**Southeast CASC FY2020 Funding Opportunity**

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**BACKGROUND:** The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) established the Southeast Climate Adaptation Science Center (SE CASC) in 2010 to address the challenges presented by climate and land use change in the Southeastern United States (http://secasc.ncsu.edu/). SE CASC’s mission is to develop and deliver scientific knowledge and tools needed to help fish, wildlife, and ecosystems adapt to a changing climate. SE CASC operates using advice and guidance from a Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC). SE CASC broad scientific priorities and principles of operation are described in a [2018 Memorandum](https://secasc.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2019/06/SECASC-Science-Priorities-Full.pdf).

**FY2020 Guidelines and Priorities**

Special consideration will be given to projects that incorporate state and tribal nation partners.

Science Priorities

1. **Non-native and invasive plants and animals.** We are interested in proposals that explore climate impacts to non-native and invasive species through:
	1. Assessing climate induced shifts in the range, distribution, abundance, and/or functional role of an invasive plant, pest, animal, or pathogen.
	2. Evaluating the effectiveness of planned management actions to address climate-driven biological invasions or transformations.
2. **Impacts to game species.** We are interested in proposals that synthesize or explore how changing climate will affect important game species, such as bobwhite, turkey, migratory waterfowl, and ungulates in the southeastern US and Caribbean.
3. **Impacts of climate on freshwater and near-shore harmful algal blooms**. We are interested in proposals that synthesize or explore how changing climate may impact the intensity, frequency, and spatial extent of harmful algal blooms as well as evaluation of strategies that natural resource managers might use to adapt to those impacts.
4. **Risk from super tides for shallow island habitat restoration.** We are interested in proposals that identify the risks of "super-tide" events under rising sea level over the next 20 years to inform habitat restoration for nesting coastal birds. Habitat that is not constructed at sufficiently high elevations is at risk from inundation that washes away nests while habitat constructed too high is at risk for occupation by predatory mammals.