

United States Geological Survey

Earthquake Hazards Program
External Research Support
<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/research/external>



Proposals for Grants – Fiscal Year 2013
Program Announcement/Funding Opportunity G12AS20013

Closing Date: May 17, 2012

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: The Paperwork Reduction Act says that the agency must tell you why we are collecting this information, how we will use it, and whether you have to give it to us. This information is being collected to determine the eligibility of the applicant and as a basis for approval or disapproval of the proposed research. The purpose of the program is to support research in earthquake hazards and earthquake prediction to provide earth science data and information essential to mitigate earthquake losses. Response to this request is required to obtain and retain a grant, under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, Public Law 95-124. Public report burden for this collection is estimated to average 45 hours per grant application and 9 hours to prepare a final technical report. The OMB Control Number is 1028-0051 for this information collection; the expiration date is February 28, 2013. Direct comments regarding this collection of information may be sent to the Bureau Clearance Officer, U.S. Geological Survey, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS807, Reston VA20192.

[APPLICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY VIA](#)

<http://www.grants.gov>

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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Highlights and Warnings

USGS Earthquake Hazards Program External Research Support Announcement for Fiscal Year 2013

Grants.gov Application Requirement & Related Issues

Be sure to read all of Section 2 carefully and be mindful of all of the steps that must be completed.

Funds for Fiscal Year 2013

See Section 3 for a description of increased resources included in the President's FY2013 budget.

Research Priorities for Fiscal Year 2013 (see Attachment A)

All proposed work **must** indicate how the expected results would be applied to reducing losses from earthquakes in the United States. This application of the proposed research should be clearly stated in a **separate paragraph** of the proposal.

Collaborative Proposals

Please read the instruction concerning what constitutes a collaborative proposal and how each collaborator should submit a proposal.

Application Preparation Instructions

The order and requirements for application components have changed; please read Section 11 carefully.

Foreign Recipients

Note new reimbursement requirement in Section 16.

Award Terms and Conditions

It is the expectation of the USGS that Principal Investigators **will publish the results** of funded research in peer-reviewed scientific or technical journals. In addition, all data products and computer codes **must be made readily available** within the public domain.

Questions?

For Grants.gov issues, see: http://www.grants.gov/applicants/app_help_reso.jsp or <http://www.usgs.gov/contracts/grants/grantsgov.html>, contact Laura Mahoney, (703) 648-7344, lmahoney@usgs.gov

For Contracting Officer issues, contact Maggie Eastman, (703) 648-7366, mrussell@usgs.gov

For External Research Support Manager issues, contact Elizabeth Lemersal, (703) 648-6701, gd-erp-coordinator@usgs.gov

Announcement G12AS20013

The USGS Earthquake Hazards Program (EHP) issues this annual Announcement for assistance to support research in earthquake hazards, the physics of earthquakes, earthquake occurrence, and earthquake safety policy. This activity is authorized by the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-124, 42 U.S.C. 7701 et. seq.), as amended by Public Laws 101-614, 105-47, 106-503, and 108-360.

1. Application Submission Closing Date: May 17, 2012, 6 pm Eastern Daylight Time

2. Electronic Application Requirement

For the FY 2013 funding cycle all proposals shall be submitted electronically via Grants.gov (<http://www.grants.gov>). Hard/paper submissions will NOT be accepted. Electronic copies submitted via e-mail will NOT be accepted under any circumstances. All proposals must be submitted electronically through Grants.gov on or before:

May 17, 2012, at 6 pm, Eastern Daylight Time

Please be aware that the electronic submission process requires first time users to register using an e-Authentication process. This registration process can be somewhat complex and can take up to 3 weeks to complete. Be advised that it is virtually impossible to begin the process of electronic submission for the first time if you start just a few days before the due date. If you are from a university, contact your Office of Sponsored Programs. They may already have completed the registration process and should work with you to submit the application.

Once at the website, click “Get Registered” under the “For Applications” heading and follow the instructions provided. In order to complete the SF 424 forms, **everyone** must use the Adobe Reader version which is available for download from the grants.gov site at: http://www.grants.gov/help/download_software.jsp#adobe811. To ensure that you have the correct version of Adobe Reader, you can use the versioning test located at:

<http://www.grants.gov/applicants/AdobeVersioningTestOnly.jsp>. Any and all edits made to the application package must be made with the Adobe Reader version specified on Grants.gov. Grants.gov does not guarantee to support other versions of Adobe Reader released prior to version 8.1.1. For more information on Adobe Reader, please see: http://www.grants.gov/applicants/applicant_faqs.jsp#adobe-reader-error. Please note that there is an underscore between “applicant” and “faqs” in the URL. If you have any questions regarding the registration process, please contact the Grants.gov help desk at 1-800-518-4726.

In the Grants.gov forms, floating your mouse over a field will provide instructions for completing that field. You can also click on the Check Package for Errors button to check the entire application for validation errors (incomplete fields, etc.)

There are several steps of the submission process that require careful attention by applicants in order to assure that the application has been fully accepted. It is suggested that applicants read the document available at <http://www.grants.gov/assets/TrackingYourApplicationPackage.pdf>.

Briefly, when you submit a grant application package to Grants.gov, you will receive a confirmation screen as well as three additional emails over two business days from Grants.gov informing you of your application processing status:

1. Confirmation screen
2. Submission Receipt (with “Track My Application” link)
3. Submission Validation (or Rejection with Errors)
4. Agency Retrieval

CONFIRMATION: Submission Confirmation Screen.

After you submit your grant application package, a confirmation screen will appear on your computer screen. This screen confirms that you have submitted an application to Grants.gov.

NOTIFICATION 1: Submission Receipt Email

Within two business days after your application package has been received by the Grants.gov system, you will receive a submission receipt email which indicates that your submission has entered the Grants.gov system and is ready for validation. This email also contains a tracking number for use while tracking the status of the submission as well as a “Track My Application” link, to use to see the progress of your submission.

NOTIFICATION 2: Submission Validation Receipt Email – This is the important one!

After you receive the submission receipt email, the next email you will receive will be a message validating or rejecting your submitted application package with errors. The Grants.gov system is designed to check for technical errors within the submitted application package. Grants.gov does not review application content for award determination. Grants.gov will not post the application if there are errors. Failure to correct errors and submit by the date and time for closing shall not be a reason for accepting a late application.

NOTIFICATION 3: Grantor Agency Retrieval Email

Once your application package has passed validation it is delivered to the grantor for award determination and further approval. After the grantor has confirmed receipt of your application, you will be sent a **third and final email** from Grants.gov. The grantor may also assign your application package an agency specific tracking number for use within their internal system. **IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED THIS E-MAIL WITHIN FOUR DAYS OF THE CLOSING DATE, PLEASE CONTACT THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.**

If you need help entering your proposal, you can reach the **Grants.gov Contact Center at: 1-800-518-4726**. Their hours of operation are Monday-Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Eastern Time, and they are closed on Federal Holidays.

For more information on the Grants.gov registration and submission process, please see <http://www.usgs.gov/contracts/grants/grantsgov.html>

During the application period an applicant may submit a revised or corrected proposal through grants.gov. Include a cover letter as the first page of the proposal stating that the proposal is revised and indicating that the previous submittal is to be withdrawn from consideration. Such submissions must be completed by May 17, 2012 at 6:00 pm Eastern Daylight Time.

See Section 11, Application Preparation Instructions, which describes requirements for the proposal and other application components.

Please allow sufficient time for the proposal to be submitted electronically through Grants.gov and allow time for possible computer delays. Applicants are strongly advised not to wait until the last minute for submission. A proposal received after the closing date and time will not be considered for award. If the USGS determines that a proposal will not be considered for award due to lateness, the applicant will be notified immediately.

3. Funds and Start Dates

The FY2013 President’s budget released on February 13, 2012, includes proposed funding for USGS that may increase resources available for the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program (EHP) External Research Support by up to \$650,000. The proposed increases are for studies of induced seismicity associated with waste fluid injection into deep wells, and for studies to improve assessments of seismic hazard in the eastern U.S. (primarily within and east of the Appalachians) and the investigation of the August 2011 Virginia earthquake and other areas of historical and recorded seismic activity in the eastern U.S. Principal Investigators should review the Research Priorities, Attachment A, for CEUS and EP for priorities relevant to these two areas of study.

Approximately \$7 million will be available for support of research grants and cooperative agreements in FY2013. Based on awards in recent years, 70 to 100 new awards are funded each fiscal year. In general, grants do not exceed \$100,000, with the majority of grants between \$15,000 and \$75,000. This estimate does not bind the USGS to a

specified number of awards or to the amount of any award unless that amount is specified by statute or regulation. All projects must propose start dates between **December 1, 2012 and September 1, 2013**.

4. Application Requirements

- A. Proposals must be for a duration of either one or two years.
- B. The majority, greater than 50 percent, of research activities must be conducted by the Applicant. The Applicant must retain administrative and technical control of project activities.
- C. Proposals for geologic investigations shall be clearly oriented toward earthquake hazard research and assessment. Research Priorities are described in Attachment A.
- D. USGS personnel are prohibited from assisting any organization in preparing its proposal for competitive funding under External Research Support.
- E. Proposals to fund research in foreign countries will be considered when the research will provide knowledge or new techniques transferable to a U.S. seismogenic zone.
- F. Proposals to fund research in foreign countries must be based on cooperation with scientific groups in the host countries, with host country personnel being used for operational functions, and host countries providing financial support for such personnel. Proposals for cooperative efforts with agencies of foreign governments may be subject to additional approvals within the U.S. Government.
- G. Applications submitted by foreign organizations must be submitted in English and in U.S. dollars. Awards involving foreign governments may require additional coordination and approval by the U.S. Department of State.

5. Research Priorities

The Research Priorities presented in Attachment A reflect the mission of the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program (EHP) as an element of the four-agency National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP), a partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the National Science Foundation (NSF) and authorized by the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-124, 42 U.S.C. 7701 et. seq.), as amended by Public Laws 101-614, 105-47, 106-503, and 108-360. Applicants are encouraged to review the high-priority targets listed in Attachment A for each region and topic in addition to the four major program elements described below as each is applicable for research done through external grants.

6. Collaborative Proposals

Two types of collaborative proposals are acceptable: Collaboration between two or more external organizations that are seeking funding from the USGS/EHP External Research Support and collaboration between an external organization seeking such funding and a USGS/EHP internal project. Collaborative proposals are **not** instances where persons from a second organization are hired as consultants or other contractual agreements to conduct work on behalf of the grant or cooperative agreement recipient.

Please note that collaborative research between a USGS internal project and external investigator(s) must be structured such that neither project could succeed without the other being funded. While many external research projects either directly or indirectly support or cooperate with ongoing internal USGS projects, these projects are **not** considered collaborative projects because their research objectives can be pursued with or without the existence of the internal USGS research.

- A. For collaborative proposals that propose work by two or more separate institutions or organizations, each individual organization must accept responsibility for specific parts of the work proposed. A separate proposal must be submitted from each external organization involved in collaborative studies. Major sections of each proposal shall be **identical** and each proposal must clearly define the tasks to be performed by each organization, and each institution shall submit a **separate** budget, which clearly reflects their tasks and responsibilities.

- B. Each Principal Investigator and his/her institution that is recommended for funding will receive a separate grant or cooperative agreement and shall accept financial responsibility for administering the grant and technical responsibility for submitted required technical reports.
- C. Collaborative proposals must be clearly identified in the proposal title. The application title shall read “Proposal Title: Collaborative Research with First Institution name, and Second Institution name.”
- D. Recipient of collaborative awards must submit one Progress Report (for 2-year awards) and one Final Technical Report, incorporating the efforts of all collaborators.
- E. USGS reserves the right to fund only some of the Applicants involved in a collaborative study.
- F. In the case of collaborative proposals involving external organizations and USGS scientists, two separate proposals must be prepared. The external proposal must describe the degree of collaboration and **must include a letter of support** from the internal USGS collaborator(s), as the last page(s) of the external proposal (such letters do not count toward the 25-page limit). The USGS project chief will include the part of the proposed work being done by the USGS in his or her internal proposal for the appropriate fiscal year, and will include a description of the nature of the collaborative work being done with the external institution.

7. Two-year Proposals

Most proposals are funded for one year; all work that can be completed in one year should be proposed as a one-year project. However, if the proposed work is such that two years are required to complete the research, then a two-year proposal is appropriate and should be submitted. Applicants should carefully consider their time commitments and request the required grant duration and funding to accomplish the project goals. The peer review panel may recommend funding only the first year of a two-year proposal when the proposed research is easily divided into two, one-year projects or when they feel that results from the first year’s proposed work will need to be evaluated before a second year of research can be considered.

The second year of funding of a two-year grant is contingent upon the availability of funds and satisfactory progress by the Recipient. Progress will be determined through technical review of a Progress Report by the External Research Support Manager and his or her agent. The Progress Report shall be submitted by the Recipient, in accordance with grant award Special Terms and Conditions (see Attachment D).

