

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY NEWS

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Section on Environmental Sociology

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SECTION CHAIR'S MESSAGE



Hello everyone,

Our Section Council is in full conference planning mode for the upcoming Annual Meetings to be held in Montreal this coming August, and I hope to see many of you there! In accordance with the urgent priorities of so

many of us in the field of environmental sociology, equity, intersectionality and the climate emergency

will be featured heavily our sessions, which will be sure to generate meaningful dialogues amongst environmental sociologists and our colleagues in other fields. We are also exploring some collaborative pre-conference events so stay tuned, and keep the days before the beginning of the conference open if at all possible.

For those of you who have never been to Montreal, I believe you will find it a beautiful and welcoming city, friendly to walkers, bikers, English speakers, as well as night life, gastro- and art enthusiasts, so I hope you all make time to explore the city during your visit. I have been to Montreal several times now, and I always look forward to returning. While

there, take a moment to appreciate the rich history of this region. The first settlers who arrived here were, as is so often the case, missionaries, followed closely by fur traders. French and English colonial powers fought for control for many years, until Quebec was finally integrated into the Dominion of Canada under English rule. The strong foothold of Francophone heritage persists, however, as you will quickly learn, and many historic buildings and neighbourhoods remain intact, including Old Town.

And of course, all this colonial maneuvering over what is now called Quebec during the past 300 years took place upon lands owned and cared for by the Algonquin, Huron and Iroquois peoples for some 8,000 years, descendants of whom continue to care for the land and their peoples, practice their culture, and struggle to defend their rights to do so every day. The Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabeg peoples have called and continue to call the Island of Montreal, or Tiohtià:ke, their home. The island remains un-ceded territory, which means their forebears never signed treaties with the settler state of Canada to relinquish any of their rights to the land. You can learn more about Montreal's Indigenous past and present [here](#). And if you have some time in your travel schedule, [this site](#) is an excellent resource for locating sites of Indigenous interest throughout the city.

In the time before the conference, I also encourage you to consider making a contribution to ASA's [Making a Difference Today for Tomorrow](#) campaign to support our Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), which is

in its 50th year. The MFP supports underrepresented sociology PhD students with stipends offered to future Fellows. Starting on April 1, ASA launched the Section and Community giving competition. During the month of April, all donations of \$50 or more made by members of the Environmental Sociology Section will count toward the "\$50 for 50 Competition."

At the end of April, the ASA section with the highest percentage of members who have given at least \$50 during the month will win the competition. The winning group will receive an additional \$500 to spend toward their reception at the 2024 Annual Meeting. In addition to recognition as part of the Section, all donors will receive individual recognition based on the amount of their contribution.

Last but not least, do you know someone who has made an outstanding contribution to environmental sociology, either through outstanding service, innovation, or publication in the field? Please consider nominating them (or nominating yourself, perhaps) for the Environmental Sociology Section's [Distinguished Contribution Award](#).

I'm looking forward to celebrating the section and its members with you in Montreal! In the meantime, I hope you enjoy this issue of Environmental Sociology News.

Debra Davidson
University of Alberta
Environmental Sociology Section Chair

FEATURE ESSAYS

Creating Collaborative and Creative Spaces: The Case of the Prison Agriculture Lab

Joshua Sbicca
Colorado State University

Incarcerated people are working in agricultural operations in at least 660 adult state-run prisons in the United States. These operations fall into four broad categories: horticulture and landscaping, crops and silviculture, animal agriculture, and food processing and production. There are over 835,000 people housed in these prisons. By one estimate, there are roughly 30,000 incarcerated agricultural workers at a given time, although the number of prisoners cycling through agriculture of some kind is likely far higher.



