Recurring Grant Opportunities

College of Agricultural Sciences

| Sponsor | Program Name | Tentative Deadline | Synopsis | Link |
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| ARF | Competitive Grants Program | 10 – 12 | The Competitive Grants Program of the Agricultural Research Foundation (ARF) is designed to encourage and fund research studies at OSU that will enhance Oregon’s agricultural productivity; the quality of its produce and products; and wise management and use of its natural resources—air, water, watershed, forest, fisheries, and wildlife. Our goal is to make catalytic grants that help young scientists launch their research, and help established scientists embark on new research directions or approaches. | <https://agresearchfoundation.oregonstate.edu/grant-program>  |
| DOE | Early Career Research Program | 02 – 04 | The Office of Science of the Department of Energy hereby invites grant applications for support under the Early Career Research Program in the following program areas: Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR); Biological and Environmental Research (BER); Basic Energy Sciences (BES), Fusion Energy Sciences (FES); High Energy Physics (HEP), and Nuclear Physics (NP). The purpose of this program is to support the development of individual research programs of outstanding scientists early in their careers and to stimulate research careers in the areas supported by the DOE Office of Science. | <https://science.energy.gov/ber/funding-opportunities/closed-foas/>  |
| DOE | Environmental System Science | 01 - 03 | U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) hereby announces its interest in receiving research applications for Environmental System Science (ESS). As part of the ESS program, the Terrestrial Ecosystem Science activity seeks to improve the understanding and representation of terrestrial ecosystems in ways that advance Earth system model parameterizations and capabilities. | <https://science.energy.gov/ber/funding-opportunities/closed-foas/>  |
| DOE / USDA | Plant Feedstock Genomics in Bioenergy | 02 - 04 | The overall goal is genomics-based research leading to improved use of biomass and plant feedstocks for the production of fuels such as ethanol or renewable chemical feedstocks. Specific goals include: (1) Improve biomass characteristics, biomass yield, or sustainability, water and nitrogen use efficiency; (2) Understand carbon partitioning and nutrient cycling in feedstocks; (3) Enhance fundamental knowledge of structure, function, and organization of feedstock plant genomes; and (4) Enable plants to be efficiently bred or manipulated for such use | <https://genomicscience.energy.gov/research/DOEUSDA/>  |
| EPA | P3 Program – People, Prosperity, & Planet | 10 - 12 | P3 stands for People, Prosperity and the Planet. Through this EPA program, teams of college students can benefit people, promote prosperity and protect the planet by designing environmental solutions that move us toward a sustainable future. | <https://www.epa.gov/P3/learn-about-p3-program>  |
| NASA | ROSES – Research Opportunities in Earth and Space Sciences | Multiple | NASA’s Earth Science Research Program supports research activities that address the Earth system and seek to characterize its properties on a broad range of spatial and temporal scales, to understand the naturally occurring and human-induced processes that drive them, and to improve our capability for predicting its future evolution. The focus of the Earth Science Research Program is the use of space-based measurements to provide information not available by other means. NASA’s program is an end-to-end one that starts with the development of observational techniques and the instrument technology needed to implement them; tests them in the laboratory and from an appropriate set of in situ, surface-, ship-, balloon-, aircraft-, and/or space-based platforms; uses the results to increase basic process knowledge; incorporates results into complex computational models that can be used to more fully characterize the present state and future evolution of the Earth system; and develops partnerships with other national and international organizations that can use the generated information in environmental forecasting and in policy, business, and management decisions.  | [https://nspires.nasaprs.com/external/viewrepositorydocument/cmdocumentid=604139/solicitationId=%7BE2CB9318-72CB-C51A-6962-013E762AE713%7D/viewSolicitationDocument=1/Table%203%202018%20amend37.html](https://nspires.nasaprs.com/external/viewrepositorydocument/cmdocumentid%3D604139/solicitationId%3D%7BE2CB9318-72CB-C51A-6962-013E762AE713%7D/viewSolicitationDocument%3D1/Table%203%202018%20amend37.html)  |
| NOAA | Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant Program | 06 – 11 | The Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant Program funds projects that address the needs of fishing communities, optimize economic benefits by building and maintaining sustainable fisheries, and increase other opportunities to keep working waterfronts viable. | <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/grant/saltonstall-kennedy-grant-program>  |
| NOAA | RESTORE | 09 – 10  | The mission of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA’s) RESTORE Science Program is to carry out research, observation, and monitoring to support, to the maximum extent practicable, the long-term sustainability of the ecosystem, fish stocks, fish habitat, and the recreational, commercial, and charter-fishing industry in the Gulf of Mexico. | https://restoreactscienceprogram.noaa.gov/ |
| NPRB | North Pacific Research Board – Core Program | Rolling | These funds must be used to conduct research activities on, or relating to, fisheries and marine ecosystems in the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, Gulf of Alaska, and Arctic. NPRB prioritizes research that improves understanding of marine ecosystems and enhances effective fishery management and sustainable use of marine Resources. Research may be conducted within any of the large marine ecosystems relevant to Alaska (i.e., Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Chukchi and Beaufort seas). There may be specific geographic focus for a given category or topic. | <https://www.nprb.org/core-program/request-for-proposals/#rfp_online>  |