8. Out-of-Cycle Awards

The USGS may accept proposals outside of the normal competitive cycle under very limited circumstances:

- Research proposals may be accepted and approved out-of-cycle (after the closing date) only in cases where there is compelling circumstance or emergency (*e.g.*, seismic event), which must be acted on before the next competitive review cycle. Proposers should contact the appropriate Regional or Topical Coordinator prior to submitting out-of-cycle proposals.
- B. Congress mandates directed awards to support activities that evaluate earthquake hazards and losses. In this case, the USGS will solicit applications.

9. Unsuitable Proposals

The following proposals are ineligible for consideration under this Announcement:

- A. Proposals for regional seismic monitoring or establishing Data Centers.
- B. Proposals for long-term operation of geodetic networks or instruments.
- C. Proposals from U.S. Government agencies or U.S. Government employees.
- D. Proposals from Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC).
- E. Proposals in which there is a real or apparent conflict of interest.
- F. Proposals principally involving the direct procurement of a product, equipment, or service.
- G. Proposals having subcontracts for 50 percent or greater of total direct costs. This requirement is based on the importance of the Principal Investigator (PI) as an evaluation factor; applicants may request a waiver (within their application) based on any unique circumstances within their proposal.

10. External Research Projects Previously Supported by the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

Lists of current and past supported projects may be obtained from the External Research Support web site: <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/research/external>

11. Application Preparation Instructions

Your electronic submission shall consist of forms SF-424, SF-424a, and SF-424b, plus the items described below. No additional documents or materials may be submitted. Failure to comply with the required application components listed below may result in the proposal being rejected. To view complete forms instructions, please visit the Grants.gov Forms Repository at http://www.grants.gov/agencies/aapproved_standard_forms.jsp#1

Items A through F as described below **shall be combined together into one document, in the order noted below**, and submitted through Grants.gov in either MS Word or PDF format. The application **shall not exceed 25 single-spaced pages** (including figures, tables, references, appendices, curriculum vitae, etc.), and the **type size shall not be smaller than 11 point**. All pages of the application shall be numbered. All text, figures, and tables shall be sized to fit on 8½" by 11" paper. The SF forms and letters of support do **not** count toward the 25-page limit. The application shall be in color as needed for review by peer review panel members.

In the Grants.gov forms, floating your mouse over a field will provide instructions for completing that field. You can also click on the Check Package for Errors button to check the entire application for validation errors (incomplete fields, etc.)

The application submitted through grants.gov as the Project Narrative Attachment Form (in MS Word or PDF format) shall be **assembled in the following order**:

- A. Proposal Information Summary. This summary is mandatory for all proposals and shall follow the same format as shown in Attachment B. The two- or three-letter panel designation shall be indicated in Item 1. **If you do not submit this page, your proposal will be rejected.**
- B. Abstract. The abstract shall be no longer than one single-spaced page. It shall include identification of the problem, a summary of the approach, project objectives, anticipated results, and the implications of the project results.
- C. Table of Contents.
- D. Budget Summary. The proposed budget shall be presented in two parts: a one-page summary, which shall be in the format shown in Attachment C. The detailed budget is described item E below.
- E. Detailed Budget. The detailed proposed budget shall be keyed to the Budget Summary. Non-federal funds available to support the project may be reflected in the detailed budget or the SF 424, as appropriate. The detailed budget must include the amount proposed for each of the following items in this order:
 - 1) Salaries and wages. Identify individuals or categories of salaries and wages, estimated hours or percent of time, and the rate of compensation proposed shall be identified for each person or category. Include an explanation of the amounts included for projected increases if the rate of pay shown is higher than the current rate of pay. Identify each person with a task in the project. Principal Investigator time should be limited with majority of salary for students. Tuition remission and other forms of compensation paid as, or in lieu of, wages to students performing necessary work are allowable; provided that the tuition or other payments are reasonable compensation for the work performed and are conditioned explicitly upon the performance of the work.
 - 2) Fringe benefits/labor overhead. Indicate the rates/amounts in conformance with normal accounting procedures. Explain what costs are covered in this category and the basis of the rate computations. Indicate whether rates are used for proposal purposes only or whether they are also fixed or provisional rates for billing purposes.
 - 3) Equipment. Show the cost of all special-purpose equipment necessary for achieving the objectives of the project. "Special-purpose equipment" means scientific equipment having a useful life of more than 1 year and having an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per item. Each item should be itemized and

include a full justification and a dealer or manufacturer quote, if available. General-purpose equipment must be purchased from the applicant's operating funds. Title to non-expendable personal property shall be vested solely with the Recipient. Under **no** circumstances shall property title be vested in a sub-tier recipient.

- 4) **Supplies.** Enter the cost for all tangible property. Include the cost of office, laboratory, computing, and field supplies separately. Provide detail on any specific item, which represents a significant portion of the proposed amount. If fabrication of equipment is proposed, list parts and materials required for each and show costs separately from the other items.
- 5) **Services or consultants.** Identify the tasks or problems for which such services would be used. List the contemplated sub-recipients by name (including consultants), the estimated amount of time required, and the quoted rate per day or hour. If known, state whether the consultant's rate is the same as she/he has received for similar services or under Government contracts or assistance awards. Note the restriction on sub-recipients efforts indicated in section 4. Application Requirements.
- 6) **Radiocarbon or other dating.** Include the type of analyses, number of samples, cost per sample, and facility likely to perform the analyses. If the dating is to be done at a national lab, include the full contact information for the contact at the lab.; a separate award will be made to the national lab, however, include the costs within the grant application budget.
- 7) **Travel.** State the purpose of the trip and itemize the estimated travel costs to show the number of trips required, the destinations, the number of people traveling, the per diem rates, the cost of transportation, and any miscellaneous expenses for each trip. **For travel requested to meetings or conferences, include a description of the benefit to the proposed project. Failure to provide this information may result in a determination of the cost as unallowable.** Calculations of other special transportation costs (such as charges for use of applicant-owned vehicles or vehicle rental costs) should also be shown.
- 8) **Publication costs.** Show the estimated cost of publishing the results of the research. Include costs of drafting or graphics, reproduction, page or illustration charges
- 9) **Other direct costs.** Itemize the different types of costs not included elsewhere; such as, shipping, telemetry, computing, equipment-use charges, age dating, or other services. Provide breakdowns showing how the cost was estimated; for example, computer time should show the type of computer, estimated time of use, and the established rates.
- 10) **Total direct costs.** Total items 1 through 9.
- 11) **Indirect cost/general and administrative (G&A) cost.** Show the proposed rate, cost base, and proposed amount for allowable indirect costs based on the cost principles applicable to the Applicant's organization. G&A should not be calculated for any tuition remission. If the Applicant has separate rates for recovery of labor overhead and G&A costs, each charge should be shown. Explain the distinction between items included in the two cost pools. The Applicant should propose rates for evaluation purposes, which they are also willing to establish as fixed or ceiling rates in any resulting award. NOTE: A copy of the indirect negotiated cost agreement with the Federal Government will be requested from all applicants recommended for an award. This request will be made at the time of recommendation notification. **In the absence of a negotiated cost agreement or CPA certification, the applicant will be required to provide financial documentation to support the calculation of the proposed rates. If no documentation to support the calculation of indirect cost rates is not provided, no award will be made.**
- 12)
- 13) **Amount proposed.** Total items 10 and 11.
- 14) **Total project cost.** Total Federal and non-Federal amounts, if any.
- 15) **Two-year projects.** The Applicant shall provide summary information (see Attachment C) as well as a detailed budget for the second year. The SF 424, however, shall reflect support for the one year only.

F. **Proposal:** The description of the proposed research shall consist of the following parts:

- 1) **Significance of the project.** Discuss the specific problem addressed and its importance. **Include a discussion of the significant contribution the project will make to the USGS/EHP priorities.** Each proposal **must** include a description of how the expected results could be applied to reducing losses from earthquakes in the U.S.; this description **must** be included in a separate paragraph of the

- proposal.
- 2) Project plan. Discuss the specific hypotheses or research questions, the conceptual framework or model to be used, as well as the data collection and analysis plans, and past efforts. Plans should also include procedures to be used to insure objectivity and balance in the project. Include project milestones and related due dates for the proposed work and required reports (See Attachment D, Sections 3 and 4). Time allocations, responsibilities for the project staff members, and level of effort for personnel **must** also be described for the one or two year term of the proposal.
 - 3) Final report and dissemination. The USGS considers dissemination of research data and results to potential users of those results to be an integral and crucial aspect of projects it funds. Beyond the requirements for a final technical report, describe your plan for dissemination of project data and results and the planned users of those results that will result in the greatest possible benefit to earthquake hazards reduction.
 - 4) Related efforts. Describe significant, related studies conducted by members of the research team and discuss any planned coordination with other workers in the field. Include descriptions of current and recent USGS/EHP External Research Support grants or cooperative agreements, the relationship of those to this proposal (if any), and relevant results from previous grants or cooperative agreements.
 - 5) Project personnel and bibliography of directly related work. Provide one-page curriculum vitae for the professional staff, summarizing education, experience, and the last five years' bibliographic information related to the proposed work; a length of one-page is recommended. Curriculum vitae for post-doctoral researchers, who contribute significantly to the project, must also be included.
 - 6) Institutional qualifications. State the resources available at, and the relevant experience of, the institution. Resources include personnel, computer and library facilities, and ties to both sources of data and potential users of the results.
 - 7) Current support and pending applications. List all sources of support (in addition to the proposed effort) to which the senior research members have committed a portion of their time for the period covered by the proposal. The information should account for 100 percent of the work time of each investigator and include titles, annual budget levels, period of the awards, and the person-months committed in each case. This section must also list research being considered by, or that will be submitted to, other possible sponsors. This information will not affect the evaluation of the proposal; however, if identical or similar work is also proposed to another institution (e.g., National Science Foundation), an explanation of the relationship of such work to this proposal should be provided.
 - 8) Past USGS-supported projects. List the total amount of funding per year for which support was provided by the USGS for previous work related to the proposed research effort, as well as the duration of each award (including no-cost extensions) and the total number of person-months committed by each Principal Investigator each year.
 - 9) References.
 - 10) Letters of Support Required for collaborations with internal USGS researchers; useful for all proposals that include coordination with or participation by other researchers. These letters do not count toward the 25-page limit.

12. Evaluation of Applications and Funding Decisions

- A. Proposals pertinent to one of the eight research areas will be evaluated by multi-disciplinary peer review panels. The panel members read all the proposals assigned to their panel prior to their meeting and at the panel meeting discuss each proposal according to the evaluation criteria. The four to seven panel members are scientists and engineers drawn from academia, Federal, State, local, and regional agencies, non-profit organizations, and private industry. In addition, one USGS member is often chosen for each panel. The panels will evaluate the technical merit of the proposals especially in the context of development of an integrated program of investigations for that region with attention to the research priorities (see Attachment A). The peer review panel votes on each proposal based on the criteria below; panel rankings are the principal determination of proposal success pending available funds. The panels include five regional panels, and panels for earthquake effects, earthquake physics, and the National panel focused on Research activities specific to the National Seismic Hazards Maps and to the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC). Applicants **shall**

indicate in the Proposal Information Summary (Attachment B) the panel that is most appropriate for their proposal. The USGS will reassign proposals to a more appropriate panel as necessary.

The panels and their designations are as follows:

Designation	Panel Name
CEUS	Central and Eastern United States
EE	Earthquake Effects Research
EP	Earthquake Physics Research
IMW	Intermountain West
NAT	National
NC	Northern California
PNA	Pacific Northwest and Alaska
SC	Southern California

Applications can be directed to only one panel. If unsure of which panel is most appropriate, contact the applicable Regional or Topical coordinator (see Attachment A).

- B. Following the peer panel reviews, the USGS will make funding decisions and will notify applicants of one of three possible decisions: the proposal has been recommended for funding, subject to appropriations; the proposal is being declined and will not be funded; or the proposal is on hold, and may be funded if sufficient funds become available during the fiscal year in question. The USGS intends to provide these notifications by the end of October. For proposals that are placed on hold, secondary notification regarding funding will be provided in or before the following February.
- C. All proposals are considered in accordance with the criteria set forth below:
 - 1) Relevance and timeliness. This factor considers the relevance and timeliness of the proposed research activities as they relate to the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program goals, including regional emphasis where appropriate (see Attachment A).
 - 2) Technical quality of the proposal. This factor considers the scientific merit of the proposed approach and the probability of achieving positive results within the designated period.
 - 3) Competence and recent research performance of Principal Investigator (PI) and research team. This factor considers experience and competence of the PI and coworkers and the promptness with which the research results were disseminated to the scientific community from previous funding. This factor includes performance records and capability to provide the necessary facilities and support that will ensure satisfactory completion of the proposed work. This factor includes the timely publication of project results and data in peer-reviewed scientific and technical journals, the impact of the results, and whether reporting requirements from previous USGS awards have been satisfied.
 - 4) Appropriateness and reasonableness of the budget. This factor considers whether the proposed budget is commensurate with the level of effort needed to accomplish the project objectives and whether the cost of the project is reasonable relative to the value of the anticipated results.
- D. The peer review panels make recommendations and provide advice by ranking proposals into priority groupings based on the scores related to the criteria described above. The results of the peer review will assist the USGS in making final award determinations under this Announcement.