Figure 1: Comparison of types of agriculture in adult state-run prisons by count and proportion

Why is agriculture still so prominent behind bars? According to official sources, there are financial, idleness reduction, training, and reparative drivers. Making money or reducing the cost of incarceration, keeping prisoners “out of trouble,” providing life and job skills, and greening and humanizing prisons intermix in [a disciplinary matrix of exploitation and rehabilitation](#). Instead of seeing a type of agriculture, like gardening, as inherently rehabilitative, the disciplinary matrix offers a framework to see how the prison system discursively and programmatically legitimizes incarceration *through agriculture* in a variety of uneven ways. For example, there may be exploitative drivers behind a garden. Free prison labor helps some states save money with cheaply produced food that goes into the chow hall. But prisons often also claim that rehabilitation occurs because incarcerated people learn to grow food.

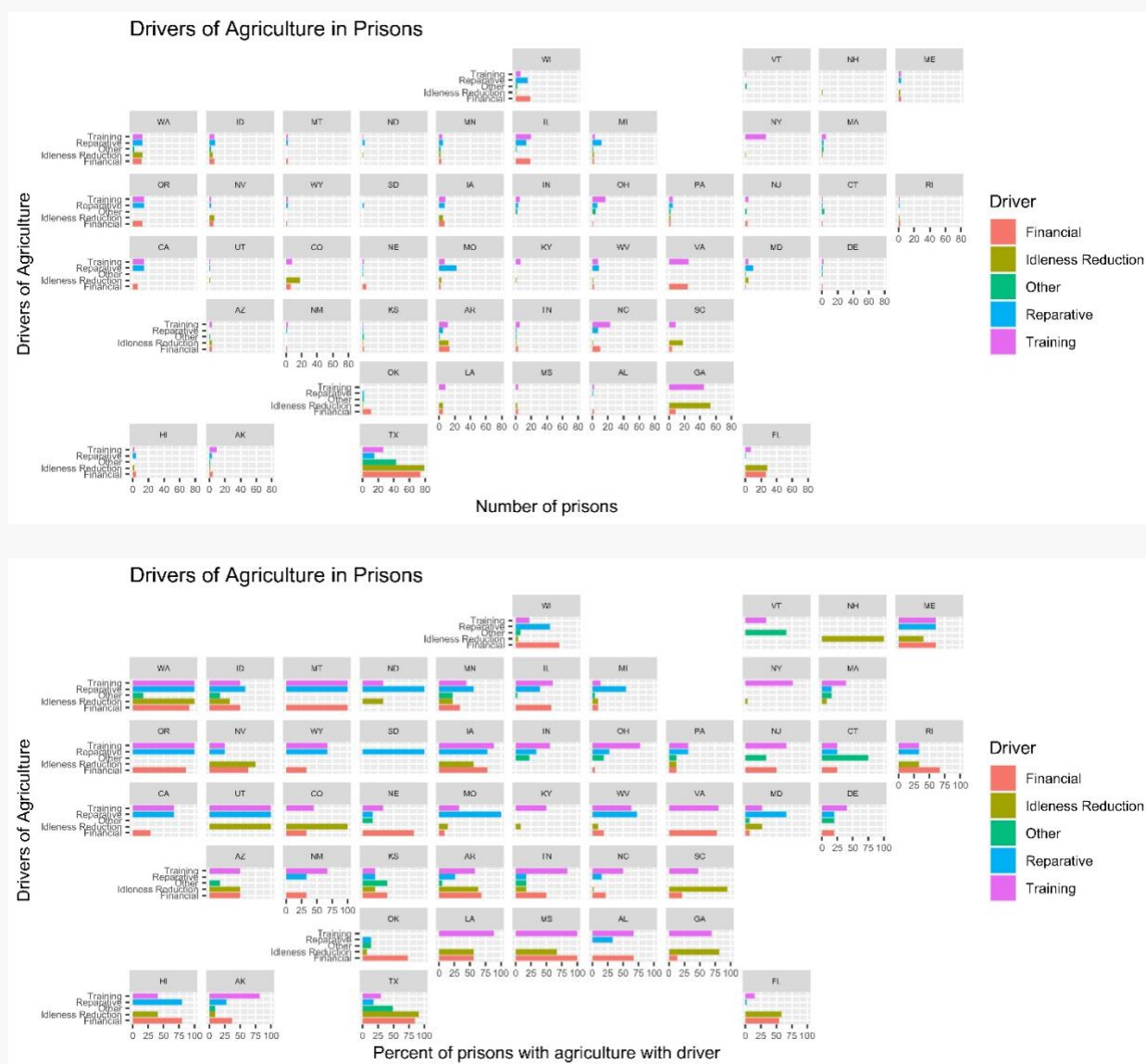


Figure 2: Comparison of drivers of agriculture in adult state-run prisons by count and proportion

Prison agriculture is central to the development and reproduction of the prison system in part because it offers an idealized agrarian container for the punitive and welfarist philosophies of proponents. Working the land is vaulted in the United States. Growing food is considered inherently good and a bedrock of society, especially when farmers are self-made. If part of the agrarian imagination is that historically marginalized groups are to blame for their position because they’ve failed to make it as workers,

redemption can come through the toil of, and symbolic growth associated with getting hands in the dirt. Working the land essentially becomes carceral—about social control—a corrective tool that in the name of public safety shores up the same ethnoracial and class interests that have long dominated American society. The narrow parameters of penal philosophy therefore discipline what is politically possible so that the discipline of incarcerated people throughout a vast penal archipelago can continue uninterrupted.

