacted level.



Basic Research: The Trial-and-Error Trap

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Reprinted from March 2019

By Lucy Deckard, co-publisher

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As we work with PIs on their NSF CAREER proposals and other proposals for fundamental research, they often make a common mistake: they propose a research plan that suggests they will be taking a trial-and-error approach. Whether you're planning to pursue funding from NSF, NIH, or fundamental research programs at other agencies, it's important that you avoid this trap. Below we discuss how to recognize a trial-and-error research plan, and how to fix the problem.

Recognizing a Trial-and-Error Research Plan

When you're planning your project, are you proposing to:

- Make, develop or design something and then test it to see if, or how well, it works?
- Optimize something? Often PIs propose an iterative approach to this optimization.
- Characterize, measure, or evaluate something?

If so, is there any underlying theory or mechanistic hypotheses that will guide your design or approach? If the results don't meet your target, will you learn anything that would inform your (or others') next attempt? **If not, you are at risk of proposing a trial-and-error approach.**

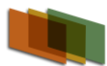
For example, let's say you're proposing to conduct research on a new drug delivery method that uses gold nanoparticles with a number of coatings and surface treatments, and you need to figure out the most effective surface treatments. If you simply propose to fabricate nanoparticles with a number of coatings and surface treatments and test them to determine how well they work, perhaps iterating in an effort to optimize performance, reviewers will smell "trial and error" in the air. This will typically elicit review comments such as, "It's not clear what the fundamental scientific contribution is," and "This is too applied." For fundamental research programs, this is usually the kiss of death for your proposal.

Fixing the Trial-and-Error Approach Problem

When you realize that the project you have in mind might suffer from this issue, the best way to address this problem is to make it more clear how your research will help uncover fundamental new knowledge. You can do this in a number of ways:

- Articulate hypotheses regarding the underlying mechanisms or processes that you suspect may be at work, and focus your project on testing those hypotheses.
- Develop research questions that are inspired by what you need to know in order to overcome fundamental barriers that must be addressed in order to achieve your goal, and focus your project on answering those questions.
- If you plan an iterative approach, make it clear how each iteration will help improve fundamental understanding that will then inform the next iteration.

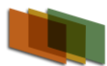
All of these approaches make it clear that you aren't just blindly trying things (in our example, different configurations of surface coatings on your nanoparticle) to see what works. Instead, you are seeking



deeper knowledge about the underlying mechanisms and processes that influence how well the coated nanoparticles deliver drugs. This new knowledge will thus advance fundamental understanding, advance the field, inform other research focused on drug delivery using coated nanoparticles, and inform future attempts to improve or optimize the system.

For example, let's say that you suspect (perhaps based on some preliminary work or results in the literature) that a big barrier to successful drug delivery using these coated gold nanoparticles is having the drug molecule adhere strongly enough to the coated nanoparticle surface during transport in the body before the drug releases from the nanoparticle surface when in the vicinity of the target cells. To address this barrier, you may have specific hypotheses or research questions related to factors that promote drug molecule binding to the nanoparticles under various environments that the nanoparticle will encounter during transport to the cell. These hypotheses or research questions will inspire your research, and what you learn will then guide the design of the nanoparticle coatings.

Following this rationale, even if you do make and test a number of different nanoparticle schemes, all of that testing will be in service to your hypotheses or research questions that relate to understanding underlying mechanisms and processes. In this way, your project will not appear to be a trial-and-error project, and the fundamental new knowledge you will generate (for NSF, your "intellectual merit") will be clear.



How the Department of Energy Reviews Your Proposal

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Reprinted from May 15, 2019

By Mike Cronan

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Two key documents at the Department of Energy (DOE) describe how your proposal will be reviewed at that agency and explain the review process to be used in conjunction with a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA). The first is the [Merit Review Guide for Financial Assistance and Unsolicited Proposals](#) - Current Guides, **August 8, 2022**, along with related documents [here](#), and the second is a 24-page [Guide for the Submission of Unsolicited Proposals](#) (GSUP, rev. April 3, 2017, <https://www.netl.doe.gov/sites/default/files/2017-11/USPGuide.pdf>). These documents are essential to faculty and research offices involved in submitting research proposals to DE.

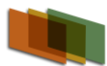
These documents are also an essential resource to anyone, e.g., research peers or research offices, asked to help review and edit proposals to DOE prior to submission. One of the most critical elements of a proposal review prior to submission is an assessment of whether or not the **research narrative responds fully to the FOA and to the review criteria enumerated in these documents**. It would be **impossible** to make that essential determination **without knowledgeably referencing these documents in the review process**.

These recent updates to these key documents reflect changes at DOE and its leadership team under the new administration. As noted by DOE, **"The MRG has been modified in its entirety**, to update the regulatory references within the document to the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 CFR 200 as adopted and amended by 2 CFR 910, and remove all references to the old DOE Financial assistance rules, 10 CFR 600."

Your proposal can be reviewed in several ways at DOE, as stated by the agency (emphasis added): "Merit reviews may be designed in several formats and completed in different manners. For example, a **merit review panel** can consist of qualified Federal personnel that evaluate the technical/scientific merit of individual applications in accordance with the evaluation criteria and also rate the applications in accordance with the pre-established rating plan.

"Alternatively, the technical/scientific merit of individual applications can be **evaluated by multiple teams of qualified non-Federal personnel** that provide strengths and weaknesses in accordance with the evaluation criteria. These strengths and weaknesses would then be provided to the merit review panel of Federal personnel that determine consensus strengths and weaknesses and **rate the applications in accordance with the pre-established rating plan**. **"In either case**, the Federal personnel provide the consensus rating for each application to be considered by the Selecting Official in determining which applications are selected to potentially fund. **Program offices may develop and implement internal procedures for conducting merit reviews consistent with the guidelines in this document. Program offices may also develop their own merit review procedures through a program rule**. The program rule should include procedures that minimize the administrative burden on reviewers and be stated as clearly and succinctly as possible."

As noted in this document, "The program officials must develop an **Evaluation and Selection Plan** (ESP) that identifies criteria and subcriteria that an application will be evaluated against to ensure



consistency in application evaluations/ratings and to outline/identify and document the financial assistance award selection process. The plan must be developed with the FOA and reviewed and finalized in coordination with CO prior to the release of the FOA.