13. Rejection of Applications after Initial Review

If an application does not meet all requirements specified in the Announcement, as determined by the Contracting Officer in consultation with the External Research Support Manager, the institution and principal investigator will be promptly notified that the proposal will not be reviewed indicating the reason for its rejection.

14. Involvement of Federal Employees

Federal employees, including USGS employees, are prohibited from serving in any capacity (paid or unpaid) on any application submitted under this Announcement; federal employees may not assist in the development of proposals. Proposals that have a real or apparent conflict of interest related to Federal employees will not be processed for evaluation. This does not prohibit cooperation or collaboration between USGS and non-USGS scientists once a grant or cooperative agreement is in place. Section 6 describes collaborative proposals.

15. Award Terms and Conditions

Award Recipients must comply with grant award Special Terms and Conditions (Attachment D) and Cost Principles, Audit, and Administrative Requirements (Attachment E). Submittal of an application constitutes the applicant's acceptance of these terms and conditions for inclusion in any award resulting from their application. Any concerns with the requirements of the Special Terms and Conditions shall be presented to the Contracting Officer at least three (3) days prior to the closing date of the Announcement.

- A. No pre-award costs are authorized.
- B. No-Cost Extensions to the Project Period: No-cost extensions are discouraged. The USGS/EHP awards grants and cooperative agreements for research that extends or supplements the ongoing research within the USGS. The timely conduct of funded projects is of great importance to the achievement of the goals of the program. Applicants should consider their time commitments at the time of applying for a grant. Requests for no-cost extensions will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Applicants should supply documentation supporting their request for an extension, as described in Attachment D, Section 5.
- C. Supplemental Funds: Increases in funds beyond the amount awarded are also discouraged. The peer review panels recommend funding at a rate commensurate with their judgment of the scientific merit of a proposal and their expert knowledge of the expenses likely to be incurred in the conduct of the research. The USGS is aware that the course of any research cannot always be predicted. However, the bulk of the funds available for grants and cooperative agreements are expended early in the fiscal year and little is retained for expenses beyond emergencies or special opportunities for the program. Requests for increased funding will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Applicants should supply documentation supporting their request for increased funding.
- D. Dissemination of Results: When award recipients have completed their studies, a Final Technical Report must be submitted within 90 days; these reports will be posted at <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/research/external>. It is the expectation of the USGS that Principal Investigators will publish the results of funded research in peer-reviewed scientific or technical journals. In addition, all data products and computer codes must be made readily available within the public domain.

16. Payment to Foreign Recipients

The Department of the Interior requires all payments under financial assistance awards be made using the Department of the Treasury Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) system. HOWEVER, ASAP cannot make payments to foreign recipients. As such, payment to foreign recipients will be made by Treasury Check in U.S. funds upon receipt of properly prepared SF-270, "Request for Advance or Reimbursement". Requests should be submitted on quarterly basis. Payments may be drawn in advance only as needed to meet immediate cash disbursement needs.

Foreign recipients are further advised that, although ASAP cannot handle foreign recipients, a waiver from use of ASAP is required. This waiver is processed by the USGS and no award may be issued until such time as the waiver is approved.

Research Priorities: FY2013

The Research Priorities presented here reflect the mission of the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program (EHP) as an element of the four-agency National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, a congressionally authorized partnership of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the USGS. Applicants are encouraged to review the high-priority targets listed below for each region and topic in addition to the four major program elements described below as each is applicable for research done through external grants.

Principal Investigators should review the Research Priorities, Attachment A, for CEUS and EP for priorities relevant to two areas of study as the FY2013 President's budget includes proposed funding for USGS that may increase resources available to the EHP for external grants. The proposed increases are for studies of induced seismicity associated with waste fluid injection into deep wells, and for studies to improve assessments of seismic hazard in the eastern U.S. (primarily within and east of the Appalachians) and the investigation of the August 2011 Virginia earthquake and other areas of historical and recorded seismic activity in the eastern U.S.

Element I. National and regional earthquake hazards assessments. The EHP prepares national and regional assessments of the expected degree of ground shaking over various exposure times. These studies are the basis of the seismic safety elements of the model building codes upon which most local codes are based. The EHP also prepares long-term forecasts of future earthquake occurrences, and the shaking and ground deformation they may cause. These products are essential for development of cost-effective mitigation measures and practices in structure design, construction, and planning. The USGS is particularly interested in supporting research that contributes to improvements in the national seismic hazards maps and to assessing earthquake hazards and reducing losses in urban areas.

Element II. Earthquake information, monitoring, and notification. The EHP supports efforts to improve algorithms and processes to provide information about earthquakes in near real time, including early warning, estimation of fault rupture extent, and refined seismic moment determinations. Please note that all other monitoring and notification activities are evaluated and funded under a separate solicitation for seismic and geodetic network operations.

Element III. Research on earthquake occurrence, physics, and effects. With the goal of improving hazard assessments, earthquake forecasts, and earthquake monitoring products, the EHP supports research on earthquake processes and effects. This work is focused on observations, theory, experiments, and developing testable models of earthquake and tectonic processes and of earthquake effects. Because large earthquakes occur infrequently, coordination between disciplines plays a central role in allowing lessons from one area to be applied in other areas and time frames, particularly in the development of a comprehensive understanding of tectonic and earthquake processes and of the effects of earthquakes, *e.g.*, ground shaking (linear and non-linear), ground failure, and structural response.

Element IV. Earthquake safety policy. The EHP produces a significant quantity of data and information on earthquakes and related hazards. Experience has shown that production of data and reports is not enough, and that the Program must take an active role with the user community in the application and interpretation of Program results. Additionally, active engagement with our user community provides opportunities for dialogue on modifications to our existing products and new products that make our work and results more relevant and applicable. Opportunities for engaging the user community take place at both the national and regional levels.

These Elements are cast in eight areas: five regional and two topical areas as well as a National category, as noted below. The EHP places high priority on investigations in the five geographic areas where large populations are exposed to significant seismic risk: Southern California, Northern California, the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, the Central and Eastern United States, and the Intermountain West.

The eight Research Areas are:

1. Central and Eastern United States (CEUS): The United States east of the Rocky Mountains, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands
2. Earthquake Effects (EE): Basic and applied geographically broad research on the effects of earthquakes
3. Earthquake Physics (EP): Basic and applied geographically broad research on the physics of earthquakes
4. Intermountain West (IMW): Seismically active regions of the Intermountain West
5. National (NAT): Research applicable nationally, especially activities related to the National Seismic Hazards Maps and to the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC)
6. Northern California (NC): From Cape Mendocino to the central creeping section of the San Andreas fault and the adjacent Coast Ranges, with particular emphasis on the greater San Francisco Bay Area
7. Pacific Northwest and Alaska (PNA): Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California north of Cape Mendocino (Cascadia), and Alaska
8. Southern California (SC): From the Carrizo Plain south to the international border with Mexico.

Proposals for research on earthquake occurrence and effects applicable to a specific region should be directed to the relevant regional panel. Proposals for research on generic earthquake occurrence and for research related to the experiments at Parkfield, California should be directed to the Earthquake Physics (EP) panel. Proposals for short-term geodetic research or for research using the data from long-term studies should be submitted to the appropriate regional or topical panel. Proposals addressing earthquake research that is national in scope or in support of the National Seismic Hazard Maps should be directed to the National (NAT) panel. Proposals for research to improve algorithms and processes to provide information about earthquakes in near real time should be directed to the National (NAT) panel. Proposals for research on foreign earthquakes should be directed to the regional panel for the U.S. seismogenic zone that will most benefit from the study's knowledge or where new techniques would be most transferable.

Proposals submitted in response to this Program Announcement must indicate both the program elements and the regional or topical area the proposed research addresses. Regional and topical coordinators are available to assist applicants by describing related work being done internally within the USGS, identifying existing relevant data sets, and helping applicants establish contacts with USGS researchers working in similar areas. Coordinators are listed below.

Descriptions of USGS internal projects can be found at: <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/research>

It is strongly recommended that the applicant contact the appropriate regional or topical coordinator and other USGS points of contact noted below to ascertain how their proposed work can complement and help support the goals and objectives of these projects and efforts.

Applicants are encouraged to use seismic monitoring data, including structural monitoring data, from the Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS). Specific ANSS coordination priorities are included in several of the regional or topical priority areas, below. For example, within the area of earthquake effects research, the mission of earthquake response monitoring within the ANSS is to provide data and information products that will contribute to earthquake safety through improved understanding and predictive modeling of the earthquake response of engineered civil systems, or to aid in post-earthquake response and recovery.

The EHP strongly encourages proposals for collaborative research making use of the National Science Foundation's (NSF) EarthScope facilities and George E. Brown Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation (NEES), as long as these proposals address EHP goals and objectives. Such proposals would most likely address structural engineering topics. Proposals for EarthScope- or NEES-related projects that are not directly related to EHP goals and objectives should be directed to NSF.

Following are priority tasks for the EHP Program Elements for each geographical and topical area. We emphasize that this listing of Priority Topics is not intended to discourage submission of proposals to accomplish other important tasks.

1. 2013 Priority Topics for Research in the Central and Eastern U.S. (CEUS)

Coordinator: Robert Williams, rawilliams@usgs.gov

The Central U.S. garnered research focus during the New Madrid earthquake sequence bicentennial over the past two years. The New Madrid and Wabash Valley seismic zones will remain important areas of focus. As noted in Section 4 and at the beginning of Attachment A, additional resources for Eastern U.S. investigations may become available.

2011 was notable in the CEUS for several well-recorded earthquakes: M4.7 AR, M5.3 CO, M5.8 VA, M4.3 and M4.8 TX, M5.6 OK, and M4.0 OH. Making use of data collected by USGS and USArray for these earthquakes is of interest. The M5.8 Mineral, Virginia, earthquake is of particular interest to characterize its cause and the potential for earthquakes elsewhere in the Central Virginia Seismic Zone. Many of the prominent earthquakes in 2011 may be related to the method of high-pressure injection of wastewater in deep wells. Studies aimed at understanding the occurrence, triggering mechanisms, and maximum earthquake magnitudes in the areas of recent earthquake swarms in Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Ohio, Texas, and other CEUS regions where high-pressure fluid injection into the subsurface is occurring should be directed to the EP panel (see the EP section, below).

- Studies of geological, paleoseismological (including paleotsunami), seismological, geophysical, and historical accounts aimed at identifying and assessing the seismotectonics and seismic potential of source zones throughout the CEUS. Studies that seek to discover the Pleistocene chronology of New Madrid and Wabash Valley seismic zone earthquakes are encouraged. For the Central Virginia Seismic Zone (CVSZ) and the epicentral region of the 23 August 2011 M5.8 Virginia earthquake, priorities include :
 - Identifying the responsible fault, characterize its Quaternary activity, and determine if it is it a new or a reactivated fault;
 - Finding evidence of Quaternary-age M5.5 and larger earthquakes and associate the evidence with causative faults in the geologic record; and
 - Determining and describing the tectonic process that governed this earthquake and demonstrate how and why the CVSZ is different from less seismically active areas to the northeast and southwest along the Eastern Seaboard. Because of the additional hazard created by shallow earthquakes, the tectonic model developed for the CVSZ should strive to constrain the probable depths of M5 and greater earthquakes there. New LiDAR data will likely be acquired in the New Madrid region and the Virginia epicentral area by EHP in 2012 and should be publicly available by January 2013. These data may be relevant to studies in the New Madrid region and central Virginia.
- Studies defining the occurrence of M5 and greater historic earthquakes near eastern cities, including the use of systematic and comprehensive searches for paleoliquefaction and other signs of strong shaking are encouraged. The paleoseismic studies should also seek to address whether the clusters of seismicity observed over the past 100 years or so represent areas that have produced M>6.0 earthquakes in the past.
- Studies that infer earthquake source characteristics (including stress drop), calibrate seismic magnitudes, and characterize wave propagation and attenuation in the CEUS (including constraints on geometrical spreading and kappa). The use of moment tensors and other means to calibrate earthquake magnitudes in the CEUS is specifically sought.
- Studies that will yield better estimates of site response during damaging CEUS earthquakes, using laboratory and field experiments and instrumental recordings of local earthquakes in the CEUS and large intraplate earthquakes in analog regions. To constrain ground motions at seismograph stations site characterization studies of existing ANSS stations are encouraged. Use of seismic data from ANSS and EarthScope Transportable Array or flexible array stations is encouraged.
- Proposals to improve the quality of geodetic data and networks in the central U.S. are encouraged, particularly if they are the outgrowth of a community-based plan for the New Madrid region and the central U.S. These studies may include the development of a comprehensive set of precise geodetic measurements that could provide baseline measurements prior to any future earthquake in the region, re-measurements of existing networks (New Madrid, Wabash Valley, Charleston, etc.), improvement of monumentation for existing networks (CORS, NOAS, FAA, etc.),

and continuous monitoring of data quality at existing GPS networks.