A desire to critically interrogate prisons through the lens of agriculture drives the work of the [Prison Agriculture Lab](#). Founded in 2019, the lab is a collaborative space for inquiry and action that links innovative research, science translation and storytelling, and public engagement rooted in commitments to food justice and prison industrial complex abolition. I co-direct the Prison Agriculture Lab with Carrie Chennault, an Assistant Professor in Geography at Colorado State University (CSU). To conduct our work, we have always worked collaboratively and built the lab alongside others, notably three undergraduate students, thirteen graduate students, and experts who work in the Geospatial Centroid at CSU.

Our work is public facing. The Prison Agriculture Lab website is the hub for our digital projects. It contains counter-visuals and counter-creations that help viewers unsee dominant understandings of prison agriculture to instead perceive the background realities of racial capitalism and the carceral state. For example, visitors can explore a [ArcGIS map](#), [story map](#), [satellite image gallery](#), [data visualizations](#), and [resources for educators](#) wanting to integrate our work in a host of ways. By exploring prison agriculture these projects also illuminate other prison conditions, including securitized landscapes, labor regimes, disciplinary management strategies, connections between ethnoracial, class, and gender hierarchies on either side of the fence, dangerous environmental exposures, and more.

In the case of our story map, *Growing Chains: Prison Agriculture and Racial Capitalism in the United States*, we make a concerted effort to translate an academic paper into an interactive feature. As we continued to reflect on how a practice that is fundamental to the penal system remains opaque to the casual observer, we realized that we have a public obligation to situate prison agriculture sociologically and geographically. Using maps, graphics, pictures, timelines, embedded videos and podcasts, and more, we are breaking down academic walls with mediums that defy paywalls.

Drawing on a [first-of-its-kind nationwide data set](#), we have also developed other projects that can help people to understand the scope of prison agriculture. Our satellite image gallery shows how carceral forms of discipline are etched into the landscape. In the case of prison agriculture, there are not only an array of places, but also prison architectures and agricultural practices. And these carceral conditions are embedded in a set of social and environmental spaces. In another way, our ArcGIS map, places prison agriculture within local socioeconomic, demographic, environmental, and agricultural contexts. The map provides an opportunity to dive deeply into different scales of reality, from inside prisons to the counties containing prisons.