An Evaluation and Selection Plan is comprised of five basic elements:

1. Merit Review Criteria (evaluation criteria/subcriteria) to be included in the FOA;
2. A rating system (e.g., adjectival, color coding, numerical, or ordinal);
3. Evaluation standards or rating scale (descriptions which explain the basis for assignment of the various rating system grades/scores);
4. Program policy factors that affect selection; and
5. The basis for selection."

Moreover, this document addresses in detail the several review protocols DOE uses to evaluate applications. It would be prudent for both the PI and research offices to familiarize themselves with the merit review process as addressed in this 26-page document.

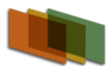
Finally, keep in mind that **this document is to be used in conjunction with the funding solicitation** (FOA) that lays out extensive and project-specific review criteria along with the organizational structure required by the application's research narrative. **Integrating** the merit review process addressed in this document with the project-specific review criteria in the solicitation as they bear on the required order and content of narrative sections gives a proposal a **significant competitive funding advantage**. **The review criteria provide an important checklist that can be mapped against each proposal section to ensure the application responds fully to all DOE requirements.**

Unsolicited Proposals to DOE

The DOE encourages the submission of unsolicited proposals that contribute to its mission objectives. It considers proposals in all areas of energy and energy-related research and development with an emphasis on long-term, high-risk, high-payoff technologies. According to DOE, an unsolicited proposal may be accepted by DOE if it:

- "Demonstrates a unique and innovative concept, or demonstrates a unique capability of the submitter;
- Offers a concept or services not otherwise available to the Government;
- Does not resemble the substance of a recent, current or pending competitive solicitation/announcement; and,
- Is independently originated by the proposer without Government supervision.
- Limited to 25 pages not including appendices."

In order to determine the relevance of your proposed research to DOE's program objectives, or whether it fits any current or planned competitive DOE announcements/solicitations, DOE recommends that you **submit, by e-mail (preferred) or in writing, a structured/detailed technical abstract/summary of at least 500 words**. The abstract, DOE notes, "should briefly describe your



proposed research. If your abstract does not include the (3) criteria below, it will be returned for re-submittal.

Abstract Sample format: (3 separate paragraphs)

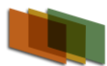
1. What you propose to do and how (summary of at least 500 words)

2. Why it is beneficial to DOE

3. How the technology meets DOE's mission (www.doe.gov/about/index.htm)."

DOE notes that "The National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), Pittsburgh Office has operational responsibility for the DOE Unsolicited Proposal (USP) Program. **All unsolicited proposals should be forwarded by Email to John N. Augustine** at DOEUSP@NETL.DOE.GOV who will serve as the single point of contact for all Department of Energy (DOE) unsolicited proposals. Please direct all unsolicited proposals, abstracts and correspondence to: **John N. Augustine**, Mail Stop 921-107 Unsolicited Proposal Manager U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory 626 Cochran Mill Road P.O. Box 10940 Pittsburgh, PA 15236-0940; Email: DOEUSP@NETL.DOE.GOV "

The various DOE program divisions and staff offices that consider unsolicited proposals and their respective areas of responsibility are **discussed at length in this document** and should be consulted as a first step in developing an unsolicited proposal to DOE.



Your Research's Fit in Your Discipline's State of the Art

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Reprinted from May 2019

By Mike Cronan, co-publisher

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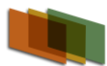
Almost every research and educational proposal in any discipline to any federal funding agency will be judged on the author's ability to explain how it fits into the **current and emerging state of the disciplinary field**. Unfortunately, ***too many proposals explain this poorly***. In the absence of a careful explanation, reviewers are likely to challenge the value and significance of the proposed research. More surprisingly, many research narratives completely lack ***a description of where the proposed research fits into the current state of the field***. It goes without saying that such proposals are declined for funding. By contrast, the author(s) of funded proposals will have addressed this question convincingly early in their research narrative.

This fatal flaw occurs surprisingly often in proposals. Or maybe, in another sense, it is not surprising given the challenge, even to experienced PIs, of addressing this topic **on the first page** of the research narrative. On the **first page** is the key point here because it can be difficult to explain why the proposed research is currently cutting edge in the field rather than "bringing up the rear." But it is the most critical claim to be made quickly to capture the reviewers' interest in funding the proposed research.

Addressing this question requires a Goldilocks Solution—neither too hot nor too cold; that is, you ***don't want to understate*** your impact on the field, ***but worse by far, you don't want to overstate it***. You must show that you are informed about the research being done by others so you can best set your proposed research in that critical context. This is basically like the iconic "***compare and contrast***" writing topic familiar to anyone who has taken the common college core course of first-year composition, but with a lot more consequence being based upon how well you perform the assignment.

The bottom line for this compare and contrast assignment is the realization that there is real money on the table for those who compellingly compare and contrast their proposed research to the current research being done in the field. In addition, those who successfully compare and contrast the impact or value-added benefits of their proposed research for the funding agency's mission priorities will stand to gain from the comparison. ***These two comparisons lie at the crux of reviewers' and program officers' funding decisions.***

Many solicitations state this requirement ***explicitly***, but many others ***may simply assume*** that PIs know to address this topic in their research narrative. PIs often overlook this assumption, leaving it to a good editor to note its absence in an early proposal draft. However, when it is stated explicitly, as in the below example from a recent DOE FOA, requiring the author(s) to explain the ***"Extent to which the applicant demonstrates knowledge of the current state-of-the-art or baseline technology and how the proposed project will move the state-of-the-art,"*** it becomes the heart of the proposal and the **key determinate of being funded or not funded**.

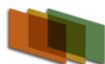


Review Criterion 1: Technical Merit, Innovation, and Impact (50% of scoring) in this DOE FOA, which can be viewed as a generic or common example, elaborates more fully by requiring consideration of the following factors (emphasis added):

- “Technical Merit and Innovation
- Extent to which the proposed technology or process is **innovative**;
- Degree to which the current state of the technology and the proposed advancement are **clearly described**;
- **Extent to which the application specifically and convincingly demonstrates how the applicant will move the state of the art to the proposed advancement**;
- Sufficiency of technical detail in the application to assess whether the proposed work is **scientifically meritorious and revolutionary**, including relevant data, calculations and discussion of **prior work in the literature** with analyses that support the viability of the proposed work; and
- **The potential impact of the project on advancing the state-of-the-art.”**

This explicitly stated characterization is meant to guide PIs in describing where their proposed research fits in the state of the art in the current and emerging disciplinary field, and it is interchangeable across federal funding agencies. As noted earlier, this needs to be addressed in every proposal from NSF to NEH, and it can be done by adapting the above DOE language to the language used by other funding agencies.