| NSF | CNH2: Dynamics of Integrated Socio-Environmental Systems (CNH2) | 09 – 11 | The CNH2 Program supports research projects that advance basic scientific understanding of integrated socio-environmental systems and the complex interactions (dynamics, processes, and feedbacks) within and among the environmental (biological, physical and chemical) and human ("socio") (economic, social, political, or behavioral) components of such a system. The program seeks proposals that emphasize the truly integrated nature of a socio-environmental system versus two discrete systems (a natural one and a human one) that are coupled. CNH2 projects must explore a connected and integrated socio-environmental system that includes explicit analysis of the processes and dynamics between the environmental and human components of the system. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=13681>  |
| NSF | Dimensions of Biodiversity | 01 – 02 | This campaign promotes novel integrative approaches to fill the most substantial gaps in our understanding of the diversity of life on Earth. It takes a broad view of biodiversity, and focuses on the intersection of genetic, phylogenetic, and functional dimensions of biodiversity. Successful proposals must integrate these three dimensions to understand interactions among them. While this focus complements several core programs in BIO, it differs by requiring that multiple dimensions of biodiversity be addressed simultaneously, in novel ways, to understand their synergistic roles in critical ecological and evolutionary processes, especially pertaining to the mechanisms driving the origin, maintenance, and functional roles of biodiversity. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503446&org=DEB&sel_org=DEB&from=fund> |
| NSF  | Division of Integrative Organismal Systems Core Programs | Ongoing | The Division of Integrative Organismal Systems (IOS) supports research aimed at understanding why organisms are structured the way they are and function as they do. Proposals are welcomed in all of the core scientific program areas supported by the Division of Integrative Organismal Systems (IOS). Areas of inquiry include, but are not limited to, developmental biology and the evolution of developmental processes, nervous system development, structure, modification, function, and evolution; biomechanics and functional morphology, physiological processes, symbioses and microbial interactions, interactions of organisms with biotic and abiotic environments, plant and animal genomics, and animal behavior. Proposals should focus on organisms as a fundamental unit of biological organization. Principal Investigators (PIs) are encouraged to apply systems approaches that will lead to conceptual and theoretical insights and predictions about emergent organismal properties. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503623&org=BIO&sel_org=BIO&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Division of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences (MCB) | Ongoing | The Division of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences (MCB) supports quantitative, mechanistic, predictive, and theory-driven fundamental research designed to promote understanding of complex living systems at the molecular, subcellular, and cellular levels. While recognizing the need for thorough and accurate descriptions of biological complexes and pathways, the priority of the Division is to support work that advances the field by capturing the predictive power of mechanistic, quantitative, and evolutionary approaches. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=505583&org=BIO&sel_org=BIO&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Divisions of Environmental Biology (DEB) | Ongoing | The Division of Environmental Biology (DEB) Core Track supports research and training on evolutionary and ecological processes acting at the level of populations, species, communities, and ecosystems. DEB encourages research that elucidates fundamental principles that identify and explain the unity and diversity of life and its interactions with the environment over space and time. Research may incorporate field, laboratory, or collection-based approaches; observational or manipulative studies; synthesis activities; phylogenetic discovery projects; or theoretical approaches involving analytical, statistical, or computational modeling. Proposals should be submitted to the core clusters (Ecosystem Sciences, Evolutionary Processes, Population and Community Ecology, and Systematics and Biodiversity Sciences). DEB also encourages interdisciplinary proposals that cross conceptual boundaries and integrate over levels of biological organization or across multiple spatial and temporal scales. Research addressing ecology and ecosystem science in the marine biome should be directed to the Biological Oceanography Program in the Division of Ocean Sciences; research addressing evolution and systematics in the marine biome should be directed to the Evolutionary Processes or Systematics and Biodiversity Science programs in DEB. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503634&org=DEB&sel_org=DEB&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Ecology and Evolution of Infectious Diseases (EEID) | Ongoing | The multi-agency Ecology and Evolution of Infectious Diseases program supports research on the ecological, evolutionary, and social principles and processes that influence the transmission dynamics of infectious diseases. The central theme of submitted projects must be quantitative or computational understanding of pathogen transmission dynamics. The intent is discovery of principles of infectious disease transmission and testing mathematical or computational models that elucidate infectious disease systems. Projects should be broad, interdisciplinary efforts that go beyond the scope of typical studies. They should focus on the determinants and interactions of transmission among humans, non-human animals, and/or plants. This includes, for example, the spread of pathogens; the influence of environmental factors such as climate; the population dynamics and genetics of reservoir species or hosts; the feedback between ecological transmission and evolutionary dynamics; and the cultural, social, behavioral, and economic dimensions of pathogen transmission. Research may be on zoonotic, environmentally-borne, vector-borne, or enteric pathogens of either terrestrial or freshwater systems and organisms, including diseases of animals and plants, at any scale from specific pathogens to inclusive environmental systems. Proposals for research on disease systems of public health concern to developing countries are strongly encouraged, as are disease systems of concern in agricultural systems. Investigators are encouraged to develop the appropriate multidisciplinary team, including for example, modelers, ecologists, bioinformaticians, genomics researchers, social scientists, economists, epidemiologists, evolutionary biologists, entomologists, parasitologists, microbiologists, bacteriologists, virologists, pathologists or veterinarians, with the goal of integrating knowledge across disciplines to enhance our ability to predict and control infectious diseases. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=5269&org=BIO&sel_org=BIO&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Enabling Discovery through GEnomic Tools (EDGE) | 02 | The Division of Integrative Organismal Systems (IOS) recognizes that a lack of methods for analysis of gene function represents an obstacle to progress in a range of diverse non-model organisms. These organisms are important for understanding numerous basic science questions in organismal biology as funded through the Division’s core programs. Enabling Discovery through Genomic Tools (EDGE) is designed to provide support for development of tools, approaches and infrastructure necessary for direct tests of cause and effect hypotheses between gene function and phenotypes in diverse plants, animals, microbes, viruses and fungi for which these methods are presently unavailable. Such approaches are essential to advance understanding of the genomes-to-phenomes relationship, an area relevant to Understanding the Rules of Life: Predicting Phenotype, one of the 10 Big Ideas for future NSF investment. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=505480&org=BIO&sel_org=BIO&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Faculty Early Career Development Program (CAREER) | 07 | CAREER: The Faculty Early Career Development (CAREER) Program is a Foundation-wide activity that offers the National Science Foundation's most prestigious awards in support of early-career faculty who have the potential to serve as academic role models in research and education and to lead advances in the mission of their department or organization. Activities pursued by early-career faculty should build a firm foundation for a lifetime of leadership in integrating education and research. NSF encourages submission of CAREER proposals from early-career faculty at all CAREER-eligible organizations and especially encourages women, members of underrepresented minority groups, and persons with disabilities to apply. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503214&org=DEB&sel_org=DEB&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) | 10 | The purpose of the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) is to help ensure the vitality and diversity of the scientific and engineering workforce of the United States. The program recognizes and supports outstanding graduate students who are pursuing full-time research-based master's and doctoral degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) or in STEM education. The GRFP provides three years of support for the graduate education of individuals who have demonstrated their potential for significant research achievements in STEM or STEM education. NSF especially encourages women, members of underrepresented minority groups, persons with disabilities, veterans, and undergraduate seniors to apply. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=6201&org=DEB&sel_org=DEB&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Innovations at the Nexus of Food, Energy and Water Systems (INFEWS) | Varies by year significantly | The INFEWS program seeks to support research that conceptualizes FEW systems broadly and inclusively, incorporating social and behavioral processes (such as decision making and governance), physical processes (such as built infrastructure and new technologies for more efficient resource utilization), natural processes (such as biogeochemical and hydrologic cycles), biological processes (such as agroecosystem structure and productivity), and cyber-components (such as sensing, networking, computation and visualization for decision-making and assessment). Investigations of these complex systems may produce discoveries that cannot emerge from research on food or energy or water systems alone. It is the synergy among these components in the context of sustainability that will open innovative science and engineering pathways to produce new knowledge, novel technologies, and innovative predictive capabilities. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=505241&org=GEO&sel_org=GEO&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Macrosystems Biology and NEON-Enabled Science | 02 | The Macrosystems Biology and NEON-Enabled Science (MSB-NES): Research on Biological Systems at Regional to Continental Scales program will support quantitative, interdisciplinary, systems-oriented research on biosphere processes and their complex interactions with climate, land use, and invasive species at regional to continental scales as well as training activities to enable groups to conduct Macrosystems Biology and NEON-Enabled Science research. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503425&org=BIO&sel_org=BIO&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Plant Biotic Interactions | Ongoing | The Plant Biotic Interactions (PBI) program supports research on the processes that mediate beneficial and antagonistic interactions between plants and their viral, bacterial, oomycete, fungal, plant, and invertebrate symbionts, pathogens and pests. This joint NSF/NIFA program supports projects focused on current and emerging model and non-model systems, and agriculturally relevant plants. The program’s scope extends from fundamental mechanisms to translational efforts, with the latter seeking to put into agricultural practice insights gained from basic research on the mechanisms that govern plant biotic interactions. Projects must be strongly justified in terms of fundamental biological processes and/or relevance to agriculture and may be purely fundamental or applied or include aspects of both perspectives. All types of symbiosis are appropriate, including commensalism, mutualism, parasitism, and host-pathogen interactions. Research may focus on the biology of the plant host, its pathogens, pests or symbionts, interactions among these, or on the function of plant-associated microbiomes. The program welcomes proposals on the dynamics of initiation, transmission, maintenance and outcome of these complex associations, including studies of metabolic interactions, immune recognition and signaling, host-symbiont regulation, reciprocal responses among interacting species and mechanisms associated with self/non-self recognition such as those in pollen-pistil interactions. Explanatory frameworks should include molecular, genomic, metabolic, cellular, network and organismal processes, with projects guided by hypothesis and/or discovery driven experimental approaches. Strictly ecological projects that do not address underlying mechanisms are not appropriate for this program. Quantitative modeling in concert with experimental work is encouraged. Overall, the program seeks to support research that will deepen our understanding of the fundamental processes that mediate interactions between plants and the organisms with which they intimately associate and advance the application of that knowledge to benefit agriculture. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=505267&org=IOS&sel_org=IOS&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Plant Genome Research Program (PGRP) | Ongoing | The Plant Genome Research Program (PGRP) supports genome-scale research that addresses challenging questions of biological, societal and economic importance. PGRP encourages the development of innovative tools, technologies and resources that empower a broad plant research community to answer scientific questions on a genome-wide scale. Emphasis is placed on the scale and depth of the question being addressed and the creativity of the approach. Data produced by plant genomics should be usable, accessible, integrated across scales and of high impact across biology. Training, broadening participation, and career development are essential to scientific progress and should be integrated in all PGRP-funded projects. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=5338&org=IOS&sel_org=IOS&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Research Coordination Networks (RCN) | Ongoing | The goal of the RCN program is to advance a field or create new directions in research or education by supporting groups of investigators to communicate and coordinate their research, training and educational activities across disciplinary, organizational, geographic and international boundaries. The RCN program provides opportunities to foster new collaborations, including international partnerships, and address interdisciplinary topics. Innovative ideas for implementing novel networking strategies, collaborative technologies, training, broadening participation, and development of community standards for data and meta-data are especially encouraged. RCN awards are not meant to support existing networks; nor are they meant to support the activities of established collaborations. RCN awards also do not support primary research. Rather, the RCN program supports the means by which investigators can share information and ideas, coordinate ongoing or planned research activities, foster synthesis and new collaborations, develop community standards, and in other ways advance science and education through communication and sharing of ideas. Additional information about the RCN program and its impacts may be found in Porter et al. 2012 Research Coordination Networks: Evidence of the relationship between funded interdisciplinary networking and scholarly impact. BioScience, 62: 282-288 | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=11691&org=BIO&sel_org=BIO&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) | 04 – 08 | The Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) program supports active research participation by undergraduate students in any of the areas of research funded by the National Science Foundation. REU projects involve students in meaningful ways in ongoing research programs or in research projects specifically designed for the REU program. This solicitation features two mechanisms for support of student research: (1) REU Sites are based on independent proposals to initiate and conduct projects that engage a number of students in research. REU Sites may be based in a single discipline or academic department or may offer interdisciplinary or multi-department research opportunities with a coherent intellectual theme. Proposals with an international dimension are welcome. (2) REU Supplements may be included as a component of proposals for new or renewal NSF grants or cooperative agreements or may be requested for ongoing NSF-funded research projects. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=5517&org=DEB&sel_org=DEB&from=fund>  |