- Development of synoptic, physical models of long-term deformation in intraplate areas including both onshore and offshore areas of the CEUS and the New Madrid seismic zone are encouraged. Proposals may seek to address topics such as the cause of large earthquakes, regional migration of seismicity and earthquake clustering as suggested by paleoseismological results, and interaction of known geological structures within the tectonic stress field. Coordination with EarthScope research projects is particularly encouraged.
- Systematic evaluation of the temporal and spatial distributions of foreshocks and aftershocks of intraplate earthquakes to improve, for example, declustering of seismic catalogs, estimates of short-term earthquake probabilities, and understanding of earthquake processes. Proposals should seek to understand whether areas that have been seismically active historically represent areas that produced $M > 5.8$ earthquakes pre-historically.
- Projects that will directly improve the quality and extend the usefulness of the Memphis, TN, and Evansville, IN, urban hazard maps and the development of urban seismic hazard maps for the St. Louis, MO, regions are encouraged. In St. Louis, conduct research on earthquake ground motions comparing thin soil sites with sites on the Mississippi and Missouri River alluvial plains; use of recordings of the 2008 Mt. Carmel earthquake at St. Louis area ANSS stations is encouraged. Continue liquefaction susceptibility mapping and, in the western half of the St. Louis urban study area, probabilistic and deterministic ground motion mapping. Utilize the results of recently completed urban hazard maps for Memphis and Evansville. These studies may involve, but are not limited to, research assessing social and structural vulnerability, cost-benefit analysis of adopting various levels of seismic provisions within building codes, earthquake scenarios, and loss estimation.
- Efforts building on the development of earthquake scenario impacts are encouraged and may include earthquake time histories and earthquake ground motion simulations using regional velocity models, such as the velocity model developed at the USGS in Golden, Colorado. Assessments of the liquefaction hazard in the New Madrid region given the influence of agricultural pumping on ground water depth are also encouraged.
- Studies and projects that incorporate education and outreach to better inform and enable the public, decision makers, developers, and engineers are encouraged. Studies could include, for example, an assessment and development of strategies to better disseminate information, encourage earthquake hazards mitigation, and promote broad awareness. Projects could include, for example, the development and presentation of media (e.g. pamphlets, videos, web content) outlining earthquake hazards in local regions.

2. Priority Topics for Research on Earthquake Effects (EE)

Coordinator: Art Frankel, afrankel@usgs.gov

- Develop and improve methods for producing broadband (0.1-20 Hz) synthetic seismograms for large earthquakes, including near-source directivity pulses, fault fling, 3D basin effects, nonlinear soil response, scattering, topographic effects, and frequency-dependent radiation pattern. Develop and apply methods of combining dynamic simulations of complex rupture with wave propagation in 3D heterogeneous crustal models. These methods should be developed for crustal and subduction zone earthquakes. These methods should be validated in the time and frequency (spectral response) domains by comparison with observed strong-motion records. We encourage proposals that use data from the M9.0 Tohoku, Japan and M8.8 Maule, Chile earthquakes.
- As a focus topic for the priority above, improve the estimation of long-period (2-6 sec period) ground motions for large crustal earthquakes and great subduction-zone earthquakes. Develop long-period synthetic seismograms that accurately model the effects of sedimentary basins, rupture incoherence, realistic fault geometry, and propagation through a realistically complex crustal structure.
- Improve observations relevant to the shaking behavior of near-surface materials in high-risk urban areas. Characterize relevant soil parameters, conduct observational experiments to provide ground motion data, and study non-linear processes relevant to the behavior of thick sediments.

- Improve site characterization for building code and other applications. In particular, develop recommendations for improving soil classification methods and code site amplification factors; revise ground-motion prediction equations for use in engineering design and probabilistic seismic hazard analysis; and develop regional ground motion attenuation models and investigate the causes of regional variations. Develop sedimentary basin amplification terms and regional amplification factors for deep soil sites that could be included in future building codes.
- Improve relationships between ground shaking and damage in buildings and other structures. Assess the effects of basin surface waves, soil nonlinearity, and forward directivity pulses on building response and damage for various types of structures, using observed and/or synthetic seismograms. Assess the response of buildings and other structures to long-duration shaking from great subduction-zone earthquakes. Develop tools and design guidelines to account for the effects of soil-structure interaction, low-frequency long-duration surface waves, near-field and impulsive ground motions, and surface rupture; develop tools to use data from instrumented structures to predict earthquake response, monitor structural health, and assess level of damage. Develop probabilistic methods to describe building performance in response to strong shaking. We encourage the use of data from ANSS instrumented structures.
- Document the occurrence, research the process, and determine the cause of earthquake-triggered ground failures including landslides and liquefaction, and improve techniques for ground-failure susceptibility and hazard assessment. Develop and apply methods for probabilistic mapping of liquefaction and other types of failure, using the results of probabilistic ground-motion mapping.
- Develop and test computer programs for calculating nonlinear response of soils, by comparing predicted seismograms with recorded data. Develop and test computer programs for three-dimensional nonlinear wave propagation. Apply such codes to the propagation of basin surface waves and S-waves in soft-soil deposits (fill and young alluvium) and stiff soils.
- Evaluate the variability and upper-bound limit of ground-motion distributions used in probabilistic seismic hazard assessment.
- Investigate the coherence and variability of earthquake ground motions over distances of about 500 meters and less using observations from seismic arrays. Analysis of data from various geologic conditions is encouraged, including sites on hard rock in the eastern U.S., soft-rock in the western U.S., and soil sites. Use this information to develop models of the spatial variation of seismic velocity. Quantify the effects of spatial variations in ground motions on the performance of structures.

3. Priority Topics for Research on Earthquake Physics and Occurrence (EP)

Coordinator: Nicholas Beeler, nbeeler@usgs.gov

Continued progress toward understanding earthquake phenomena and evaluating earthquake hazards requires physics-based research on the controlling processes involving lab and theoretical studies, numerical modeling, and field observations. The EHP will pursue such research for application to improved hazard assessment and risk-mitigation products throughout the Nation. Of particular interest are studies that make use of data collected by USGS and its partner organizations, including the ANSS, geodetic networks, surface and borehole instruments in the San Andreas Fault system, and the USArray, the Plate Boundary Observatory (PBO), and the San Andreas Fault Observatory at Depth (SAFOD) components of EarthScope (www.earthscope.org).

- Refine and evaluate existing models, compile observational data to test models, or develop and test new predictive models for earthquake occurrence, failure, time to failure, and clustering, including models for the elastic rebound cycle, fault segmentation, cascading rupture, multi-segment rupture, the characteristic earthquake hypothesis, fault to fault jumps, and recurrence probability density.

- Develop and test methods for evaluating the likelihood that subduction zones produce interplate thrust earthquakes that have the potential for launching trans-oceanic tsunamis. Emphasis is placed on using physics-based criteria for evaluating such hazard.
- Develop strategies for estimating time-dependent earthquake probabilities and the likelihood of strong shaking, to include the time of the last earthquake on a fault, and reflecting complex phenomena such as non-uniform earthquake slip, fault interactions, transient deformation, cascading ruptures, and changeable or non-existent fault segment boundaries. Develop physical models and theory of multi-fault or multi-segment interactions, in particular addressing what factors control the location, occurrence time, and final extent of large earthquake ruptures.
- Quantify processes controlling fault stress and strain accumulation, transfer, and release in both interplate and intraplate settings. Apply findings to reconcile deformation rates inferred from geodetic, geologic, and seismic observations. Reconcile or develop improvements in understanding differences between depth of seismic rupture versus interseismic "locking" depth, in particular whether large earthquakes rupture into areas that are apparently slipping interseismically.
- Refine and test fault constitutive laws, both at quasi-static and rapid fault slip rates, through laboratory, field, and seismic observations, heat flow studies, and numerical modeling. Use samples, core cutting analyses, downhole measurements and monitoring results from SAFOD and other fault-zone drilling projects, where relevant.
- Develop improved data sets on past earthquakes and test frequency-magnitude relationships with respect to empirical models and data. Improve methods for combining instrumental, historical and paleoseismic catalog data, and for assessing the quality, completeness, accuracy, and magnitude completeness of earthquake catalogs throughout the U.S.
- Assess the predictability of large earthquakes by focusing on the underlying physical processes and continue fault-monitoring experiments in search of possible earthquake precursors. Develop reliable time-dependent, intermediate-term earthquake forecasting techniques; where possible, validate and test such techniques in coordination with the Collaboratory for the Study of Earthquake Predictability (CSEP) <http://scecddata.usc.edu/csep>.
- Develop and test models of fault zone structure and physical properties, such as fault strength, fault zone damage, porosity, permeability, post-seismic changes in properties, and of earthquake occurrence near Parkfield, in central California, and elsewhere using monitoring data, laboratory measurements on fault samples, crustal property observations, fault zone guided waves, borehole seismic networks, and other geophysical techniques.
- Develop theory, models, and make field and laboratory measurements on fault structure (e.g., damage, permeability, dilatancy, shear localization, alteration, mineralogy, roughness, width) and evolution of fault structure with accumulated offset and shear strain. Address and quantitatively determine differences in the physical properties between plate boundary faults such as the San Andreas and smaller scale fault zones, and further establish the implications of fault zone 'maturity' for seismicity, and fault and earthquake mechanics.
- Conduct field and laboratory studies to ascertain the mechanisms (e.g., fluid flow or fault rheology) responsible for episodic tremor and slip (ETS) as observed in subduction zones, on the San Andreas Fault or in other tectonic settings. Determine whether such phenomena are related to the occurrence of earthquake or acts as a trigger for large earthquakes or provide information that could otherwise help estimate time-dependent earthquake probabilities.
- Develop and test theory, methods and hypothesis relating properties of faults and the dynamics of the earthquake source to the intensity of ground motion in both the near-field and far-field regions. Assess methodologies for modeling earthquake kinematics from geophysical data including local, regional, and teleseismic waves, coseismic displacements and transient deformation. Combine field observations, laboratory data, and theoretical models to develop physically consistent models of the earthquake cycle, including strain accumulation, earthquake nucleation, dynamic rupture, and post-seismic adjustment.

- Using some combination of field, theoretical, and/or laboratory studies, develop and test methods for anticipating and mitigating the effects of earthquakes induced by the injection of fluids at depth. Of particular interest are designed, active field experiments or analysis of existing monitoring data that yield methods of predicting, on the basis of injection parameters (injection rate, pressure, total volume), presence of nearby faults, stress state and formation properties, the magnitude distribution of induced or triggered earthquakes and their contribution to the background seismic hazard due to natural earthquakes. Based upon improved understanding of the physics of induced and triggered earthquakes, evaluate the feasibility of altering injection parameters once a fluid injection operation is underway to limit or reduce the seismic hazards posed by that operation.

4. Priority Topics for Intermountain West (IMW) Research

Coordinator: Anthony J. Crone, crone@usgs.gov

Priorities for research in the IMW focus on collecting data and information that directly contributes to three important USGS products:

- Updates of the U.S. National Seismic Hazard maps, the next of which will be completed in 2013,
- Development of urban hazard maps for the Wasatch Front, Utah,
- Development of urban hazard maps for the Reno-Carson City (RCC) corridor, Nevada.

Details of specific priorities are listed below.

- Collect geotechnical data that contribute to the development and refinement of community velocity models in urban areas of the IMW region. Specific areas of interest are parts of the Wasatch Front, Utah outside of Salt Lake Valley and the Reno-Carson City urban corridor (RCC) of Nevada. Appropriate data sets could include, but are not restricted to, shear-wave velocities, density of near-surface units, attenuation measurements, basin geometry and structure, and mapping of subsurface faults and folds. We encourage efforts to use ANSS and other seismological data to validate and improve the existing velocity models and their application to site response. In Utah, these data should contribute to developing velocity models for parts of the Wasatch Front outside of Salt Lake Valley. Ultimately, these velocity models will contribute to a suite of urban hazard maps for the entire Wasatch Front.

To support the future goal of developing RCC urban hazard maps, we seek proposals that:

- Aid in developing a database of geological, geophysical, and geotechnical information that will aid in the development of a RCC Community Velocity Model;
- Collect data on shear-wave velocities in the zero to 500-m depth range in the RCC; and
- Improve knowledge of shallow subsurface structure and concealed faults in basins beneath the urban areas.

Ultimately, these data should help characterize the effects of near-surface geology and structure on strong ground motions and site amplification in the RCC corridor, and thus aid in the development of a robust community velocity model.