In the case of NSF, for example, the above may be stated explicitly in some solicitations as part of the project-specific review criteria, but only implicitly in other NSF solicitations. The point to remember is that this issue has to be **addressed early on in the research narrative** if you hold out any chance for funding. Moreover, if there is one key summary of critical funding advice that PIs and research office staff may decide to tattoo in mirror image on their foreheads, **this would be it. In this way**, every time PIs look in the mirror ***when either writing a proposal, reviewing a proposal, or editing a proposal***, they are reminded of what needs to be clearly described to secure funding.



Research Grant Writing Web Resources

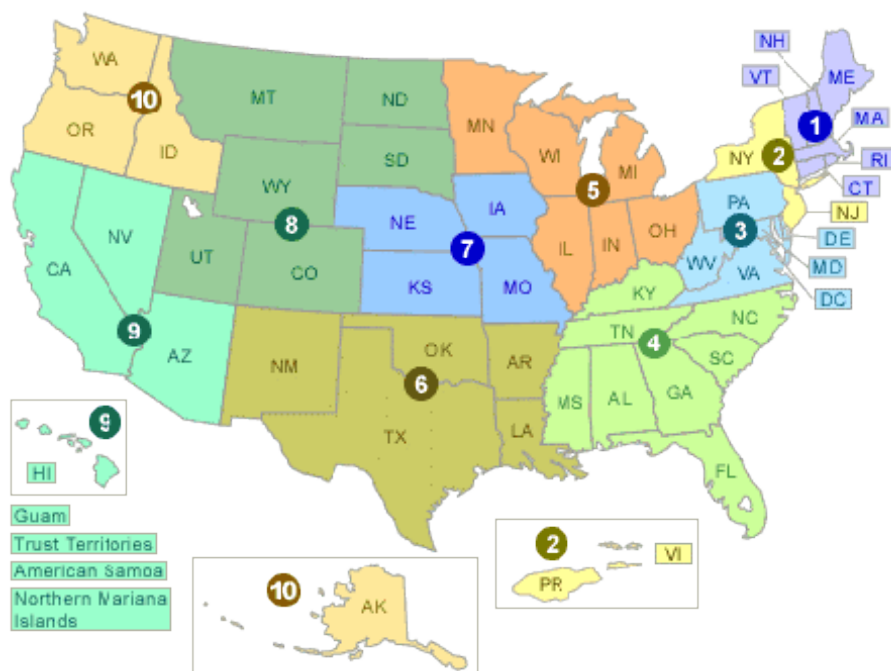
[\[Back to Table of Contents\]](#)

Regional Grants Information

The information that you require for your region is at your fingertips and just one click away. Please use the map below to select the regional grants office near you.

EPA Region-Specific Grant Information

You can find grant information specific to your region by using the map below or the links provided below.



[Region 1](#) (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 1](#)

[Region 2](#) (NJ, NY, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 2](#)

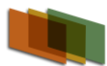
[Region 3](#) (DE, DC, MD, VA, PA, WV) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 3](#)

[Region 4](#) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 4](#)

[Region 5](#) (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 5](#)

[Region 6](#) (AR, LA, OK, NM, TX) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 6](#)

[Region 7](#) (IA, KS, MO, NE) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 7](#)



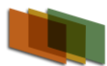
[Region 8](#) (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 8](#)

[Region 9](#) (AZ, CA, HI, NV, American Samoa, Guam) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 9](#)

[Region 10](#) (AK, ID, OR, WA) [Grants for your Region: Information that is specific to EPA Region 10](#)

EPA grant programs and other funding opportunities

- [Multipurpose Grants to States and Tribes](#): This grant program provides funding to states, tribes, and territories for high priority activities that complement programs under established environmental statutes.
- [Fellowships and other student programs](#): Grants, fellowships, and research associateships
- [Air Grants and Funding](#): includes competitive grant funding announcements for projects and programs relating to air quality, transportation, climate change, indoor air and other related topics.
- [Brownfields Grants and Funding](#): existing facilities where redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived contamination.
- [Environmental Education Grants](#): projects to help the public make informed decisions that affect environmental quality.
- [Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program](#): provides funding to develop an Internet-based, secure network that supports the electronic collection, exchange, and integration of high-quality data.
- [Environmental Justice](#): provides financial assistance to support community-based organizations to collaborate and partner with other stakeholders (e.g., industry, government, academia, etc.) to develop and implement solutions that will significantly address environmental and/or public health issue(s) at the local level.
- [Great Lakes Funding](#): includes competitive grant funding for planning, research, monitoring, outreach and implementation projects in furtherance of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.
- [National Clean Diesel Campaign Grants and Funding](#): building diesel engine emission reduction programs across the country to improve air quality and protect public health.
- [People, Prosperity and the Planet](#): college students address challenges from a wide range of categories: agriculture, built environment, materials and chemicals, energy, and water. These can be challenges found in the developed or developing world and the solutions will move us towards a sustainable future.
- [Pollution Prevention Grant Program](#): provides matching funds to state and tribal programs to support pollution prevention and to develop State-based programs.
- [Research Funding Opportunities](#): upcoming funding opportunities from NCER and the EPA STAR program



- [Small Business Innovation Research \(SBIR\)](#): competitively funds environmental technology research at small businesses.
- [Office of Land and Emergency Management \(OLEM\) Grants and Funding](#): includes competitive grant funding announcements for projects and programs relating to Brownfields, Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse, Solid Waste management, resource conservation and recovery, Underground Storage Tanks and other related topics.

Upcoming Webinars

Financial Management

March 15, 2023, 1:00-2:00 pm ET

Hear from EPA's Research Triangle Park Finance Center about grant financial management, including how to successfully enroll in the Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) system, properly draw down and account for funds, make adjustments in ASAP, submit financial reports, and financially close out a grant.

Competition Process

March 28, 2023, 2:00-3:00 pm ET

This webinar covers how to find and successfully apply for EPA grants.

What to Expect When You're Expecting ... a Grant

March 29, 2023, 1:00-2:00 pm ET

EPA will review what grant recipients need to do and look for when they receive a grant award, discuss how to understand terms and conditions of grants, and talk through EPA's oversight once a grant is awarded.

Past Webinars

Complying with EPA Assistance Agreements

September 22, 2022

This webinar covered how to identify key policies and procedures to be a grant recipient that effectively expends and documents the use of EPA grant funds.