| NSF | Understanding the Rules of Life: Epigenetics | 02 | The purpose of the Understanding the Rules of Life: Epigenetics (URoL:Epigenetics) program is to enable innovative research and to promote multidisciplinary education and workforce training in the broad area of epigenetics. The URoL:Epigenetics program is a wide collaboration across Directorates/Offices within the National Science Foundation with a focus on understanding the relationship between epigenetic mechanisms associated with environmental change, the resultant phenotypes of organisms, and how these mechanisms lead to robustness and adaptability of organisms and populations. | <https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=505582&org=DEB&sel_org=DEB&from=fund>  |
| NSF – NIFA | Plant Biotic Interactions Program | 09 | The Plant Biotic Interactions (PBI) program supports research on the processes that mediate beneficial and antagonistic interactions between plants and their viral, bacterial, oomycete, fungal, plant, and invertebrate symbionts, pathogens and pests. This joint NSF-NIFA program supports projects focused on current and emerging model and non-model systems and agriculturally relevant plants. | <https://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2018/nsf18590/nsf18590.htm>  |
| ODA | Nursery Research Grants | 09 -10 | Research grants are awarded annually through a cooperation between the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Nursery Research and Regulatory Advisory Committee and the Oregon Association of Nurseries (OAN). Financial support is provided through a research assessment included as part of ODA’s annual nursery license fee.Grants are awarded for research projects and investigations directed toward:1. Prevention and elimination of plant diseases and insect pests
2. Development and improvement of cultural methods that are beneficial to the nursery industry
 | <https://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PROGRAMS/NURSERYCHRISTMASTREE/Pages/Grants.aspx>  |
| ODA  | Specialty Crop Block Grant Program (SCBGP) | 01 - 02 | The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) receives grant funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to enhance the competitiveness of Oregon's specialty crops. ODA accepts competitive applications for specialty crop grant funds annually. | <https://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/marketaccess/specialtycrop/pages/specialtycrop.aspx>  |
| USDA | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Farm Bill Suggestions | 06 - 08 | Through the Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Program, APHIS provides funding to strengthen the nation’s infrastructure for pest detection and surveillance, identification, and threat mitigation, while working to safeguard the nursery production system.Through the National Clean Plant Network, APHIS provides funding to university and government facilities that develop, maintain, and provide clean foundation stock for select specialty crops. This program helps to protect the environment and ensure the global competitiveness of specialty crop producers. | <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/farm-bill>  |
| USDA NIFA | Agriculture and Food Research Initiative - Foundational and Applied Science Program | 06 – 09 | The AFRI Foundational and Applied Science Program supports grants in six AFRI priority areas to advance knowledge in both fundamental and applied sciences important to agriculture. The six priority areas are: Plant Health and Production and Plant Products; Animal Health and Production and Animal Products; Food Safety, Nutrition, and Health; Bioenergy, Natural Resources, and Environment; Agriculture Systems and Technology; and Agriculture Economics and Rural Communities. Research-only, extension-only, and integrated research, education and/or extension projects are solicited in this Request for Applications (RFA). See Foundational and Applied Science RFA for specific details. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/agriculture-and-food-research-initiative-foundational-applied-science-program>  |
| USDA NIFA | Agriculture and Food Research Initiative - Sustainable Agricultural Systems | 06 - 10 | Applications to the FY 2018 Agriculture and Food Research Initiative - Sustainable Agricultural Systems (SAS) Request for Applications (RFA) must focus on approaches that promote transformational changes in the U.S. food and agriculture system within the next 25 years. NIFA seeks creative and visionary applications that take a systems approach, and that will significantly improve the supply of abundant, affordable, safe, nutritious, and accessible food, while providing sustainable opportunities for expansion of the bioeconomy through novel animal, crop, and forest products and supporting technologies. These approaches must demonstrate current and future social, behavioral, economic, health, and environmental impacts. Additionally, the outcomes of the work being proposed must result in societal benefits, including promotion of rural prosperity and enhancement of quality of life for those involved in food and agricultural value chains from production to utilization and consumption. See AFRI SAS RFA for details. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/afri-sustainable-agricultural-systems-competitive-grants-program>  |
| USDA NIFA | Agriculture and Food Research Initiative Education and Workforce Development (aka Fellowship) | 06 - 08 | The Agriculture and Food Research Initiative - Education and Workforce Development (EWD) (formerly the Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Human Sciences Education and Literacy Initiative, or ELI) focuses on developing the next generation of research, education, and extension professionals in the food and agricultural sciences. In FY 2018, EWD invites applications in four areas: professional development opportunities for K-14 teachers and education professionals; training of undergraduate students in research and extension; fellowships for predoctoral candidates; and fellowships for postdoctoral scholars. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/agriculture-and-food-research-initiative-education-workforce-development>  |