- Contribute to the on-going development of urban seismic hazard maps for the Wasatch Front, Utah. Current focus is to proceed with development of maps for the Salt Lake Valley. Before generating proposals for this work, PIs are encouraged to communicate with personnel in the USGS's National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project (NSHMP) (<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/about/personnel.php>) regarding the status and plans for these urban hazard maps.
- Better characterize the interaction of and the structural relations among the multiple fault strands of the Wasatch fault zone in the Salt Lake City area. Geologic mapping shows that the Salt Lake City segment of the Wasatch fault zone is composed of three distinct fault strands. Work should focus on defining the structural relations between fault strands that are likely to be sources of strong ground motion in the Salt Lake Valley.
- Conduct studies that yield data to improve source models for IMW faults with a focus on the Wasatch Front, Utah, and the Reno-Carson City urban corridor, Nevada. These studies could include investigations that determine late Quaternary slip rates, paleoseismic chronologies, earthquake recurrence, and segmentation on fault sources that contribute to the hazard in these urban areas. Prioritized lists of structures in the IMW region are available for:
 - Utah: priority faults deemed to need further study have been identified by the Utah Quaternary Fault Parameters Working Group (UQFPWG). An updated list of these priorities as defined by the UQFPWG will be

available in March 2012 at: <http://geology.utah.gov/ghp/workgroups/pdf/priorities2013.pdf>). To learn more about activities of all of the Utah Working Groups, go to <http://geology.utah.gov/ghp/workgroups/index.htm>.

○ Nevada: the geoscience information regarding fault-specific seismic hazards is less robust than in Utah. A short-term goal of the EHP is to support efforts that enhance knowledge about parameters of active faults and ground motions that directly contribute to hazards assessments, particularly those structures that affect the hazard in urban areas. A list of fault studies recommended by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology is available at: http://www.nbmg.unr.edu/Geohazards/Earthquakes/docs/NBMG_priorities_NEHRP_studies_8May2009.pdf.

○ Elsewhere in the IMW region: A prioritized list of target structures in parts of the IMW other than Utah and Nevada was developed by a group of regional experts at a USGS-sponsored workshop in 2008. The list of these priority faults is discussed in USGS Open-File Report 2009-1140 (available at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2009/1140/>)

- Conduct Quaternary geologic, geomorphic, and paleoseismic investigations to characterize the segmentation of Quaternary faults and to estimate the recurrence, locations, and magnitudes of large prehistoric earthquakes on significant hazardous faults in the IMW. Hazardous faults generally include those near urban areas that have slip rates of at least 0.1 mm/yr or those outside of urban areas that have slip rates of more than 0.2 mm/yr. Results of studies should include estimates of the uncertainties of important fault-related parameters including time of the last event, slip rate, recurrence times, and slip per event.
- The possible relationship between injection of fluids in the subsurface and swarms of earthquake is a topic of considerable recent scientific interest. PIs interested in proposing work on this subject should consult the EP priority list above; proposals should be directed to the EP panel.

5. Priority Topics for National Research (NAT)

Coordinator: Mark Petersen, mpetersen@usgs.gov

Research activities should provide improvements to the science and data that can be applied in updating the National Seismic Hazards Maps. In addition, with direct interaction with the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC), develop improvements in the efficiency, operations, and products for the NEIC. Details of specific priorities are listed below.

- Develop methods that use geodetic data to estimate slip rates along faults or across regions and recurrence of earthquakes that can be applied to seismic-hazard analyses. Construct kinematically self-consistent models of crustal deformation that integrate seismic, geologic, and geodetic data and from which hazard estimates can be derived.
- Develop new or improve existing ground-motion prediction equations or other strategies for ground motion and macroseismic intensity estimation (including exploiting macroseismic intensity data) that can be used in updates of the U.S. National Seismic Hazard Map and in ShakeMaps. Priority will be given to ground-motion prediction equations and strong-motion analyses that apply to earthquakes in the Central and Eastern U.S. in support of the NGA-East Project, to subduction zone earthquakes (both interface and deep intraslab) in the Pacific NW, to crustal fault earthquakes in the western U.S., and to earthquake sources in Hawaii and other island territories.
- Address several priorities of the National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project (NSHMP)
 - Improve the ground motion models, source models, and techniques needed to update the hazard maps.
 - Define uncertainties of parameters (e.g., slip rate, magnitudes, recurrence) and equations (e.g., magnitude-area relationships, depth to the top of rupture) used in developing the maps.
 - Develop procedures for testing the consistency of the hazard models with observations.
 - Develop procedures to facilitate the incorporation of the U.S National Hazard Maps into design codes for buildings and other structures (e.g., bridges).
 - Contribute to extending the NSHMP hazard models to the risk of damage to buildings (and other structures) and associated losses.
 - Develop time-dependent earthquake recurrence models for those U.S. faults with adequate paleoseismic/historic information.

- Perform research on earthquake sources that can be used to better understand earthquake occurrence in Hawaii and the U.S. territories.
- Address several priorities related to comprehensive global seismic monitoring to ensure collection of seismic source parameters of importance to the EHP. In particular, there is an emphasis within the NEIC to improve automatic and rapid event locations, determination of moment magnitude, and estimates of source depth; these are first order parameters that go into loss estimates within Prompt Assessment of Global Earthquakes for Response, PAGER.
 - Develop innovative and practical methods to improve the accuracy and speed of determining teleseismically derived earthquake locations and depths. Methodologies to improve teleseismic earthquake locations could include use of global 3D travel time modeling, identification and use of well-located clusters (calibrated) of teleseismically observed earthquakes or reference earthquakes, and innovative methods for the identification of depth phases for improved modeling of source depth.
 - Develop innovative and practical methods for rapid source mechanism and moment magnitude characterization for major earthquakes, including robust magnitude determination, finite fault models, and slip distribution.
 - Develop new products and procedures allowing the USGS to deliver rapid and/or more accurate post-earthquake loss and risk information. Focus should be on shaking-induced casualties, building vulnerability, and loss estimate for worldwide events, as well as the impacts of secondary effects (including landslides, liquefaction, and the potential for surface rupture).
 - Evaluate broadband and strong motion instrument responses for ANSS regional seismic network stations in order to verify that station metadata is correct for use in high-frequency ground motion studies, source modeling, and engineering studies.

6. Priority Topics for Research in Northern California (NC)

Coordinator: Jack Boatwright, boat@usgs.gov

The Northern California component of the EHP is charged with determining seismic hazard throughout Northern California. The primary area of concern is hazard within the urbanized and rapidly developing greater San Francisco Bay region, extending from Monterey to Willits, and from the Central Valley to the Pacific Coast. This extended region constitutes more than 25% of the nation's annualized risk ([FEMA-366, April 2008: HAZUS-MH Estimated Annualized Earthquake Loss for the United States](#)). [Note: the Cascadian subduction zone north of Cape Mendocino is assigned to the Pacific Northwest region, while Lake Tahoe and the Walker Lane deformation belt are assigned to the Intermountain West region.] Please contact the Regional Coordinator to learn more about the status of internally supported projects.

- Seismic hazard assessment in the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta region and for the Sacramento River Delta levee system is a critical concern. Priorities:
 - Improve estimates of earthquake recurrence of active faults proximal to the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta, in particular the Concord-Green Valley-Bartlett Springs fault system;
 - Estimate P and S-wave velocity and attenuation structure of the western Sacramento Valley; and
 - Determine viable methods for synthesizing ground motions in the Delta from a range of potential earthquake sources.
- Integrate seismic monitoring efforts in Northern California. Priorities:
 - Develop methods to access and present historical seismicity and repeating earthquakes in Northern California to enable recognition of anomalous or precursory behavior;
 - Deploy seismic instruments to discern regional and 3D propagation effects with the goal of predicting ground motion from scenario earthquakes, particularly along critical lifelines and levees; and
 - Use field studies in Northern California (e.g., The Geysers) to develop methods for anticipating the effects of earthquakes induced by the injection of fluids at depth.
- Validate and improve community regional 3D geologic and seismic velocity models for the Bay Area and Northern California, with particular concern for the East Bay, Livermore Valley, and the Sacramento Delta. Priorities:

- Assess accuracy of synthetic ground motions with the goal of correcting model parameters;
 - Develop a regional attenuation model; and
 - Develop methods for incorporating very shallow physical properties (e.g., Vs30 estimates or Quaternary sediments) into these 3D models.
- Conduct paleoseismic and other geological investigations of the behavior and location of active faults in Northern California. Priorities:
 - Improve earthquake recurrence and slip history of active faults, especially the main plate boundary faults and faults proximal to San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta (modest proposals for pilot studies of potential paleoseismic trench sites are explicitly encouraged);
 - Utilize available LiDAR datasets to improve understanding of active fault processes and to refine estimates of slip in historic earthquakes;
 - Evaluate the activity and hazard of offshore faults through the identification and study of paleotsunami deposits and submarine landslides;
 - Refine Holocene and Neogene geologic slip rates to improve regional deformation models; and
 - Evaluate geological evidence for earthquake effects (tsunamis, landslides, liquefaction, ...) in populated areas.
 - Use crustal deformation measurements to constrain regional deformation rate, fault slip rates, role of fault creep, fault mechanics, strain transients, and models of stress evolution for Northern California. Priorities:
 - Determine bounds on deformation rates across the San Andreas system in Northern California;
 - Integrate real-time GPS data with broadband seismic and accelerometer data for research and earthquake response applications;
 - Improve measurements and models of vertical deformation in the Bay Area to provide additional constraints for hazard assessment; and
 - Integrate the range of geodetic observations (e.g., GPS, InSAR, strainmeter, creepmeter) with other available information (e.g., stress orientations, seismicity rates, repeating earthquakes, fault zone geology, focal mechanisms) to develop and test detailed models of crustal deformation.
 - Develop and disseminate earthquake hazard products for Northern California. Priorities:
 - Organize collaborative and educational workshops that bring together a broad range of scientists, engineers, planners, emergency service providers, and local administrators to spur earthquake mitigation, preparedness, and resilience in the Bay Area and Northern California; and
 - Improve and coordinate earthquake information websites as comprehensive resource, education, and emergency management tools for disseminating earthquake mitigation and preparedness information, earthquake hazard products, and post-earthquake information for Northern California.

7. Priority Topics for research in the Pacific Northwest (PNA)

Coordinators: Thomas Pratt, tpratt@usgs.gov

Evaluating earthquake hazards

- Better understand the frequency and magnitude of great Cascadia earthquakes and the resulting tsunamis. This topic includes studies to better characterize the locked portions of the plate interface, including the spatial extent, degree of coupling, failure strength, and the temporal stability of the interface. Also included are studies to determine the frequency with which portions of the Cascadia subduction zone partially rupture in large earthquakes, rather than rupturing in great events that involve the entire subduction zone. Utilization of new Earthscope/Margins instrumentation in the Cascadia region to address these or other topics is encouraged.
- Study or model the relationship between of non-volcanic tremor and aseismic slip (ETS) and seismic hazards. Observations from Earthscope/Margins seismometers, strainmeters, tiltmeters, and GPS stations have documented and are characterizing the recently discovered phenomena of ETS, but its influence on earthquake hazards is unknown.
- Improve our understanding of seismic hazards posed by Benioff-zone earthquakes beneath Washington, Oregon, and northern California, examine the absence of significant aftershocks and/or the possibility of triggering activity in

the overlying crust, and study the effects of the thermal structure, fluids and bending stresses of the subducted oceanic crust on seismogenesis.

- Conduct paleoseismic or geophysical studies to constrain the recurrence of late Holocene earthquakes on faults throughout the Puget Sound region. Studies that seek to examine the possible extensions of and relationships between known fault systems are particularly encouraged. The use of existing lidar data to help guide field studies is encouraged.
- Use geologic, topographic, or geophysical data to identify and characterize major faults that pose a significant earthquake hazard in eastern Washington, particularly in the Columbia basin and along the eastern flanks of the Cascade Range. Determine the relationship, if any, between faults on the east and west sides of the Cascade Range.
- Conduct geological field studies that will help define the regional tectonic framework of the Portland and Tualatin basins, particularly with respect to the presence of the Columbia River basalts. The relation of the Portland Hills to the Portland and Tualatin basins is one topic of interest.

Earthquake effects and monitoring

- Improve models of strong ground motions in western Oregon and Washington, particularly including the effects of long duration codas and long periods expected from plate-boundary earthquakes in Cascadia.
- Characterize site conditions at stations of the Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS), the National Strong Motion Program, and the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program in Oregon and Washington. PIs are strongly encouraged to communicate/coordinate with the Pacific Northwest ANSS region network operators.
- Use geologic, geodetic, and seismicity data to develop or test regional models of fault geometries, slip partitioning, fault interactions, the relationship of seismicity to faults, or the probability of aftershocks. Models may also include interactions between subduction-zone, Benioff-zone, and crustal-zone faults to evaluate the potential coupling between these.
- Develop new metrics and tools for conveying seismic hazard to the general public and new targeted user groups, such as emergency responders, public utilities, risk managers, etc. This may involve generation of derivative maps and products from existing ground motion maps developed largely for the engineering community.