Developing a Budget

September 20, 2022

This webinar, an instructor-led version of EPA's How to Develop a Budget online training course, helped attendees learn how to develop budgets and budget narratives.

Competition Process

September 13, 2022

This webinar covered how to find and successfully apply for EPA grants.

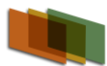
Financial Management

May 10, 2022

Hear from EPA's Research Triangle Park Finance Center about grant financial management, including how to successfully enroll in the Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) system, properly draw down and account for funds, make adjustments in ASAP, submit financial reports, and financially close out a grant.

Developing a Budget

May 5, 2022



Learn how to develop budgets and budget narratives in this instructor-led version of EPA's Developing a Budget online training course.

Competition Process

April 28, 2022

This webinar covered how to find and successfully apply for EPA grants.

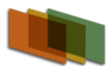
Grants Award Process Webinar

January 26, 2022

This high-level webinar covered topics related to finding and applying for grants as well as the basics of managing a grant award. Details about this webinar and previous offerings are available from the link above.

Additional Resources

- [EPA Grants Policy Resource Page](#)
- [EPA Grants Management Training for Applicants and Recipients](#)
- [How to Develop a Budget Training](#)
- [Subscribe to the EPA Grants Update Listserv](#)
- [Electronic Code of Federal Regulations \(eCFR\)](#)
- [SAM.gov](#)
- [Recipient Training Opportunities](#)
- [EPA Grants Main Website](#)
- [EPA Grants Policy and Guidance Overview](#)
- [Specific EPA Grant Programs](#) (not an exhaustive list)



Educational Grant Writing Web Resources

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Steps To Applying For IES Grants

1. **Identify** a current funding opportunity that matches your research interests and identify the relevant [letter of intent and application deadlines](#) and **sign up** for IES [newsflashes](#) to stay informed.
2. **View** a [funding opportunities webinar](#) to learn more about the application process and choosing an appropriate funding opportunity and **attend** our [virtual office hour](#) sessions for general, group discussions.
3. **Download** the [Application Submission Guide](#), as well as the appropriate [Request for Applications](#) and [application package](#) (Search for ALN 84.305 or ALN 84.324).
4. **Submit** your [Letter of Intent](#) (optional but strongly encouraged).
5. **Register** (or update) your organization on [Grants.gov](#) and [SAM.gov](#). Read the Department's [Fact Sheet](#) for information about the Federal government's transition from DUNS Number to Unique Entity Identifier (UEI).
6. **Submit** your application to [Grants.gov](#) before the application [deadline](#).

The Standards and Review Office (SRO) is responsible for the scientific peer review process for the grant applications.

- [SRO Website](#)
- [Peer Review Process](#)
- [List of Peer Reviewers](#)

Online Resources For Applicants

[On-demand webinars](#)

[Virtual office hours](#)

[Newflashes](#)

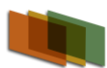
[Frequently asked questions](#)

[Cost analysis/cost-effectiveness analysis](#)

[Data management plans](#)

[General resources for researchers](#)

Please read an [Overview of IES Research and Research Training Grants Programs](#) to learn more about research and training programs supported by IES. You can also learn more about grants funded by IES by using our [project search tool](#).



Agency Research News

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NSF's [Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research](#) (EPSCoR) is recruiting panelists for the **EPSCoR Research Fellows** funding opportunity, under solicitation [NSF 23-535](#), which has a deadline of April 11, 2023.

[FY 2022 By the Numbers: Extramural Grant Investments in Research](#)

Today (March 1) we present our [annual snapshot](#) of NIH grant funding and success rate data for **fiscal year (FY) 2022 enacted appropriations**. These data are available in [the NIH Data Book](#), which is also being regularly updated with other FY 2022 grants information. Similar to our [FY 2021](#) and [FY 2020](#) posts, spending related to [special appropriations for coronavirus](#) are excluded here, but may be found using [RePORTER's advanced search capabilities](#).

In FY2022, NIH spent \$33.3 billion of its [total \\$45.2 billion appropriation](#) for competing and noncompeting grant awards. This is a 3.1% increase (or \$1.02 billion) in spending over the previous year. Monies for grants and Other Transaction awards are included while research and development contracts are excluded.

NIH supported 1,576 additional new and renewed extramural grants in FY 2022, for a total of 58,368 competing and non-competing awards (2.8% more than FY 2021). NIH issued grants to 2,707 academic universities, hospitals, small businesses, and other organizations throughout the U.S. and internationally.

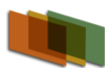
Table 1 - All Extramural Research (competing and non-competing, excluding contracts)

	2021	2022	2022 % Change from 2021
Number of Awards	56,792	58,368	2.8%
Total Amount (in billions)	\$32.32	\$33.34	3.1%

The success rate for new research project grants (RPGs) increased 1.6 percentage points from 19.1% in FY 2021 to 20.7% in FY 2022. This is because we received 4,301 fewer RPG competing applications in FY 2022 compared to the previous year (54,571 compared to 58,872), while making 82 more awards (11,311 compared to 11,229). The average nominal cost per RPG rose by 1.9% in 2022 to \$592,617 from \$581,293 in FY 2021.

Table 2 - Research Project Grants (RPG)

	2021	2022
Number of research project grant (RPG) applications:	58,872	54,571
Number of new or renewal (competing) RPG awards:	11,229	11,311



<u>Success rate of RPG applications*:</u>	19.1%	20.7%
<u>Average size of RPGs:</u>	\$581,293	\$592,617
<u>Total amount of NIH funding that went to RPGs (both competing and non-competing): (in billions)</u>	\$23.280	\$24.400

***Success rates** are calculated by dividing the number of awards made in a FY by the number of applications received. Applications having one or more amendments in the same fiscal year are only counted once.

Most RPGs are **R01-equivalent grants**, and they showed similar trends. We spent \$19.1 billion on average on R01-equivalent grants in FY 2022 compared to \$18.1 billion spent in FY 2021, a 5.4% increase. Like RPGs, the R01-equivalent grant success rate also increased (1.5 percentage points), going from 20.1% in FY 2021 to 21.6% in FY 2022. We spent 2.4% more in average nominal costs on R01-equivalents in FY 2022 (\$585,307) compared to \$571,561 spent in FY 2021.