| USDA NIFA | Alfalfa and Forage Research Program | 03 - 05 | Alfalfa and Forage Research Program (AFRP) will support the development of improved alfalfa forage and seed production systems. Proposals submitted to AFRP should address one or more of the following priorities: (1) Improving alfalfa forage and seed yield through better nutrient, water and/or pest management; (2) Improving persistence of alfalfa stands by lessening biotic or abiotic stresses; (3) Improving alfalfa forage and seed harvesting and storage systems to optimize economic returns; (4) Improving estimates of alfalfa forage quality as an animal feed to increase forage usage in animal feeds; and/or (5) Breeding to address biotic and abiotic stresses that impact forage yield and persistence and the production of seed for propagation. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/alfalfa-and-forage-research-program>  |
| USDA NIFA | Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program (BFRDP) | 01 - 03 | Beginning farmer education for adult and young audiences in the United States can generally be traced back to the advent of the 1862 and 1890 Morrill Land-Grant Acts. But for the first time, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub .L. No. 110-234, Section 7410) appropriated $75 million for FY 2009 to FY 2012 to develop and offer education, training, outreach and mentoring programs to enhance the sustainability of the next generation of farmers. The Agriculture Act of 2014 provided an additional $20 million per year for 2014 through 2018. The reasons for the renewed interest in beginning farmer and rancher programs are as follows: the rising average age of U.S. farmers; the 8% projected decrease in the number of farmers and ranchers between 2008 and 2018; and the growing recognition that new programs are needed to address the needs of the next generation of beginning farmers and ranchers. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/beginning-farmer-and-rancher-development-program-bfrdp>  |
| USDA NIFA | Biotechnology Risk Assessment Research Grants Program (BRAG) | 01 - 02 | The purpose of the BRAG program is to support the generation of new information that will assist Federal regulatory agencies in making science-based decisions about the effects of introducing into the environment genetically engineered organisms (GE), including plants, microorganisms — such as fungi, bacteria, and viruses — arthropods, fish, birds, mammals and other animals excluding humans. Investigations of effects on both managed and natural environments are relevant. The BRAG program accomplishes its purpose by providing federal regulatory agencies with scientific information relevant to regulatory issues. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/biotechnology-risk-assessment-research-grants-program-brag> |
| USDA NIFA | Crop Protection and Pest Management (CPPM) | 02 - 06 | The purpose of the Crop Protection and Pest Management program is to address high priority issues related to pests and their management using IPM approaches at the state, regional and national levels. The CPPM program supports projects that will ensure food security and respond effectively to other major societal pest management challenges with comprehensive IPM approaches that are economically viable, ecologically prudent, and safe for human health. The CPPM program addresses IPM challenges for emerging issues and existing priority pest concerns that can be addressed more effectively with new and emerging technologies. The outcomes of the CPPM program are effective, affordable, and environmentally sound IPM practices and strategies needed to maintain agricultural productivity and healthy communities. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/crop-protection-and-pest-management>  |
| USDA NIFA | Food and Agricultural Sciences National Needs Graduate and Postgraduate Fellowship (NNF) Grants Program | 11 - 01 | This grant program supports: (1) training students for master's and doctoral degrees in food, agricultural and natural resource sciences; and (2) Special International Study or Thesis/Dissertation Research Travel Allowances (IRTA) for eligible USDA NNF beneficiaries. Awards are specifically intended to support traineeship programs that engage outstanding students to pursue and complete their degrees in USDA mission areas. Applicants provide clarity about the philosophy of their graduate training, and relevance to USDA mission sciences, NIFA priorities and national science education policies and statistics. Applications are being solicited from institutions that confer a graduate degree in at least one of the following Targeted Expertise Shortage Areas: 1) animal and plant production; 2) forest resources; 3) agricultural educators and communicators; 4) agricultural management and economics; 5) food science and human nutrition; 6) sciences for agricultural biosecurity; and 7) training in integrative biosciences for sustainable food and agricultural systems. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/food-and-agricultural-sciences-national-needs-graduate-and-postgraduate>  |
| USDA NIFA | Food Safety Outreach Program (FSOP) | 05 - 07 | The Food Safety Outreach Program will complement and expand the national infrastructure of the National Food Safety Training, Education, Extension, Outreach, and Technical Assistance Competitive Grants Program. The Food Safety Outreach Program will build upon that national infrastructure, with a sustained focus on delivery of customized training to members of the target audiences. Awardees will develop and implement food safety training, education, extension, outreach and technical assistance projects that address the needs of owners and operators of small to mid-sized farms, beginning farmers, socially-disadvantaged farmers, small processors, or small fresh fruit and vegetable merchant wholesalers. Grant applications will be solicited directly from those in local communities to include those from community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, food hubs, farm cooperatives, extension, and other local groups. | <https://www.nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/food-safety-outreach-program>  |