While it may be tempting to only see prison agriculture as a condition internal to our current system of mass incarceration, doing so would ignore the ways in which prisons connect economic, environmental, political, and social realities of many kinds. The hope of the Prison Agriculture Lab is that we can continue to produce counter-visuals and counter-creations that explore such complexity. We have only ever done so in different collaborative formations, and we will do so going forward. Don't hesitate to reach out if you have curiosities, ideas, or a project idea.

Straight Piping: The Social Dimensions of Waste in the Alabama Black Belt

By Abosede Muinat Onifade and Ryan Thomson
Auburn University

Straight piping septic systems discharge raw sewage directly from indoor toilets to the outdoor environment, a common practice across the Black Belt region of Alabama. The hazards involved in this situation are exacerbated during heavy rains when the impermeable clay soil prevents proper absorption, contaminating water sources and posing a serious risk to public health. Often, waste runs into local creeks or flows back into the home. The problem tends to be concentrated in rural low-income communities beyond a municipal sewer system. Many residents cannot afford a new system but risk being fined. Roughly 90 percent of Alabama's Black Belt's septic systems are functioning poorly or failing. In some of the worst parts of the region, roughly 50 percent of the properties have raw sewage on the ground.

Catherine Coleman Flowers was among the first to draw attention to the issue through grassroots mobilization with the Center for Rural Enterprise and Environmental Justice (CREEJ) and her more recent book *Waste*. Her work, and the work of others mobilizing on the ground, helped bring this issue to national attention. The issue is now considered a federal priority, with many new actors converging on it.

The Build Back Better initiative, focused on addressing environmental challenges and promoting equity, presents an opportunity to confront the issue of straight piping in Alabama's Black Belt. These efforts have included infrastructure improvements and technological innovations aimed at reducing pollution. Environmental Justice 40 (EJ40) similarly sought to tackle the issue with an environmental orientation. While these overdue interventions are crucial and have made great strides in a short period of time, they only scratch the surface of the underlying social issues perpetuating environmental injustice in the region. On the ground, we find two larger theoretical frameworks at play.

Ecological modernization theory, articulated by scholars like Arthur Mol, Gert Spaargaren, and David Sonnenfeld, contends that environmental innovations will drive structural change. In this tradition, many engineers, architects, public health professionals, geoscientists, and other water professionals rose to the occasion and attempted to tackle this infrastructure failure from a technical standpoint. This collaboration successfully created a new form of adaptable rural septic system in just a few years' time. This past November, a new cluster system, Orenco's AdvanTex AX-Max, was installed in New Bern, Alabama, to serve as a demonstration site for advancing the problem. This innovative technology has no smell and uses microorganisms to treat the waste and discharges clean water into nearby estuaries.

One significant yet often overlooked aspect of the straight piping issue in the Black Belt is heirs' property. Heirs' property refers to real property (land and housing) that has been passed down through generations without clear legal title, leading to ownership disputes and inhibiting investment in infrastructure. Heirs' property prevents enrollment in government programs, access to financial support, and basic home improvements. Heirs' property drives out-migration and can rapidly diminish a rural tax base. While heirs' property was once a tool for preventing land loss, it has become a great source of vulnerability to loss. In the context of straight piping, heirs' property prevents many residents from accessing the new wave of sanitation solutions, as unclear ownership rights legally prevent these basic upgrades.

A social ecology lens offers a holistic critique of the barriers to addressing environmental injustices in Alabama's Black Belt. Murray Bookchin argued that social ecology reveals the underlying systemic factors exacerbating this sanitation issue. One crucial aspect highlighted by social ecology is the presence of hierarchical structures that perpetuate domination over both nature and human societies. Historically, marginalized communities in the Black Belt have endured racial and economic oppression, leading to inadequate infrastructure and their disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards. Additionally, the legacy of heirs' property, characterized by complex ownership disputes and unclear titles, further worsens these inequalities by impeding access to essential infrastructure such as proper sanitation systems. The cost of clearing titles, which can amount to around \$20,000 or more, poses an insurmountable barrier for most families already struggling to meet basic needs such as food and bills. This financial burden renders the process of clearing titles unfeasible for numerous residents, thereby perpetuating systemic inequality within the region. Moreover, there exists a widespread distrust of the legal system and tax offices among the populace, stemming from historical injustices like Jim Crow laws and the prevalence of legal deserts, where access to legal services is severely limited.