Priorities in Alaska (PNA)

Coordinator: Peter Haeussler, pheuslr@usgs.gov

There is a need for basic information to characterize the active faults and folds in Alaska for use in updating the seismic hazards maps of Alaska. The selection of the Alaska-Aleutian subduction zone as a Primary Site for the NSF-funded GeoPRISMS program provides the potential for collaborative proposals that benefit both programs. Thus, the EHP encourages proposals for earthquake hazard studies that complement existing or planned GeoPRISMS proposals. In such cases, researchers must describe the specific link and timing between the proposed work and currently funded or proposed support by GeoPRISMS.

Evaluating earthquake hazards

- Improve the paleoseismic record of large to great earthquakes and related tsunamis on the Alaska-Aleutian megathrust, including determining whether segment boundaries control large ruptures and whether seismic “gaps” exist. Also, improve our understanding of historical earthquakes in this region.
- Conduct geodetic field studies and/or modeling of geodetic data aimed at resolving the amount of aseismic slip occurring as a function of position along the Alaska-Aleutian megathrust and the effect of aseismic slip on the potential for, and/or recurrence time, of large earthquakes and tsunamis.

- Use GPS and/or seismic data to define the location, length, and nature of slow slip events in Alaska, and particularly their relationship to significant subduction zone earthquakes.
- Improve the understanding of active faulting and the paleoseismic record of large earthquakes on major crustal faults in Alaska, including the Denali, Totschunda, Fairweather, Queen Charlotte, Castle Mountain, Tintina, and Kaltag faults, and on subsidiary and related faults such as the Northern Foothills Fold and Thrust Belt. Improve understanding of the relation of recorded earthquakes and zones of high earthquake activity (such as the Fairbanks and Salcha seismic zones) to geologic structure and active faulting.
- Conduct on shore or offshore geophysical studies to understand the active faults, earthquake history, and seismic potential on and near major crustal faults in Alaska. Studies of offshore, potentially tsunami-generating faults are particularly encouraged.

Earthquake effects and monitoring

- Conduct studies of earthquakes utilizing data from ANSS, the National Strong Motion Project, regional networks, and other data sources to improve the characterization of strong ground motion at free-field sites and within buildings and other structures in Alaska, including the phenomena of source effects, attenuation, site effects, soil-structure interaction, and structural response.
- Evaluate and map earthquake-induced ground-failure potential (liquefaction, landslides, etc.) in urban areas and along the principal transportation corridors.

8. Priority Topics for Research in Southern California (SC)

Coordinator: Robert Graves, rwgraves@usgs.gov

Improve our estimates of fault characteristics, including:

- Determine the activity of faults in southern California using paleoseismology, geomorphology, geologic mapping, and new dating techniques to develop long chronologies of past earthquakes and fault slip rates. Of particular interest are investigation of the San Andreas, San Jacinto, and Elsinore faults, the Newport-Inglewood fault, fault zones in the Transverse ranges, and fault zones whose role in regional tectonics is not well understood or that could host earthquakes large enough to contribute to hazard in urban regions. Proposals that synthesize field observations with new and complimentary data such as LiDAR and high resolution aerial photography and imaging are encouraged. Proposals to improve upon the synoptic understanding of the southern San Andreas fault system (including the San Jacinto fault) and its associated hazard are also encouraged.
- Characterize the behavior of fault segments and clarify the roles of seismic and aseismic processes; evaluate seismogenic thickness and/or the percentage of aseismic slip.
- Improve the understanding of fault properties and/or earthquake processes by developing models that can be tested with geological or seismological observations.
- Explore, via dynamic rupture modeling or other approaches, the prospect for earthquake ruptures that involve multiple fault segments or multiple distinct faults.

Improved characterization of the earthquake source and wave propagation that will lead to improve predictions of ground shaking from future earthquakes in southern California through investigations.

- Use of seismic data to determine earthquake source parameters and crustal structure and the state of stress in the crust, including further development and testing of 2- and 3-D structural models.
- Compilation of seismic, structural, geotechnical, and geologic data from surface and drill-hole observations necessary to predict regional ground motions and development of models to estimate variations in expected ground motions, accounting for bedrock excitation, local geological structure, topography, and soil-structure interaction.

- Constrain scenario ground motions using precariously balanced rocks and any other available evidence.
- Development of methods to calculate strong ground motion time series for southern California, with close attention to the quantification and propagation of both modeling and parametric uncertainties.

Develop regional models of subsurface geologic structures and improve our understanding of fault and earthquake interactions:

- Use crustal deformation measurements to constrain the regional deformation rates, fault slip rates, role of fault creep, fault mechanics, strain transients, and models of stress evolution for southern California.
- Improve statistical quantification of earthquake sequences and regional seismicity.
- Develop regional models of active deformation and fault and earthquake interactions.
- Develop methods for improved analysis and modeling of precise geodetic data such as GPS data, InSAR data, and airborne laser swath mapping data.
- Develop new, improved, or alternative models of 3D seismic velocity structures and fault representations. These models may be refinements or extensions of the existing SCEC Community Fault and Velocity Models.

Develop tools to translate research products into tools to help emergency managers, planners, and the public prepare for future earthquakes.

- Compile and provide access to geotechnical, structural, and seismic databases that will provide useful information for mitigation and emergency response efforts
- Collaborate with the USGS and university-based seismic and geodetic networks to enhance tools needed for accurate and rapid portrayal of the severity and geographical distribution of strong ground shaking, surface rupture, and ground deformation.
- Develop software and pilot studies for early warning systems.

Proposal Information Summary

Use the format below for the required Proposal Information Summary

1. Panel Designation: Use the short letter code or panel name as listed in Section 12 & in Attachment A
2. Project Title: If a collaborative proposal, the title of the proposal must appear as follows:
"Title of Proposal: Collaborative Research with First Institution Name, and Second Institution Name".
3. Principal Investigator(s): (Name)(s) **List all PIs/Co-Is for the proposal here & all contact information**
(Institute/Organization Name)
(Street Address/P.O. Box)
(City, State, Zip Code)

(Telephone Number), (FAX Number), (E-mail Address)
4. Authorized Institutional Representative: (Name)
(Institute/Organization Name)
(Organizational Unit)
(Street Address/P.O. Box)
(City, State, Zip Code)

(Telephone Number), (FAX Number), (E-mail Address*)
5. Amount Requested: (List amount requested for Fiscal Year 2012 support)
(Two year projects: list requests for FY 2012 and 2013 separately)
6. Proposed Start Date: (The date you would like to start work; between
December 1, 2011 and September 1, 2012)
7. Proposed Duration: (12 or 24 months, No awards are issued for less than 12 months)
8. New Proposal Related to current award: (If submitting a proposal for a project related to a current or recent USGS award, indicate the appropriate USGS award number and title)
9. Has this proposal been submitted to any other agency for funding, if so, which? (Note name(s) of agency, and program or division to which this proposal was submitted)

* Please provide an email address for an individual (not for an office)

BUDGET SUMMARY¹

Project Title:

Principal Investigator(s):

Proposed Start Date: _____

Proposed Completion Date: _____

COST CATEGORY	Federal First Year	Federal Second Year²	TOTAL Both years²
1. Salaries and Wages	\$	\$	\$
Total Salaries and Wages	\$	\$	\$
2. Fringe Benefits/Labor Overhead	\$	\$	\$
3. Equipment	\$	\$	\$
4. Supplies	\$	\$	\$
5. Services or Consultants	\$	\$	\$
6. Radiocarbon or other Dating	\$	\$	\$
7. Travel	\$	\$	\$
8. Publication Costs	\$	\$	\$
9. Other Direct Costs	\$	\$	\$
10. Total Direct Costs (items 1-9)	\$	\$	\$
11. Indirect cost/General and Administrative (G&A) cost	\$	\$	\$
12. Amount Proposed (items 10&11)	\$	\$	\$
13. Total Project Cost (Total of Federal and non-Federal amounts)	\$	\$	\$

¹ **Use this format** for the required Budget Summary. The detailed budget **must** be keyed directly to the Budget Summary page.

² These Columns only for two-year projects

Special Terms and Conditions

1. Method of Payment

Payments under financial assistance awards must be made using the Department of the Treasury Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) system (www.asap.gov).

- a. The Recipient agrees that it has established or will establish an account with ASAP. USGS will initiate enrollment in ASAP. If the Recipient does not currently have an ASAP account, they must designate an individual (name, title, address, phone and e-mail) who will serve as the Point of Contact (POC). All recipients, including foreign entities, must have a DUNS number and a EIN/TIN number in order to receive payment.
- b. With the award of each grant, a sub-account will be set up from which the Recipient can draw down funds. After recipients complete enrollment in ASAP and link their banking information to the USGS ALC (14080001), it may take 7-10 days for sub-accounts to be activated and for funds to be authorized for drawdown in ASAP.
- c. Inquiries regarding payment should be directed to:

Regional Finance Center	Time Zone	Phone Number	Business Hours	Mailing Address
Philadelphia	Eastern	(215) 516-8021	7:30 a.m - 4:00 p.m.	P.O. Box 51317 Philadelphia, PA 19115-6317
Kansas City	Central	(816) 414-2100	7:30 a.m - 4:00 p.m.	P.O. Box 12599-0599 Kansas City, MO 64116-0599
San Francisco	Mountain or Pacific	(510) 594-7182	7:30 a.m - 4:00 p.m.	P.O. Box 24700 Oakland, CA 94623-1700

- d. Payments may be drawn in advance only as needed to meet immediate cash disbursement needs.

Payment to Foreign Recipients

A waiver from use of ASAP is required for payments to foreign recipients.

Payment will be made by Treasury Check upon receipt of a properly prepared SF-270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement. Submit the SF-270 form to the Contracting Officer at the following address:

Margaret Eastman, Contracting Officer
U.S. Geological Survey
Office of Acquisition and Grants
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS211
Reston, VA 20192

Requests should be submitted on a quarterly basis. Request for the entire award amount will be denied.

2. Definitions

A. Grant Agreement

A grant agreement is the legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the Federal Government and a State or local government or other recipient whenever:

- (1) the principal purpose of the relationship is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to the State or local government or other recipient in order to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government; and
- (2) no substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal Government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

B. Cooperative Agreement

A cooperative agreement is the legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the Federal Government and a State or local government or other recipient whenever:

- (1) the principal purpose of the relationship is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to the State or local government or other recipient to accomplish a public purpose of support, or stimulation authorized by Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government; and
- (2) substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal Government, and State or local government or other recipient during performance of the activity.

C. Grantee /Cooperator

Grantee or cooperator means the nonprofit corporation or other legal entity to which a grant or cooperative agreement is awarded and which is accountable to the Federal Government for the use of the funds provided. The grantee or cooperator is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the award document. For example, a grant or cooperative agreement award document may name as the grantee one school or campus of a university. In this case, the granting agency usually intends, or actually requires, that the named component assume primary or sole responsibility for administering the grant-assisted project or program. Nevertheless, the naming of a component of a legal entity as the grantee or cooperator in a grant or cooperative agreement award document shall not be construed as relieving the whole legal entity from accountability to the Federal Government for the use of the funds provided.

The term “grantee” or “cooperator” does not include secondary recipients such as sub grantees, contractors, etc., who may receive funds from a grantee pursuant to a grant.

D. Recipient

Recipient means grantee or cooperator.

E. Principal Investigator

The Principal Investigator is the individual designated by the Recipient (and approved by the USGS) who is responsible for the technical direction of the research project. The Principal Investigator cannot be changed or become substantially less involved than was indicated in the Recipient's proposal, without the prior written approval of the Contracting Officer.

F. Grants Program Manager

- (1) The Grants Program Manager will work closely with the Principal Investigator to ensure that all technical requirements are being met. The Grants Program Manager's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, providing technical advice on the accomplishment of the proposal's objectives; reviewing the technical content of reports and the other information delivered to the USGS; determining the adequacy of technical reports; and conducting site visits, in coordination with the Regional Coordinator and the Contracting Officer, as frequently as practicable.
- (2) The Grants Program Manager is Elizabeth Lemersal, External Research Support Manager, U.S. Geological Survey, 905 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192. The Grants Program Manager does not have the authority to issue any technical direction which constitutes an assignment of additional work outside the scope of the award; in any manner causes a change in the total cost or the time required for performance of the award; or change any of the terms, conditions, or general provisions of the award.

G. Regional Coordinator

- (1) Regional Coordinators are in charge of conducting the peer review panels to evaluate both internal USGS and external research proposals in their region or area of expertise. A Regional Coordinator will work closely with the Grants Program Manager and the Principal Investigator to ensure coordination with other appropriate Principal Investigators and appropriate USGS project scientists working in the same region for overall conformance with USGS program goals and objectives within that region. The Regional Coordinator's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, providing technical advice on the accomplishment of the proposal's objectives; reviewing the technical content of reports and other information delivered to the USGS; determining the adequacy of the technical reports; and conducting site visits, in coordination with the Grants Program Manager and contract personnel, as frequently as practicable.
- (2) The Regional Coordinator does not have the authority to issue any technical direction which constitutes an assignment of additional work outside the scope of the award; in any manner causes a change in the total cost or the time required for performance of the award; or changes any of the terms, conditions, or general provisions of the award.