| USDA NIFA | Higher Education Challenge (HEC) Grants Program | 04 - 06 | Projects supported by the Higher Education Challenge Grants Program will: (1) address a state, regional, national, or international educational need; (2) involve a creative or non-traditional approach toward addressing that need that can serve as a model to others; (3) encourage and facilitate better working relationships in the university science and education community, as well as between universities and the private sector, to enhance program quality and supplement available resources; and (4) result in benefits that will likely transcend the project duration and USDA support. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/higher-education-challenge-hec-grants-program>  |
| USDA NIFA | Higher Education Multicultural Scholars Program (MSP) | 05 - 07 | The purpose of this competitive undergraduate scholarship grant program is to increase the multicultural diversity of the food and agricultural scientific and professional workforce, and advance the educational achievement of all Americans by providing competitive grants to colleges and universities. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/higher-education-multicultural-scholars-program-msp>  |
| USDA NIFA | Methyl Bromide Transitions Program | 01 – 02  | The methyl bromide transition program (MBT) addresses the immediate needs and the costs of transition that have resulted from the scheduled phase-out of the pesticide methyl bromide. Methyl bromide has been a pest and disease control tactic critical to pest management systems for decades for soilborne and postharvest pests. The program focuses on integrated commercial-scale research on methyl bromide alternatives and associated extension activity that will foster the adoption of these solutions. Projects should cover a broad range of new methodologies, technologies, systems, and strategies for controlling economically important pests for which methyl bromide has been the only effective pest control option. | https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/methyl-bromide-transition |
| USDA NIFA | Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative | 02 - 04 | The Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative (OREI) seeks to solve critical organic agriculture issues, priorities, or problems through the integration of research, education, and extension activities. The purpose of this program is to fund projects that will enhance the ability of producers and processors who have already adopted organic standards to grow and market high quality organic agricultural products. Priority concerns include biological, physical, and social sciences, including economics. The OREI is particularly interested in projects that emphasize research, education and outreach that assist farmers and ranchers with whole farm planning by delivering practical research-based information. Projects should plan to deliver applied production information to producers. Fieldwork must be done on certified organic land or on land in transition to organic certification, as appropriate to project goals and objectives. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/organic-agriculture-research-and-extension-initiative>  |
| USDA NIFA | Organic Transitions (ORG) | 02 - 04 | The overall goal of the Organic Transitions Program (ORG) is to support the development and implementation of research, extension and higher education programs to improve the competitiveness of organic livestock and crop producers, as well as those who are adopting organic practices. NIFA administers the ORG program by determining priorities in U.S. agriculture through Agency stakeholder input processes in consultation with the NAREEEAB. ORG will continue to prioritize environmental services provided by organic farming systems in the area of soil conservation, pollinator health, and climate change mitigation, including greenhouse gases (GHG), as well as the development of educational tools for Cooperative Extension personnel and other agricultural professionals who advise producers on organic practices, and development of cultural practices and other allowable alternatives to substances recommended for removal from the National Organic Program’s National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances. It is expected that all projects will integrate research, education and extension activities, as appropriate to project goals, although some projects may be weighted more heavily than others in one or more of these areas. However, all proposals should have activities and impact in research and at least one of the other areas: education and extension. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/organic-transitions-org>  |
| USDA NIFA | Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) | 12 - 03 | The purpose of the SCRI program is to address the critical needs of the specialty crop industry by awarding grants to support research and extension that address key challenges of national, regional, and multi-state importance in sustaining all components of food and agriculture, including conventional and organic food production systems. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/specialty-crop-research-initiative-scri>  |
| USDA NIFA | Supplemental and Alternative Crops (SACC) | 03 - 05 | The Supplemental and Alternative Crops Competitive (SACC) Grants Program will support the development of canola as a viable supplemental and alternative crop in the United States. The goal of the SACC program is to significantly increase crop production and/or acreage by developing and testing of superior germplasm, improving methods of planting, cultivation, and harvesting, and transferring new knowledge to producers (via Extension) as soon as practicable. Extension, education, and communication activities related to the research areas above must be addressed in the proposal. | <https://nifa.usda.gov/funding-opportunity/supplemental-and-alternative-crops-sacc>  |
| USDA NRCS | Conservation Innovation Grants | 01 - 03 | Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) are competitive grants that drive public and private sector innovation in resource conservation. Authorized by the 2002 Farm Bill, CIG uses Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) funds to award competitive grants to non-Federal governmental or nongovernmental organizations, American Indian Tribes, or individuals. Producers involved in CIG funded projects must be EQIP eligible. | <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/cig/>  |