Recent changes in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) policy regarding proof of residency serve as one option for addressing the clouded ownership dilemma and broader health crisis within the Black Belt. Essentially, proof of residency could serve as the minimum requirement to be hooked up to a new septic system without tackling the entire issue of heirs' property, which will take years per family. Another complementary strategy would be to expand legal and educational services to promote the clearing of titles while adequate sewer and septic systems are established.

These changes underscore the complexities surrounding property rights in the region and highlight the need to address both legal and socio-economic barriers to ownership. The government and private sector are tasked with facilitating solutions to resolve the issue, including assistance in clarifying property titles, and supporting the installation of adequate septic systems or connection to the municipal sewer system rather than solely opting for the latter. This opportunity remains underutilized due to the hindrance posed by heirs' property in accessing necessary resources and services. While the Alabama Heirs Property Alliance (AHPA) has begun to mobilize across the region, tens of thousands of properties must be untangled. Several million dollars is currently needed to help get each house in order.

Environmental sociology gives us the ability to celebrate both the eco-mod breakthroughs and legal-historical barriers perpetuating the sanitation crisis. Social ecology underscores the importance of community empowerment and the need to address an inaccessible legal system (e.g., legal deserts, distrust of the tax office) associated with persistent environmental injustice. By fostering a participatory collaboration between community leaders and local residents, practical approaches to waste policy can be developed to improve property rights, provide sanitation, promote social cohesion, and empower local residents. Through a holistic approach that considers both legal and socio-economic factors, progress can be made towards achieving environmental justice and sustainability in the region.

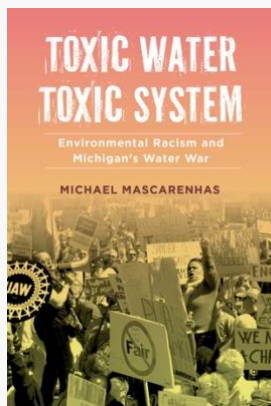
PUBLICATIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Books

[Toxic Water, Toxic System: Environmental Racism and Michigan's Water](#)

Michael Mascarenhas

University of California Press



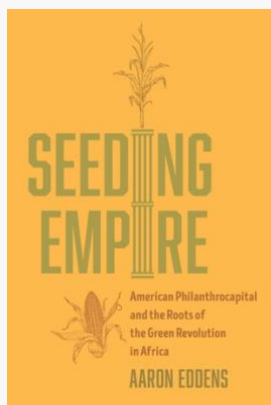
Toxic Water, Toxic System exposes the consequences of a seemingly anonymous authoritarian state willing to maintain white supremacy at any cost – including poisoning an entire city and shutting off water to thousands of people. Weaving together narratives of frontline activists along with archival data, Michael Mascarenhas provides a powerful exploration of the political alliances and bureaucratic mechanisms that uphold inequality. Drawing from three years of ethnographic fieldwork in Flint and Detroit, this book amplifies the voices of marginalized communities, particularly African American women, whose perspectives and labor have been consistently overlooked. *Toxic Water, Toxic System* offers a fresh perspective on the ties between urban austerity politics, environmental harm, and the advancement of white supremacist agendas in predominantly Black and brown cities.

Michael Mascarenhas is a Professor of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management at the University of California, Berkeley.