H. Contracting Officer (CO)

Contracting officers are individuals who have been delegated in writing by the USGS Office of Acquisition and Grants as the sole authority designated to obligate Federal funds and create terms and conditions of awards. They are the only individuals who have authority to negotiate, enter into, and administer awards resulting for this program. Contracting officers have responsibility to ensure the effective use of Federal funds.

Functions of the contracting officer include but are not limited to:

- (1) Issuing the grant program announcement in coordination with the grants program manager.
- (2) Receiving grant proposals and related documents in response to a grant program announcement. The contracting officer as receiving official shall mark all proposals with a control number and the date officially received. He shall notify each applicant of the receipt of its proposal.
- (3) Approving the grant program manager's Technical Evaluation Plan, which describes in detail the evaluation process for a competitive grant/cooperative agreement program. The contracting officer shall ensure the openness and fairness of the evaluation and selection process.
- (4) Serving in an advisory capacity at peer review panel meetings. He shall interpret grant management policies to panel members.
- (5) Notifying grant program applicants whether or not they were selected for funding or of any other disposition of their application.
- (6) Negotiating, as necessary, the final grant/cooperative agreement budget.
- (7) Issuing grant/cooperative agreement awards and revisions to awards.
- (8) Approving invoice payments.
- (9) Receiving all requests for changes to an award. The contracting officer shall serve as the mandatory control point for all official communications with the grantee which may result in changing the amount of the grant/cooperative agreement, the grant/cooperative agreement budget, or any other terms and conditions of the grant.
- (10) Receiving financial reports required by the terms and conditions of the award.
- (11) Closing out grant/cooperative agreement awards when all applicable award requirements have been complied with.

3. Dissemination of Results and Reporting Requirements

The Principal Investigator is strongly encouraged to disseminate research results promptly to the scientific community and appropriate professional organizations; local, state, regional and federal agencies; and the general public. It is the expectation of the USGS that Principal Investigators will publish the results of funded research in peer-reviewed scientific or technical journals. In addition, all data products and computer codes must be made readily available within the public domain. The Government may publish, reproduce, and use all technical data developed as a result of this award in any manner and for any purpose, without limitation, and may authorize others to do the same.

Data generated as a part of work funded under this program must be made readily available; there is no provision for PIs to have exclusive access to data for a proprietary period of time. The USGS reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use, the data for Government purposes. Any project funded under Earthquake Hazards Program External Research Support shall fall under this clause. Should any questions arise, both the USGS Contracting Officer and the Recipient will determine which data fall in this category.

A. **Required reports/documents.** The Principal Investigator or Director, Sponsored Research Office is required to submit the following reports or documents:

Report/ Document	No. of Copies and Method of Transmittal	Submit To	When Due
(1) Publication*	Adobe Acrobat PDF file as an email attachment (or 1 reprint if PDF not possible)	Grants Program Manager	Immediately following publication. See Section B(1).
(2) Final Technical Report **	Send Adobe Acrobat PDF file as an email attachment; Maximum size: 10 MB	Grants Program Manager	Within 90 calendar days after the end of the award project period See details of formatting in section B(2) below.
(3) Annual Financial Reports, SF 425, Federal Financial Report	Electronic submission	USGS via Fedconnect (www.fedconnect.net)	See Section 3.B(3)
(4) Final SF 425 Federal Financial Report	Electronic submission	USGS via Fedconnect (www.fedconnect.net)	See Section 3.B(4)

- * Publication means any book, report, photograph, map, chart, or recording published or disseminated to the scientific community. Preprints of articles accepted for publications will be accepted as final reports.
- ** One Final Technical Report is to be submitted for each set of collaborative research grants with all PIs, Institutions, and grant numbers cited.

B. **Report preparation instructions.** The Recipient shall prepare the reports/documents in accordance with the following instructions:

(1) **Publications.** All publications that contain work performed during the project period shall include the following statement:

“Research supported by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Department of the Interior, under USGS award number (*Recipient, insert award number*). The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Government.”

Submit an Adobe Acrobat PDF file of publications to:

gd-erp-coordinator@usgs.gov

If PDF is not possible, send one (1) reprint to:

External Research Support
 U.S. Geological Survey
 905 National Center
 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive

(2) **Final Technical Report.** Final Technical Reports shall describe in detail the work performed and results obtained during the grant period. Final Technical Reports are due 90 days after the conclusion of the project period. Any information contained in a previously submitted progress report shall be repeated or restated in the Final Technical Report. Please note that one Final Technical Report is to be submitted for each set of collaborative research grants.

(a) Submit the Final Technical Report as an Adobe Acrobat PDF file with all figures, photographs, maps, and illustrations embedded, and all pages numbered. Submit the report as an e-mail attachment in PDF format to:

gd-erp-coordinator@usgs.gov

Maximum size; 10 MB

(b) Final Technical reports shall consist of the following sections:

(1) **Cover page** with the following information:

Award Number

Title. For collaborative projects the title should be in the form "Title: Collaborative Research with First Institution name, and Second Institution name."

Author(s) and Affiliation(s) with Address and zip code

Author's Telephone numbers, fax numbers and E-mail address

Term covered by the award (start and end dates)

(2) **Abstract**

(3) **Main body of the report.** The main body of the report and all illustrations and figures shall be single-spaced on 8 ½" x 11" paper.

(4) **Bibliography** of all publications resulting from the work performed under the award. One copy of each publication is required if the Recipient has not previously submitted them to the Grants Program Manager.

(3) **Annual Financial Reports.** The recipient will submit annual STANDARD FORM 425, FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORT(S) for each individual USGS award. The SF-425 is available at - http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants_forms. The SF-425 will be due ninety (90) calendar days after the grant year (i.e., 12 months after the approved effective date of the grant agreement and every 12 months thereafter until the expiration date of the grant agreement). USGS acknowledges that this annual reporting schedule may not always correspond with a specific budget period. The SF-425 must be submitted electronically through the FedConnect Message Center (www.fedconnect.net). If after 90 days, the recipient has not submitted a report, the recipient's account in ASAP will be placed in a manual review status until the report is submitted.

(4) **Final Financial Report.**

a. The recipient will liquidate all obligations incurred under the award and submit a final STANDARD FORM 425, FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORT through FedConnect (www.fedconnect.net) no later than 90 calendar days after the grant completion date. The SF-425 is available at - http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants_forms. Recipient will promptly return any unexpended federal cash advances or will complete a final draw from ASAP to obtain any remaining amounts due. Once 120 days has passed since the grant completion date, the ASAP subaccount for this award may be closed by USGS at any time.

b. Subsequent revision to the final SF 425 will be considered only as follows -

- (i) When the revision results in a balance due to the Government, the recipient must submit a revised final Federal Financial Report (SF 425) and refund the excess payment whenever the overcharge is discovered, no matter how long the lapse of time since the original due date of the report.
- (ii) When the revision represents additional reimbursable costs claimed by the recipient, a revised final SF 425 may be submitted to the Contracting Officer with an explanation. If approved, the USGS will either request and pay a final invoice or reestablish the ASAP subaccount to permit the recipient to make a revised final draw. Any revised final report representing additional reimbursable amounts must be submitted no later than 1 year from the due date of the original report, i.e., 15 months following the agreement completion date. USGS will not accept any revised SF 425 covering additional expenditures after that date and will return any late request for additional payment to the recipient.

C. **Adherence to reporting requirements.** A Recipient's failure to submit the required Final Technical Report and final financial report, generally within 6 months of the end date of the award, will likely result in delay or non-issuance of new awards. Failure to submit a Progress Report for multi-year awards will likely result in delayed renewal of funds.

4. **Continuation Proposal for Second-Year Funding**

Required Continuation proposal documents. The Recipient, approved for two-year funding, shall submit the following documents for continued funding in year 2:

Document	No. of Copies	Submit To	Due Date
Progress Report	Send Adobe Acrobat PDF file as an email attachment	Grants Program Manager	At least 60 calendar days prior to the end of the budget period.

Progress Report. Recipients of two-year awards shall submit a report that summarizes the progress of the project during the first funding period. Collaborative awardees should submit one report for all collaborators. Work that was proposed for the first year should have been completed in that year. **Please note** that Progress Report will not be published on the USGS website, so all research data described in a Progress Report must be repeated or restated in the Final Technical Report. Submit a Word or PDF file (maximum size: 10 MB) with embedded graphics as an E-mail attachment to:

gd-erp-coordinator@usgs.gov.

The subject of your email should be "**Progress Report - insert your grant / project number here**".

Format the Progress Report as follows:

- Single spaced and formatted for 8 ½ x 11" paper
- Number all pages
- Embed figures in the Word or PDF file
- Figure captions directly under figures
- 2 to 5 pages.

At the top of the first page the heading should be centered and include:

- Title of the project, as stated on the original proposal
- External Grant award number (see your award documents)
- Investigator(s) name(s)
- Institution

- Address
- Telephone number, FAX number, E-mail address, and website
- Term covered by the report.

The body of the report should consist of the following:

- Investigations undertaken
- Accomplishments to date
- Problems encountered
- Reports published
- Funding expended for the term covered by the report.

5. Adherence to Original Research Objective and Budget Estimate

- A. Any commitments or expenditures incurred by the Recipient in excess of the funds provided by this award shall be the responsibility of the Recipient. Expenditures incurred prior to the effective date of this award cannot be charged against award funds.
- B. The following requests for change **require advance written approval by the Contracting Officer shown on your award. Your request must be submitted to the Contracting Officer at least 45 calendar days prior to the requested effective date of the change:**
- (1) Changes in the scope, objective, or key personnel referenced in the Recipient's proposal.
 - (2) Request for supplemental funds.
 - (3) Transfer of funds between direct cost categories when the cumulative amount of transfers during the project period exceeds 10 percent of the total award.
 - (4) Foreign travel not approved at time of award.
 - (5) Acquisition of nonexpendable personal property (equipment) not approved at time of award.
 - (6) Creation of any direct cost line item not approved at time of award.
 - (7) Any other significant change to the award.
 - (8) No-cost Extensions to the Project Period. **No cost extensions are discouraged.** The Earthquake Hazards Program (EHP) awards grants and cooperative agreements for research that extends or supplements ongoing research within the USGS. The timely conduct of funded projects is of great importance to the achievement of EHP goals. Applicants should consider their time commitments at the time of application for a grant. Requests for no cost extensions will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The USGS reserves the right to limit the length of time and number of no-cost extensions. Please note that no-cost extensions are not intended to be used merely for the purpose of expending unobligated balances. Applicants must supply documentation supporting their request for an extension.

The Recipient **shall include** in the request:

- the cause of the needed extension,
- a description of the remaining work to be completed,
- the proposed new end date, and
- the amount of funds remaining.

A request for an extension that is received by the Contracting Officer after the expiration date shall **not** be honored. Requests for no-cost extensions shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer **at least 45 days** before the grant end date.

- C. The Contracting Officer will notify the Recipient in writing within 30 calendar days after receipt of the request for revision or adjustment whether the request has been approved.

6. Government Furnished Property Or Property Authorized For Purchase

The recipient shall comply with 2CFR Part 215, Section 215.34. Title to nonexpendable personal property acquired wholly or in part with Federal funds shall be vested in the Recipient unless otherwise specified in the award document. The Recipient shall retain control and maintain a property inventory of such property as long as there is a need for such property to accomplish the purpose of the project, whether or not the project continues to be supported by Federal funds. When there is no longer a need for such property to accomplish the purpose of the project, the Recipient shall use the property in connection with other Federal awards the Recipient has received. Under no circumstances shall title to such property be vested in a sub-tier recipient. Disposal of nonexpendable personal property shall be in accordance with the applicable OMB circular.

(select this box if no GFP) There is no non-expendable personal property authorized on this grant/cooperative agreement.

(select this box if GFP is provided) The following equipment will be vested with the recipient: (list equipment)

7. Record Retention Period

Unless a longer period is requested by the award, a Recipient shall retain all records for 3 years after the end of the project period for which it uses USGS award funds.

8. Pre-agreement Costs

Pre-agreement costs are not authorized under this program. Costs must be obligated during the project period.

9. Site Visits

Site visits may be made by USGS representatives to review program accomplishments and management control systems and to provide technical assistance, as required.

10. Metric Conversion (43CFR Sec 12.915)

All progress and final reports, other reports, or publications produced under this award shall employ the metric system of measurements to the maximum extent practicable. Both metric and inch-pound unit (dual units) may be used if necessary during any transition period(s). However, the recipient may use non-metric measurements to the extent the recipient has supporting documentation that the use of metric measurements is impracticable or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to the recipient, such as when foreign competitors are producing competing products in non-metric units.

11. Violation of Award Terms

If a Recipient materially fails to comply with the terms of the award, the Contracting Officer may suspend, terminate, or take such other remedies as may be legally available and appropriate in the circumstances.