| USDA NRCS – Oregon | Conservation Innovation Grants | 03 - 05 | The Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) is a voluntary program intended to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies while leveraging Federal investment in environmental enhancement and protection, in conjunction with agricultural production. Under CIG, Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) funds are used to award competitive grants to non-Federal governmental or non-governmental organizations, Tribes, or individuals. CIG enables the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to work with other public and private entities to accelerate technology transfer and adoption of promising technologies and approaches to address some of the Nation's most pressing natural resource concerns. CIG will benefit agricultural producers by providing more options for environmental enhancement and compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations. | <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/financial/cig/>  |
| Western IPM Center | IPM Planning Documents | 11 - 01 | These projects develop or update Crop Profiles, Pest Management Strategic Plans (PMSPs), IPM practices evaluations or similar IPM planning and evaluation documents. | <http://westernipm.org/index.cfm/center-grants/>  |
| Western IPM Center | Outreach and Implementation Grants | 11 - 01 | Outreach and implementation projects build on previous IPM research by providing outreach to encourage implementation of IPM practices. Examples include workshops, demonstration projects, printed documents and on-line IPM resources. A primary goal of these projects is the increased adoption of IPM practices in agricultural, community or natural settings. | <http://westernipm.org/index.cfm/center-grants/> |
| Western IPM Center | Project Initiation Grants | 11 - 01 | These grants launch new IPM ideas such as proof-of-concepts, preliminary experiments, needs-assessment or priority-setting activities. Projects must demonstrate strong potential for success. Project initiation grants can help researchers develop the preliminary data needed to successfully compete for large research-specific grants. | <http://westernipm.org/index.cfm/center-grants/>  |
| Western IPM Center | Special Issues Grants | On-going | This funding is available to respond to time-sensitive issues that cannot wait until the next regular grant cycle. Projects must be completed within one year of funding and be single-issue oriented. Funds are available until exhausted. | <http://westernipm.org/index.cfm/center-grants/>  |
| Western IPM Center | Work Group Grants | 11 - 01 | Work group grants bring together diverse groups to address regional IPM priorities. They address information, resource and research needs in region-wide or broad-area categories and enhance communication and collaboration within the region. Work groups may also develop funding proposals to address critical issues in the West. Previously funded work groups must apply for renewal funding each year. | <http://westernipm.org/index.cfm/center-grants/>  |
| Western SARE | Farmer / Rancher Grants | 10 - 12 | These one- to three-year grants are conducted by agricultural producers with support and guidance from a technical advisor. Individual farmers or ranchers may apply for up to $20,000, and a group of three or more producers may apply for up to $25,000. Producers typically use their grants to conduct on-site experiments that can improve their operations and the environment and can be shared with other producers. Grant recipients may also focus on marketing and organic production. | <https://www.westernsare.org/Grants/Types-of-Grants>  |
| Western SARE | Graduate Student Grants in Sustainable Agriculture | 12 - 02 | The Graduate Student Grants provide a maximum of $25,000 and may last for up to two years. Those eligible to apply are masters or Ph.D. students enrolled full time (as determined by the institution’s requirements) at accredited colleges or universities in the Western region. An applicant is eligible for only one grant during his or her graduate program. | <https://www.westernsare.org/Grants/Types-of-Grants>  |
| Western SARE | Professional + Producer Grants | 10 - 12 | These one- to three-year grants are similar in concept to the Farmer/Rancher Grants with a few key differences. Instead of a producer serving as the project coordinator, an agricultural professional coordinates the project. A farmer or rancher serves as the project advisor. Applicants can seek up to $50,000 and must have at least five producers involved. | <https://www.westernsare.org/Grants/Types-of-Grants>  |
| Western SARE | Professional Development Program  | 05 - 07 | These grants focus on training agricultural professionals to help them spread knowledge about sustainable agriculture concepts and practices. PDP Grants are limited to $75,000. Grants can run for up to three years, with the final year to be focused on project evaluation. | <https://www.westernsare.org/Grants/Types-of-Grants>  |
| Western SARE | Research & Education | 04 – 06 (pre-proposal)10 – 11 (full proposal) | These grants – also known as Chapter 1 for their designation in the enabling legislation – involve scientists, producers, and others using interdisciplinary approaches to address issues related to sustaining agriculture. | <https://www.westernsare.org/Grants/Types-of-Grants>  |
| Western SARE | Research to Grass Roots | 01 - 02 | These grants are built on the SARE concept that results of applied research are used to train agricultural professionals and producers in the latest principles of sustainable agriculture. Successful R2GR projects will take the research results from previously funded SARE projects and bring those results into the field through education to ag professionals and producers. | <https://www.westernsare.org/Grants/Types-of-Grants>  |