[Seeding Empire: American Philanthrocapital and the Roots of the Green Revolution in Africa](#)

Aaron Eddens

University of California Press



In *Seeding Empire*, Aaron Eddens rewrites an enduring story about the past – and future – of global agriculture. Eddens connects today's efforts to cultivate a “Green Revolution in Africa” to a history of American projects that introduced capitalist agriculture across the Global South. Expansive in scope, this book draws on archival records of the earliest Green Revolution projects in Mexico in the 1940s and 1950s, as well as interviews at development institutions and agribusinesses working to deliver genetically modified crops to millions of small-scale farmers across Africa. From the offices of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to the halls of the world's largest agricultural biotechnology companies to field trials of hybrid maize in Kenya, Eddens shows how the Green Revolution fails to address global inequalities. *Seeding Empire* insists that eradicating hunger in a world of climate crisis demands thinking

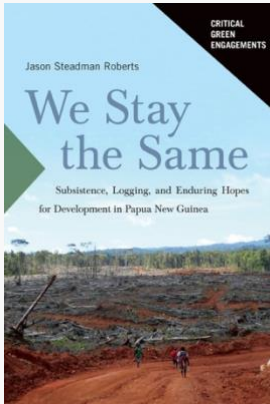
beyond the Green Revolution.

Aaron Eddens is an American Studies scholar and Assistant Professor of Interdisciplinary Studies at Grand Valley State University.

[We Stay the Same: Subsistence, Logging, and Enduring Hopes for Development in Papua New Guinea](#)

Jason Roberts

University of Arizona Press



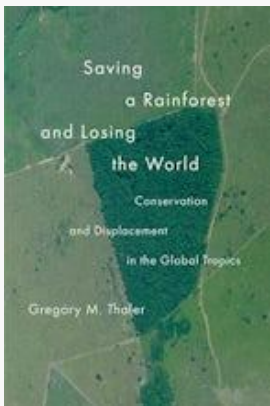
On a remote island in the South Pacific, the Lavongai have consistently struggled to obtain development through logging and commercial agriculture. Yet many Lavongai still long to move beyond the gring of subsistence work that has seemingly defined their lives on New Hanover, Papua New Guinea, for generations. New Hanover became the site of three multinational-controlled special agricultural and business leases (SABLS). These agroforestry projects were part of a national effort to encourage “sustainable” rural development. Unfortunately, these SABLS resulted in significant forest loss and livelihood degradation, while doing little to promote economic development. It is within this context that *We Stay the Same* grounds questions of hope for transformative economic change within Lavongai assessments of the inequitable relationships between global economic processes of resource development and the local lives that have become increasingly defined by the necessities and failures of these processes.

Jason Roberts is a practicing anthropologist who currently works on subsistence policy and natural resource management issues in Alaska.

[Saving a Rainforest and Losing the World: Conservation and Displacement in the Global Tropics](#)

Gregory M. Thaler

Yale University Press



For two decades, the concept of land sparing, the claim that agricultural intensification can spare land by preventing forest clearing for agricultural expansion, has dominated tropical forest conservation. Land sparing policies transform landscapes and livelihoods with the promise of reconciling agricultural development with environmental conservation. But that land sparing promise is false. Based on six years of research on agrarian frontiers in Indonesia, Brazil, and Bolivia, this book traces where and how land sparing becomes policy and charts the social and ecological effects of these political contests. Gregory M. Thaler explains why land sparing appears successful in some places but not in others and reveals that success as an illusion achieved by displacing deforestation to new frontiers. The failure of land sparing exposes a harsh truth behind assurances of green capitalism: capitalist development is ecocide.

Gregory M. Thaler is assistant professor in the Department of International Affairs at the University of Georgia.

[Elgar Encyclopedia of Environmental Sociology](#)

Christine Overdeest, ed.