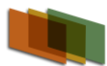
Table 3 - R01-equivalent Grants**

	2021	2022
<u>Number of R01-equivalent grant applications:</u>	37,987	36,198
<u>Number of new or renewal (competing) R01-equivalent awards:</u>	7,627	7,816
<u>Success rates for R01-equivalent applications:</u>	20.1%	21.6%
<u>Average size of R01-equivalent awards:</u>	\$571,561	\$585,307
<u>Total amount of NIH funding that went to R01-equivalents (both competing and non-competing): (in billions)</u>	\$18.134	\$19.108

R01-equivalent grants are defined as **activity codes DP1, DP2, DP5, R01, R37, R56, RF1, RL1, U01 and R35 from select National Institute of General Medical Sciences and National Human Genome Research Institute program announcements. Not all these activities may be in use by NIH every year.

Please note that NIH does not report the number of applications received in specific research areas, and thus does not report success rates for those areas either.

I would like to thank my colleagues within the NIH Office of Extramural Research's Division of Statistical Analysis and Reporting for their work on this analysis.



Agency Reports, Workshops & Research Roadmaps

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Foundations of Data Science for Students in Grades K-12: Proceedings of a Workshop

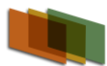
National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023. Foundations of Data Science for Students in Grades K-12: Proceedings of a Workshop. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/26852>. On September 13 and 14, 2022, the Board on Science Education at the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine held a workshop entitled Foundations of Data Science for Students in Grades K-12. Speakers and participants explored the rapidly growing field of K-12 data science education, by surveying the current landscape, surfacing what is known, and identifying what is needed to support student learning, develop curriculum and tools, and prepare educators. To support these conversations, four papers were commissioned and discussed during the workshop. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussion of the workshop.

Merits and Viability of Different Nuclear Fuel Cycles and Technology Options and the Waste Aspects of Advanced Nuclear Reactors (2023)

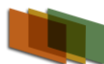
National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023. Merits and Viability of Different Nuclear Fuel Cycles and Technology Options and the Waste Aspects of Advanced Nuclear Reactors. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/26500>. The United States has deployed commercial nuclear power since the 1950s, and as of 2021, nuclear power accounts for approximately 20 percent of U.S. electricity generation. The current commercial nuclear fleet consists entirely of thermal-spectrum, light water reactors operating with low-enriched uranium dioxide fuel in a once-through fuel cycle. In recent years, the U.S. Congress, U.S. Department of Energy, and private sector have expressed considerable interest in developing and deploying advanced nuclear reactors to augment, and possibly replace, the U.S. operating fleet of reactors, nearly all of which will reach the end of their currently licensed operating lives by 2050. Much of this interest stems from the potential ability of advanced reactors and their associated fuel cycles - as claimed by their designers and developers - to provide a number of advantages, such as improvements in economic competitiveness, reductions in environmental impact via better natural resource utilization and/or lower waste generation, and enhancements in nuclear safety and proliferation resistance. At the request of Congress, this report explores merits and viability of different nuclear fuel cycles, including fuel cycles that may use reprocessing, for both existing and advanced reactor technologies; and waste management (including transportation, storage, and disposal options) for advanced reactors, and in particular, the potential impact of advanced reactors and their fuel cycles on waste generation and disposal.

Transforming EPA Science to Meet Today's and Tomorrow's Challenges (2023)

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023. Transforming EPA Science to Meet Today's and Tomorrow's Challenges. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/26602>. Since its establishment in 1970, the mission of the Environmental Protection Agency is to protect human health and the environment. EPA develops regulations, ensures compliance, and issues policies, in coordination with state, tribal, and local governments. To accomplish its mission, EPA should be equipped to produce and access the highest quality and most advanced science. The Office of Research and Development (ORD) provides the scientific bases for



regulatory and public health policies that have broad impacts on the nation's natural resources and quality of human life, and that yield economic benefits and incur compliance costs for the regulated community. In addition, ORD develops the agency core research capabilities, providing tools and methods for meeting current and anticipating future environmental challenges, such as the risks to health and the environment posed by climate change. Because challenges associated with environmental protection today are complex and affected by many interacting factors, the report points to the need for a substantially broader and better integrated approach to environmental protection. This report calls for EPA ORD to pursue all of its scientific aims in a new framework—to apply systems thinking to a One Environment – One Health approach in all aspects of ORD work. To accomplish this, the report provides actionable recommendations on how ORD might consider incorporating emerging science and systems thinking into the agency research planning, so that ORD can become an increasingly impactful organization. The report identifies a number of high-priority recommendations for ORD to pursue in taking advantage of a broad range of advanced tools, in concert with collaborators in other federal agencies and the broader scientific community. Given the resource constraints, the report recognizes that ORD will have to make decisions about priorities for implementing its recommendations, and that ORD leadership is in the best position to set those priorities as implementation begins. The report concluded by stating that shifting to a systems-thinking approach will require renewed support from science leadership, enhanced strategic planning, investment in new and broader expertise and tools, and a reimagined and inclusive commitment to communication and collaboration.



New Funding Opportunities

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Content Order

New Funding Posted Since February 15 Newsletter

URL Links to New & Open Funding Solicitations

Solicitations Remaining Open from Prior Issues of the Newsletter

Open Solicitations and BAAs

User Note: URL links are active on date of publication, but if a URL link breaks or changes a Google search on the key words will typically take you to a working link. Also, entering a grant title and/or solicitation number in the Grants.gov search box will work as well.

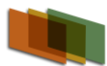
New Funding Solicitations Posted Since February 15 Newsletter

Division of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences Core Programs (MCB)

MCB supports research that promises to uncover the fundamental properties of living systems across atomic, molecular, subcellular, and cellular scales. The program gives high priority to projects that advance mechanistic understanding of the structure, function, and evolution of molecular, subcellular, and cellular systems, especially research that aims at quantitative and predictive knowledge of complex behavior and emergent properties. MCB encourages research exploring new concepts in molecular and cellular biology, while incorporating insights and approaches from other scientific disciplines, such as chemistry, computer science, engineering, mathematics, and physics, to illuminate principles that govern life at the molecular and cellular level. MCB also encourages research that exploits experimental and theoretical approaches and utilizes a diverse spectrum of model and non-model animals, plants, and microbes across the tree of life. Proposals that pursue potentially transformative ideas are welcome, even if these entail higher risk.