12. Award Closeout

Awards will be closed out once all requirements have been met. Technical and financial reports must be submitted on time as specified in section 3, above. Failure to adhere to the reporting requirements may result in no future awards.

13. Partnership with Grantees/Cooperators

The USGS, through its federal grant/cooperative agreement awards, will collaborate with universities, federal state, local and tribal governments, and private organizations and businesses to provide relevant, timely, objective knowledge and information on natural resources, hazards, and the environment.

14. Buy American Act Notice (43 CFR Sec. 12.710(c))

Pursuant to Section 307(b) of the Department of the Interior (DOI) and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000, Public Law 106-113, please be advised on the following:

In the case of any equipment or product that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds made available in this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

15. Anti-Lobbying (43 CFR Part 18)

The Recipient shall not use any part of the appropriated funds from the Department of the Interior for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete.

16. Seat Belt Provision (43 CFR Sec. 12.2(e))

Recipients of grants/cooperative agreements and/or sub-awards are encouraged to adopt and enforce on-the-job seat belt use policies and programs for their employees when operating company-owned, rented, or personally owned vehicles. These measures include, but are not limited to, conducting education, awareness, and other appropriated programs for their employees about the importance of wearing seat belts and the consequences of not wearing them.

17. No Endorsement Provision (43 CFR 12.2(d))

[Paragraph (B) applies to all awards. The remainder of this provision applies only when:

(1) the principal purpose of the agreement is a partnership where the recipient/partner contributes resources to promote agency programs or publicize agency activities, assists in fundraising, or provides assistance to the agency; and

(2) the agreement authorizes joint dissemination of information and promotion of activities being supported; and

(3) the recipient is not a State government, a local government, or a Federally-recognized Indian tribal government.]

(A) Recipient shall not publicize or otherwise circulate, promotional material (such as advertisements, sales brochures, press releases, speeches, still and motion pictures, articles, manuscripts or other publications) which states or implies governmental, Departmental, bureau, or government employee endorsement of a product, service, or position which the recipient represents. No release of information relating to this award may state or imply that

the Government approves of the recipient's work products, or considers the recipient's work product to be superior to other products or services.

(B) All information submitted for publication or other public releases of information regarding this project shall carry the following disclaimer:

The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or policies of the U.S. Government. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute their endorsement by the U.S. Government.

(C) Recipient must obtain prior Government approval for any public information releases concerning this award which refer to the Department of the Interior or any bureau or employee (by name or title). The specific text, layout photographs, etc. of the proposed release must be submitted with the request for approval.

(D) A recipient further agrees to include this provision in a subaward to any subrecipient, except for a subaward to a State government, a local government, or to a Federally-recognized Indian tribal government.

18. Use of U.S. Flag Air Carriers

Any air transportation to, from, between or within a country other than the U.S. of persons or property, the expense of which will be paid in whole or in part by U.S. Government funding, must be performed by, or under a code-sharing arrangement with, a U.S. flag air carrier if service provided by such a carrier is "available" (49 U.S.C. 40118, commonly referred to as the Fly America Act). Tickets (or documentation for electronic tickets) must identify the U.S. flag air carrier's designator code and flight number. See the Federal Travel Regulation §301-10.131 - §301-10.143 for definitions, exceptions, and documentation requirements. (See also Comp. Gen. Decision B-240956, dated September 25, 1991.)

19. Activities on Private and Other Non-Federal Lands

[Paragraph B applies to all awards. The remainder of this provision applies only when the award involves funds appropriated to the biological research activity of the USGS.]

A. Funds provided for the biological research activity in USGS annual appropriations may not be used to conduct surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner.

(i) Accordingly, the recipient shall not enter non-Federal real property for the purpose of collecting information regarding the property, unless the owner of the property has –

- consented in writing to the entry;
- been provided notice of that entry; and
- been notified that any raw data collected from the property must be made available at no costs, if requested by the land owner.

(iii) In this provision, the term "recipient" includes any person that is an officer, employee, or agent of the recipient, including a person acting pursuant to a contract or sub-agreement.

B. The recipient shall comply with applicable State, local, and Tribal government laws, including laws relating to private property rights.

The Recipient shall comply with applicable State, local, and Tribal government laws, including laws relating to private property rights.

20. Access to Research Data

A. By regulation (43 CFR 12.936), recipients that are institutions of higher education, hospitals, or non-profit organizations are required to release research data first produced in a project supported with Federal funds that are cited publicly and officially by a Federal agency in support of an action that has the force and effect of law (e.g., regulations and administrative orders). “Research data” is defined as the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings. It does not include preliminary analyses; drafts of scientific papers; plans for future research; peer reviews; communications with colleagues; physical objects (e.g., laboratory samples, audio or video tapes); trade secrets; commercial information; materials necessary to be held confidential by a researcher until publication in a peer-reviewed journal; information that is protected under the law (e.g., intellectual property); personnel and medical files and similar files, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; or information that could be used to identify a particular person in a research study.

B. These requirements do not apply to commercial organizations or to research data produced by State or local governments. However, if a State or local governmental grantee contracts with an educational institution, hospital, or non-profit organization, and the contract results in covered research data, those data are subject to these disclosure requirements.

C. Requests for the release of research data subject to this policy are required to be made to USGS, which will handle them as FOIA requests under 43 CFR 2.25. If the data are publicly available, the requestor will be directed to the public source. Otherwise, the USGS Contracting Officer/Grants Officer, in consultation with the affected recipient and the PI, will handle the request. This policy also provides for assessment of a reasonable fee to cover recipient costs as well as (separately) the USGS costs of responding.

20. Trafficking in Persons (22 U.S.C. § 7104(g))

A. Provisions applicable to a recipient that is a private entity.

(i) You as the recipient, your employees, subrecipients under this award, and subrecipients’ employees may not--

(a) Engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect;

(b) Procure a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect; or

(c) Use forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

(ii) We as the Federal awarding agency may unilaterally terminate this award, without penalty, if you or a subrecipient that is a private entity --

(a) Is determined to have violated a prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term; or

(b) Has an employee who is determined by the agency official authorized to terminate the award to have violated a prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term through conduct that is either—

1. Associated with performance under this award; or

2. Imputed to you or the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 2 CFR part 180, “OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement),” as implemented by our agency at 43 CFR Part 42.

B. Provisions applicable to a recipient other than a private entity. We as the Federal awarding agency may unilaterally terminate this award, without penalty, if a subrecipient that is a private entity --

(i) Is determined to have violated a prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term; or

(ii) Has an employee who is determined by the agency official authorized to terminate the award to have violated a

prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term through conduct that is either—

- (a) Associated with performance under this award; or
- (b) Imputed to you or the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 2 CFR part 180, “OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement),” as implemented by our agency at 43 CFR Part 42.

C. Provisions applicable to any recipient.

(i) You must inform us immediately of any information you receive from any source alleging a violation of a prohibition in paragraph a.1 of this award term.

(ii) Our right to terminate unilaterally that is described in paragraph a.2 or b of this section:

- (a) Implements section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), and
- (b) Is in addition to all other remedies for noncompliance that are available to us under this award.

(iii) You must include the requirements of paragraph a.1 of this award term in any subaward you make to a private entity.

D. Definitions. For purposes of this award term:

(i) “Employee” means either:

- (a) An individual employed by you or a subrecipient who is engaged in the performance of the project or program under this award; or
- (b) Another person engaged in the performance of the project or program under this award and not compensated by you including, but not limited to, a volunteer or individual whose services are contributed by a third party as an in-kind contribution toward cost sharing or matching requirements.

(ii) “Forced labor” means labor obtained by any of the following methods: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

(iii) “Private entity”:

(a) Means any entity other than a State, local government, Indian tribe, or foreign public entity, as those terms are defined in 2 CFR 175.25.

(b) Includes:

1. A nonprofit organization, including any nonprofit institution of higher education, hospital, or tribal organization other than one included in the definition of Indian tribe at 2 CFR 175.25(b).
2. A for-profit organization.

(iv) Severe forms of trafficking in persons,” “commercial sex act,” and “coercion” have the meanings given at section 103 of the TVPA, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7102).

22. Research Integrity

A. USGS requires that all grant or cooperative agreement recipient organizations adhere to the Federal Policy on

Research Misconduct, Office of Science and Technology Policy, December 6, 2001, 65 Federal Register (FR) 76260, http://www.ostp.gov/html/001207_3.html. The Federal Policy on Research Misconduct outlines requirements for addressing allegations of research misconduct, including the investigation, adjudication, and appeal of allegations of research misconduct and the implementation of appropriate administrative actions.

B. The recipient must promptly notify the USGS Project Office when research misconduct that warrants an investigation pursuant to the Federal Policy on Research Misconduct is alleged.

23. Fiscal Integrity

The recipient will notify the USGS Contracting Officer/Grants officer of any significant problems relating to the administrative or financial aspects of the award, such as misappropriation of Federal funds.

24. Program Income

A. The recipient will have no obligation to the Federal Government for program income earned from license fees and royalties for copyrighted material, in accordance with 43 CFR 12.924(h) (for A-110 recipients) or 43 CFR 12.65(e) (for A-102 recipients).

B. If a purpose of this award is to support a conference, symposium, or similar event, income related to that event will be deducted from total allowable costs to determine the net allowable costs before calculating the Government's share of reimbursable costs, as provided in 3 CFR 12.65(g)(1) (for A-102 recipients) or 43 CFR 12.924(b)(3) (for A-110 recipients).

C. If the recipient is an educational institution or nonprofit research organization, any other program income will be added to funds committed to the project by the Federal awarding agency and recipient and be used to further eligible project or program objectives, as described in 43 CFR 12.924(b)(1).

D. For all other types of recipients, any other program income will be deducted from total allowable costs to determine the net allowable costs before calculating the Government's share of reimbursable costs, as provided in 3 CFR 12.65(g)(1) (for A-102 recipients) or 43 CFR 12.924(b)(3) (for A-110 recipients).

25. Prohibition on Text Messaging and Using Electronic Equipment Supplied by the Government while Driving

Executive Order 13513, Federal Leadership On Reducing Text Messaging While Driving, was signed by President Barack Obama on October 1, 2009 (ref.:<http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/pdf/E9-24203.pdf>). This executive order introduces a Federal Government-wide prohibition on the use of text messaging while driving on official business or while using Government-supplied equipment. Additional guidance enforcing the ban will be issued at a later date. In the meantime, please adopt and enforce policies that immediately ban text messaging while driving company-owned or rented vehicles or GOV, or while driving POV when on official Government business or when performing any work for or on behalf of the Government.

COST PRINCIPLES, AUDIT, AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The Recipient shall be subject to the following OMB circulars and regulations, which are incorporated herein by reference. Copies of these Circulars can be obtained from the Internet at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html>.

I. OMB Circulars and Regulations

A. Educational Institutions

- 2 CFR 220, Cost Principles for Educational Institutions (OMB Circular No. A-21)
- OMB Circular No. A-110, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, hospitals, and Other Non-profit Organizations, as implemented in 2 CFR 215 and 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart F.
- OMB Circular No. A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, as implemented in 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart A: Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs

B. State and Local Governments

- 2 CFR 225, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (OMB Circular A-87)
- OMB Circular A-102, Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments; as implemented in 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart C
- OMB Circular No. A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, as implemented in 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart A: Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs

C. Non-Profit Organizations

- 2 CFR Part 230, Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-122), except recipients listed in Appendix C to Part 230 are subject to Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Subpart 31.2, Contracts with Commercial Organizations (Contract Cost Principles and Procedures)
- OMB Circular No. A-110, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, hospitals, and Other Non-profit Organizations, as implemented in 2 CFR 215 and 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart F.
- OMB Circular No. A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, as implemented in 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart A: Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs

D. Organizations for Profit, Individuals, and Others Not Covered Above

- Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Subpart 31.2, Contracts with Commercial Organizations (Contract Cost Principles and Procedures)
- OMB Circular No. A-110, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations, as implemented in 2 CFR 215 and 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart F,
- FAR Subpart 42.1, Contract Audit Services; FAR Subpart 42.7, Indirect Cost Rates; FAR Subpart 42.8, Disallowance of Costs

II. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS

This award is subject to the following additional Government-wide regulations:

- 2 CFR 180, Government Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement)
- 2 CFR 1400, Department of the Interior Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension

This award is subject to the following additional regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior:

- 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart E: Buy American Requirements for Assistance Programs
- 43 CFR Part 17, Subpart A: Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Race, Color, or National Origin
- 43 CFR Part 17, Subpart B: Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap
- 43 CFR Part 17, Subpart C: Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Age
- 43 CFR Part 17, Subpart E: Enforcement of Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs or Activities Conducted by the Department of the Interior
- 43 CFR Part 18, New Restrictions on Lobbying
- 43 CFR Part 41, Nondiscrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance *[Applies only if this award provides assistance to an education program or student(s).]*
- 43 CFR Part 43, Governmentwide Requirements for Drug Free Workplace