Edward Elgar Publishing



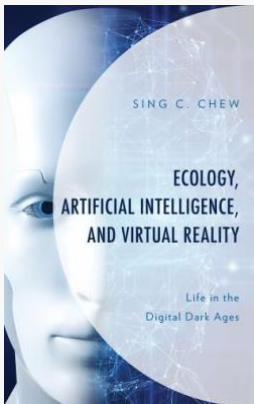
The *Elgar Encyclopedia of Environmental Sociology* serves as a repository of insight on the complex interactions, challenges, and potential solutions that characterize our shared ecological reality. Presenting innovative thinking on a comprehensive range of topics, expert scholars, researchers, and practitioners illuminate the nuances, complexities, and diverse perspectives that define the continually evolving field of environmental sociology. Entries provide clear and concise explanations of complex concepts and theories on the relationship between material, ecological, and social progress, contributing to a wealth of thought-provoking research designed to encourage critical thinking and reflection. This authoritative encyclopedia will serve as a comprehensive research tool for students, researchers, and scholars of environmental sociology, environmental studies, and sustainability studies.

Christine Overdeest is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Florida.

Ecology, Artificial Intelligence, and Virtual Reality: Life in the Digital Dark Ages

Sing C. Chew

Rowman & Littlefield



We live in a digitalized world that is experiencing environmental changes, scarcity of natural resources, global pandemics, mass migrations, and burgeoning global populations. In *Ecology, Artificial Intelligence, and Virtual Reality*, Sing C. Chew proposes that we meet these challenges by examining the connected global world we live in and by considering the advances that have been made in digitalization, miniaturization, dematerialization, artificial intelligence, virtual and augmented realities, and machine learning, which have increased our socioeconomic and political productivity. Chew outlines potential structural avenues to address these challenges, suggests pragmatic choices to ease living during these chaotic crisis conditions, and outlines solutions that will enable us to traverse systemic crises.

Sing C. Chew is Professor Emeritus at Humboldt State University.

Journal Articles and Book Chapters

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Public Sociology and Community Engagement

Jean Boucher appeared on the [Sustainability Now! radio show](#) to discuss sustainable consumption.

Thomas Dietz participated in an [interview](#) about polarization in politics, particularly related to climate, with *Knowable Magazine*.

Azmal Hossan participated in an [interview](#) about US-China collaboration on climate mitigation with the Agents of Change in Environmental Justice podcast.

Mahindra Kumar co-authored a [report](#), published by Coalición Fortaleza and CASA of Oregon, about the impact of the Almeda fire on housing needs in southern Oregon.

Stacia Ryder participated in an [interview](#) about fairness in climate action with the UnDisciplined podcast from Utah Public Radio.

Megan Thiele Strong published an op-ed titled "[We Killed the Climate Canary](#)" with *New Thinking* magazine.

Transitions and Honors

Kindra Jesse De'Arman has begun a position as assistant professor in the Clark Family School of Environment and Sustainability at Western Colorado University.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

(1) Rutgers University Summer School on Sustainability and Governance in the Anthropocene (August 20-23, 2024)

Current emissions of greenhouse gases, alteration of critical ecosystems, and a host of other anthropogenic drivers present significant and cascading crises, threatening the prospects for sustainable development. Finding solutions to the unprecedented rate and magnitude of these social and environmental changes will require integrated and human-centered governance approaches at multiple scales, ranging from individuals and households to global multilateral bodies. Yet current policies tend to focus on single problems and at a single scale, while also failing to learn from insights grounded in social science. New approaches to governance and institutional architectures that are capable of addressing the multi-scale, urgent, and dynamic complexity of the Anthropocene are needed, requiring innovations across knowledge systems, attention to coproduction of solutions with multiple stakeholders who are empowered to act, and advances in understanding desirable visions of the future and how to achieve them.

With support from the National Science Foundation, the Department of Human Ecology at Rutgers University-New Brunswick will be running an inaugural summer school for early career Ph.D. students working on governance and sustainability. During the workshop, we will bring together scholars from a range of disciplines in a small group setting to learn, exchange ideas, and build partnerships. Training on essential skills will be offered on topics suited to the applicants, and may include working in collaborative governance, science communication, social science methods, and grant and publication guidance. Interactions with faculty from across Rutgers working in the sustainability governance field will provide opportunities for career advice, mentorship, and networking. At the end of the workshop, the relationships built with other students will provide mutual support for the future.