This solicitation calls for proposals in research areas supported by the four MCB core clusters, including: (i) structure, dynamics, and function of biomolecules and supramolecular assemblies, especially under physiological conditions ([Molecular Biophysics](#)); (ii) organization, processing, expression, regulation, and evolution of genetic and epigenetic information ([Genetic Mechanisms](#)); (iii) cellular structure, properties, and function across broad spatiotemporal scales ([Cellular Dynamics and Function](#)); and (iv) systems and/or synthetic biology to study complex interactions through modeling or manipulation or design of living systems at the molecular-to-cellular scale ([Systems and Synthetic Biology](#)). All MCB clusters prioritize projects that integrate across scales, investigate molecular and cellular evolution, synergize experimental research with computational or mathematical modeling, and/or develop innovative, broadly applicable methods and technologies. Projects that bridge the intellectual edges between MCB clusters are welcome. Projects that integrate molecular and cellular biosciences with other subdisciplines of biology are also welcome through the new Integrative Research in Biology (IntBIO) track.

MCB strives to achieve key goals laid out in the [NSF Strategic Plan](#). Among these goals are: (i) to empower Science Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) talent to fully participate in science and engineering; (ii) to enable creation of new knowledge by advancing the frontiers of research and enhancing research capability; and (iii) to benefit society through translation of



knowledge into solutions. In line with these goals, MCB seeks to increase the diversity of individuals and institutions in the molecular and cellular biosciences community we support. Hence, to be competitive, proposers must be intentional regarding broadening participation in their projects through efforts to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion of individuals traditionally underrepresented in STEM and of types of institutions, such as Minority-serving Institutions (MSIs), Primarily Undergraduate Institutions (PUIs), two-year colleges, institutions in jurisdictions associated with the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR), as well as major research institutions.

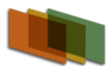
Also aligned with the [NSF Strategic Plan](#), MCB encourages basic research ideas that are inspired by curiosity and/or by their potential use for societal benefit, especially pertaining to pressing challenges such as, but not limited to climate change, clean energy, feeding the world sustainably, or health. With regard to health-related challenges, it should be noted that research using biomedical model systems to address questions of basic scientific interest is permissible. However, in accordance with the PAPPG, **MCB does not normally support** biological research on **mechanisms of disease in humans**, including on the etiology, diagnosis, or treatment of disease or disorder. Similarly, MCB does not normally support biological research to develop animal models of such conditions or testing of procedures for their treatment. Proposals motivated by such disease-related goals will be returned without review. **Applications accepted any time.**

Smith-Lever Special Needs Competitive Grants Program

Within the states and territories, the Cooperative Extension System has repeatedly served as the trusted community organization that has helped to enable families, communities, and businesses to successfully prepare for, respond to and cope with disaster losses and critical incidents. Once a disaster has occurred, the local extension outreach includes: 1) Communicating practical science-based risk information, 2) Developing relevant educational experiences and programs, 3) Working with individuals and communities to open new communication channels, and 4) Mitigating losses and facilitating recovery. NIFA intends to fund Special Needs projects to implement applied scientific programs that serve public needs in preparation for, during and after local or regional emergency situations. The RFA announcement and technical assistance webinar related to this FY 2023 funding opportunity is scheduled. Please access the details about the webinar, such as the zoom link, date, time, etc., through the Webinar heading below. The recording/supporting documents will also be accessible through Webinar heading after the event. **Due April 13.**

Biomedical Technology Optimization and Dissemination Center

This Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) encourages applications for NIGMS Biomedical Technology Optimization and Dissemination (BTOD) Centers to support late-stage technology optimization and sustainable dissemination of the technology to the wider biomedical research community. A BTOD Center should be at the leading edge of its field with respect to both technology development and engagement with relevant research communities. BTOD projects should address biomedical research areas within the NIGMS mission. This FOA is an update of the funding opportunity for the Biomedical Technology Development and Dissemination (BTDD) Centers (PAR-20-104). Potential applicants are strongly encouraged to consult with NIGMS staff about adherence of their proposed research strategy to the goals and mission of the Institute, whether it addresses one or more high priority research areas, and its responsiveness to this FOA. **Due April 26.**



Rural Health and Safety Education Competitive Grants Program

The RHSE program proposals are expected to be community-based outreach education programs, such as those conducted through Human Science extension outreach that provide individuals and families with: information as to the value of good health at any age; information to increase individual or family's motivation to take more responsibility for their own health; information regarding rural environmental health issues that directly impact human health; information about and access to health promotion and educational activities; and training for volunteers and health services providers concerning health promotion and health care services for individuals and families in cooperation with state, local, and community partners. The RFA announcement and technical assistance webinar related to this FY 2023 funding opportunity is scheduled. Please access the details about the webinar, such as the zoom link, date, time, etc., through the Webinar heading below. The recording/supporting documents will also be accessible through Webinar heading after the event. **Due April 28.**

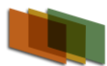
Solicitations Remaining Open from Last Newsletter

Strengthening Global Capacity for Molecular Surveillance and Outbreak Response for Foodborne, Waterborne, and Fungal Diseases

The purpose of this NOFO is to strengthen global capacity for molecular surveillance and outbreak response for foodborne, waterborne, and fungal diseases. The Surveillance and Outbreak Response strategy will include the following activities: 1) Waterborne Disease Surveillance Strengthening and Outbreak Response; 2) Genomic surveillance, data systems and outbreak response for fungal diseases; 3) Enteric disease surveillance strengthening, including case confirmation. The Capacity Building strategy will include the following activities: 1) Country-level Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) programs capacity building; 2) Wastewater and Environmental Surveillance capacity building; 3) Regional capacity building for Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS), bioinformatics, lab diagnosis and outbreak preparedness; 4) Country-level WGS and lab diagnosis capacity building and 5) Epidemiology and Laboratory Workforce development for foodborne, waterborne, and fungal diseases. Locations of activities will vary, based on CDC priority, but will include multiple regional and country-level locations. **Due April 2.**

DE-FOA-0002989 Funding Opportunity Announcement: Sensing Exports of Anthropogenic Carbon through Ocean Observation (SEA CO2)

To obtain a copy of the Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) please go to the ARPA-E website at <https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov>. To apply to this FOA, Applicants must register with and submit application materials through ARPA-E eXCHANGE (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/Registration.aspx>). For detailed guidance on using ARPA-E eXCHANGE, please refer to the ARPA-E eXCHANGE User Guide (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/Manuals.aspx>). ARPA-E will not review or consider concept papers submitted through other means. For problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE, email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in the subject line). Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov. To obtain a copy of the Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) please go to the ARPA-E website at <https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov>. To apply to this FOA, Applicants must register with and submit application materials through ARPA-E eXCHANGE (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/Registration.aspx>). For detailed guidance on using ARPA-E eXCHANGE, please refer to the ARPA-E eXCHANGE User Guide (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/Manuals.aspx>).



foa.energy.gov/Manuals.aspx). ARPA-E will not review or consider concept papers submitted through other means. For problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE, email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in the subject line). Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov. The agency focuses on technologies that can be meaningfully advanced with a modest investment over a defined period of time in order to catalyze the translation from scientific discovery to early-stage technology. For the latest news and information about ARPA-E, its programs and the research projects currently supported, see: <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/> . **Due April 4**

EPA-R-OEJECR-OCS-23-02 Environmental Justice Government-to-Government Program

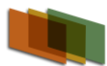
EPA is issuing this solicitation requesting applications for projects that support and/or create model state, tribal, local, and territorial government activities that lead to measurable environmental or public health results in communities disproportionately burdened by environmental harms and risks. These projects will help transform disadvantaged and underserved communities into healthy, thriving communities capable of addressing the environmental and public health challenges they have historically faced, as well as current and future challenges. **Due Date April 10.**

Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program

EPA is issuing this solicitation to request applications for projects supporting community-based nonprofit organizations (CBOs) in their efforts to collaborate and partner with other stakeholders (e.g., local businesses and industry, local government, medical service providers, academia, etc.) to develop solutions that will significantly address environmental and/or public health issue(s) in communities disproportionately burdened by environmental harms and risks. These projects will help transform disadvantaged and underserved communities into healthy, thriving communities capable of addressing the environmental and public health challenges they have historically faced, as well as current and future challenges. **Due Date April 10.**

Pesticide Safety Education Funds Management Program EPA-OCSPP-OPP-2023-001

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is soliciting applications to administer a national subaward program supporting pesticide safety education programs with an emphasis on restricted use products (RUPs) for certified pesticide applicators. PSEPs are generally at universities designated as Land Grant Universities by the Morrill Act of 1862. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizes EPA to regulate the manufacture, sale, distribution, and use of pesticides. EPA classifies a pesticide as “restricted use” if it could pose an unreasonable risk to the user, other people, or the environment without added restrictions. Thus, RUPs are limited to use by, or under the supervision of, a certified applicator. Because this is a subaward program, the applicant awarded the cooperative agreement will be considered a “passthrough entity” as defined in the Uniform Grant Guidance at 2 CFR Part 200. The purpose of this program is to ensure that RUPs are used safely and do not cause unreasonable adverse effects to persons who use them, the public or the environment. The goal is to enable or increase the capacity of PSEPs to develop programs and materials for persons preparing to become or maintain certified pesticide applicators, who are deemed competent to use RUPs. Objectives are actions taken to establish and administer a subaward funding program. **Due April 27.**



Genomics Centers for Infectious Diseases (U19 Clinical Trial Not Allowed)

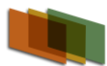
The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to solicit applications for a Genomic Centers for Infectious Disease (GCID) Program. This renewal initiative will support GCIDs to advance the development and use of innovative genomic and bioinformatics tools with an emphasis on human pathogens and their interactions with the host and microbiome, and to rapidly respond to emerging needs, especially during disease outbreaks. The Program will address basic, translational, and clinically relevant questions in host-pathogen interactions and support the development of genomics-based tools to diagnose, prevent, and treat infectious diseases. In the event of an infectious disease outbreak, the GCIDs will be poised to leverage the expertise and resources within the network to assist in a coordinated research response. **Due May 2.**

Distance Education Grants for Institutions of Higher Education in Insular Areas

The purpose of this program is strengthen the capacity of Institutions of Higher Education in Insular Areas to carry out resident instruction, curriculum, and teaching programs in the food and agricultural sciences through distance education technology. The Distance Education Grants Program for Institutions of Higher Education in Insular Areas (DEG) is a NIFA-administered competitive grants program focused on improving formal, postsecondary agricultural sciences education. The RFA announcement and technical assistance webinar related to this FY 2023 funding opportunity will be held soon. Please visit again for more information. **Due May 5.**

Synthesis Center for Understanding Organismal Resilience

Synthesis Centers are a mechanism used by NSF's Directorate for Biological Science (BIO) to bring together communities that leverage existing data to catalyze discoveries through synthesis, analysis, and integrative training. Research supported by the Division of Integrative Organismal Systems (IOS) in BIO focuses on organisms as integrated units of biological organization, i.e., why they are structured as they are and function as they do. IOS seeks to establish a new Synthesis Center to advance our ability to explain and predict organismal resiliency and plasticity in response to complex and dynamic environmental circumstances encountered over a lifespan through the synthesis of varied data sets and types that bridge multiple scales and levels. The Synthesis Center will enable innovative synthesis and analysis of available biological and related data by providing the vision, infrastructure, and expertise to advance new avenues of inquiry in organismal biology focused on organismal resilience and plasticity. To accomplish this vision, the Synthesis Center will adopt approaches that are based on open science, team science, and data-intensive methods that enable data synthesis, sharing and inclusive collaborations among researchers across multiple levels of biological inquiry that may include genomic, physiological, structural, developmental, behavioral, neural, immunological, and microbiological analyses across some or all the IOS subdisciplines. In addition to supporting data and knowledge synthesis, the Synthesis Center should train new generations of researchers in solving challenging research problems through data-intensive, open, cross-disciplinary, and collaborative science. The Synthesis Center is also expected to serve as an example in effectively engaging diverse scientists from different types of institutions and across multiple disciplines. These types of data syntheses are expected to provide the basis for fundamental scientific discoveries and/or potentially translational, use-inspired research. In doing so, the Synthesis Center will have a profound impact on the progress of science and society. **Preliminary Proposal Due Date(s) (required) January 12, 2024 Full Proposal Deadline July 15, 2024**



Open Solicitations and BAAs

[BAA's remain open for one or more years. During the open period, agency research priorities may change or other modifications are made to a published BAA. If you are submitting a proposal in response to an open solicitation, as below, check for modifications to the BAA at Grants.gov or by utilizing [Modified Opportunities by Agency](#) to receive a Grants.gov notification of recently modified opportunities by agency name.]