Applications: Graduate students and early career researchers in diverse disciplines working on governance issues are encouraged to apply to the summer school. All travel expenses for accepted applicants will be covered. We envision a small cohort of no more than 15 students for the initial class. To

apply, please fill out an expression of interest by **May 15, 2024** at <https://forms.gle/2XegHgkDj66HaVj46> Accepted applicants will be notified by May 30, 2024.

If you have questions about the application or summer school, please contact Dr. Pamela McElwee (pamela.mcelwee@rutgers.edu) and/or Dr. Rachael Shwom (shwomrac@sebs.rutgers.edu).

(2) UNC Press Rural Studies Book Series

The Rural Sociological Society and the University of North Carolina Press collaborate on the Rural Studies Series to promote the scholarly study and analysis of rural social issues. We look for well-written, well-conceptualized, and accessible manuscripts on a wide range of topics of interest to a broad readership. We are especially interested in manuscripts that address the connections between the local and global, the embeddedness of social structure and social processes in the organization of social space, issues of race and ethnicity, environment and climate change, rurality, and the integration of rural places within the global system. Books in our series should seek a diversity of research-based theoretical and methodological approaches and encourage scholars from all social sciences and related fields (e.g., legal scholars) to submit book proposals for possible inclusion in the Series.

Co-Editors of the Rural Studies Series work with authors to develop book prospectuses and manuscripts through both informal exchanges and formal written reviews. The Co-Editors are assisted by an Editorial Advisory Committee. The goal is to prepare submissions to UNC Press that will result in publication. Upon receiving a manuscript and endorsement by the Co-Editors, UNC Press conducts their own reviews and makes the final decision on whether to publish. UNC Press may ask the Series Co-Editors to review and evaluate manuscripts that come directly to them that are a good fit within the Series. For more information, see our tips on [preparing a book prospectus](#) and the [UNC webpage](#).

Prospective authors do not need to be members of the Rural Sociological Society, but we hope that anyone who contributes to the Rural Studies Series will join RSS and become an active member of our scholarly community.

(3) Call for proposals: Tornado Ready Research and Data Publication

The Natural Hazards Center is now accepting proposals for Tornado Ready Research and Data Publication in the social, behavioral, and economic sciences. Each year, an estimated 1,200 tornadoes touch down in the United States. Despite progress in communicating risk to the public, these storms can turn deadly quickly and often lead to widespread property damage, social disruption, and injuries. This call for proposals will fund a cadre of researchers who are interested in advancing research focused on improving outcomes for at-risk and socially marginalized groups in the context of tornadoes.

Topic Areas

This call will prioritize proposals for tornado research focused on settings that serve or house socially marginalized populations, such as:

- **Schools or Childcare Centers**
- **Hospitals**

- **Nursing Homes or Other Eldercare Facilities**
- **Faith-Based Organizations**
- **Correctional Facilities**
- **Mobile and Manufactured Homes**

These settings—and the people who work and live in these spaces—play an integral role in the safety of some of society’s most at-risk populations. Therefore, the goal of this call is to fund research that improves mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for these places and populations. Research questions of interest include, but are not limited to:

- How do decision-makers receive and process tornado information and ultimately decide what protective actions to recommend for socially marginalized populations?
- Are decision-makers using tornado forecast information before tornado events and if so, how?
- Who helps decision makers, staff, and diverse groups act in the face of impending tornado threats?
- What adaptive sheltering options are available for socially marginalized populations?
- How do socially marginalized populations understand tornado information and apply it during preparedness, emergency response, or recovery?

If you are unsure of whether your topic of interest is aligned with this call for proposals, please reach out to us at haz.research.awards@colorado.edu. For more information, including funding tracks, submission requirements, and deadlines, please view the [call](#) on Natural Hazards Center website.

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