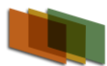
W911NF-18-S-0005 U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences Broad Agency Announcement for Basic, Applied, and Advanced Research (Fiscal Years 2018-2023)

The U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) announces the ARI FY18-23 Broad Agency Announcement for Basic, Applied, and Advanced Scientific Research. This Broad Agency Announcement, which sets forth research areas of interest to the United States Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, is issued under the provisions of paragraph 6.102(d)(2) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which provides for the competitive selection of proposals. Proposals submitted in response to this BAA and selected for award are considered to be the result of full and open competition and in full compliance with the provisions of Public Law 98-369 (The Competition in Contracting Act of 1984) and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences is the Army's lead agency for the conduct of research, development, and analyses for the improvement of Army readiness and performance via research advances and applications of the behavioral and social sciences that address personnel, organization, training, and leader development issues. Programs funded under this BAA include basic research, applied research, and advanced technology development that can improve human performance and Army readiness.

Those contemplating submissions of a proposal are encouraged to contact the ARI Technical Point of Contact (TPOC) for the respective topic area cited in the BAA. If the R&D warrants further inquiry and funding is available, submission of a proposal will be entertained. The recommended three-step sequence is (1) telephone call to the ARI TPOC or responsible ARI Manager, (2) white paper submission, (3) full proposal submission. Awards may be made in the form of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements. Proposals are sought from educational institutions, non-profit/not-for-profit organizations, and commercial organizations, domestic or foreign, for research and development (R&D) in those areas specified in the BAA. The U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences encourages Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Minority Serving Institutions (HBCU/MSI) and small businesses to submit proposals for consideration. Foreign owned, controlled, or influenced organizations are advised that security restrictions may apply that could preclude their participation in these efforts. Government laboratories, Federal Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs), and US Service Academies are not eligible to participate as prime contractors or recipients. However, they may be able to participate as subcontractors or Subrecipients (eligibility will be determined on a case-by-case basis). **Open to April 29, 2023.**

FA8650-17-S-6001 Science and Technology for Autonomous Teammates (STAT)

The objective of Science and Technology for Autonomous Teammates (STAT) program is to develop and demonstrate autonomy technologies that will enable various AF mission sets. This research will be part of Experimentation Campaigns in: 1 -Multi-domain Command and Control; 2-Intelligence, Surveillance, Recognizance (ISR) Processing Exploitation and Dissemination (PED); and 3- Manned-



Unmanned combat Teaming to demonstrate autonomy capabilities to develop and demonstrate autonomy technologies that will improve Air Force operations through human-machine teaming and autonomous decision-making. The technology demonstrations that result from this BAA will substantially improve the Air Force's capability to conduct missions in a variety of environments while minimizing the risks to Airmen. The overall impact of integration of autonomous systems into the mission space will enable the Air Force to operate inside of the enemy's decision loop.

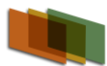
STAT will develop and apply autonomy technologies to enhance the full mission cycle, including mission planning, mission execution, and post-mission analysis. Particular areas of interest include multi-domain command and control, manned-unmanned teaming, and information analytics. The technology demonstrations that result from this BAA will substantially improve the Air Force's capability to conduct missions in a variety of environments while minimizing the risks to Airmen. The overall impact of integration of autonomous systems into the mission space will enable the Air Force to operate inside of the enemy's decision loop. This effort plans to demonstrate modular, transferable, open system architectures, and deliver autonomy technologies applicable to a spectrum of multi-domain applications. Development efforts will mature a set of technologies that enable airmen to plan, command, control, and execute missions with manageable workloads. The software algorithms and supporting architectures shall:

- Ingest and understand mission taskings and commander's intent
- Respond appropriately to human direction and orders
- Respond intelligently to dynamic threats and unplanned events

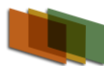
Chosen technologies will be open, reusable, adaptable, platform agnostic, secure, credible, affordable, enduring, and able to be integrated into autonomous systems. The program will be comprised of various technologies developed by AFRL and Industry, integrated into technology demonstrations and deliverables with all the necessary software, hardware, and documentation to support AFRL-owned modeling and simulation environments for future capability developments. Thus, all technology development efforts must adhere to interface designs and standards. **Open to July 23, 2023.**

ARMED FORCES PEST MANAGEMENT BOARD (AFPMB)

The Armed Forces Pest Management Board (AFPMB), an agency of the Department of Defense (DoD), is soliciting pre-proposals for original and innovative research designed to develop new interventions for protection of deployed military personnel from diseases caused by arthropod-borne pathogens and to improve control of bed bugs and filth flies. Diseases of significant concern include Lyme disease, malaria, dengue fever and other arboviruses. The program supports development of: (1) new toxicants or the adaptation of existing toxicants to medically relevant pests; (2) new insecticide application techniques; (3) new personal protection tools that prevent human-vector contact; (4) decision support tools and (5) novel vector surveillance tools that focus on improved control outcomes. Ideally the research would support **Advanced Technology Development** (see [DoD Financial Management Regulation Volume 2B, Chapter 5](#), DoD RDT&E Budget Activity 3) of new insecticides or improved formulations of existing insecticides for vector control, new technology or enhanced modalities of personal protection from biting arthropods, or improved efficacy and sustainability of equipment for vector surveillance and application of pesticides for vector control in a military operational environment. Research should be product-oriented, consisting of advanced research related to a particular technology or new capability, evaluation of experimental products for military uses, or research directed towards development of an existing prototype product for



commercial manufacture. Research should include semi-field or field evaluation of prototype products. Research should not include testing and evaluation of commercial products. Any pesticide end use products described in the proposed research should be destined for registration by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The research must be primarily applicable to the military, products should be transferable to civilian uses. The program consists of competitive grants open to principal investigators (PIs) from academia, industry, and local or state government agencies. Federal Agencies (including DoD) may apply subject to appropriate regulations. This BAA is intended to solicit pre-proposals for AFPMB for those parts of development not related to a specific system or hardware procurement in accordance with Title 2, Subtitle A, Chapter II, Part 200 CFR. The purpose of this BAA is to identify the best available science, and as such, there are no set-asides associated with any awards resulting from this BAA. Specific areas of interest are described in the "Areas of Interest" section of this BAA. This Announcement provides a general description of project areas, including specific areas of interest, general information, evaluation and selection criteria, and proposal preparation instructions. All documentation and or attachments that are required with the submission of a full proposal, if requested, are described in the Mandatory Proposal Forms section of this announcement. Awards are typically made under grants; however, other funding opportunities may be considered. **Open to Oct. 31, 2024**



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