

DISL-FDA Graduate Fellowships

The Dauphin Island Sea Lab (DISL) and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announce the availability of graduate fellowship(s) for students in the marine sciences.

Qualifications/Restrictions:

Fellowships will provide stipends to students whose academic and research activities will take place at both the Dauphin Island Sea Lab facility and the US FDA Gulf Coast Seafood Laboratory, located on Dauphin Island, Alabama.

Fellowships are open to in-coming and existing graduate students working under the direction of a DISL resident faculty member and FDA researcher. Students must have applied to or be currently enrolled at a DISL member school.

Both new and current graduate students must meet the minimum requirements for unconditional enrollment status at their home institution and DISL's minimum qualifications for general fellowships: GPA of 3.0, as calculated by the student's home institution; GRE score of 300 (Q + V) or equivalent scores based on concordance tables for the most current scoring system. Provisional students are not considered eligible.

Applicants will be evaluated on: 1) the student's undergraduate and graduate (if applicable) academic and research records and 2) the quality and importance of the proposed research topic with respect to both ecological science and seafood safety applications. Students are responsible for seeking faculty advisors from each institution (DISL and FDA) and developing a research project concept. A list of possible project concepts and mentors is provided below.

Compensation:

Fellowships will be awarded for twelve (12) months typically beginning in the fall or spring semester and, depending on the availability of funds, may be renewed for one additional year (for a total of 2 years) for each MS student and for four additional years (for a total of 5 years) for each PhD student. Stipends for twelve (12) months will be consistent with existing DISL fellowship levels for MS students (\$17,000 starting - \$18,000 with approved prospectus from the student's home institution) and PhD students (\$20,000 starting - \$21,000 with approved prospectus).

Depending on availability of funding, awards may include a spending allowance (under the control of the DISL Faculty Advisor) that can be used to cover costs of research travel, supplies, and small equipment needed to support your research.

A student's home institution may additionally provide a tuition fellowship, but neither the DISL nor FDA guarantees any tuition waivers. Please discuss the possibility of a tuition fellowship with your Faculty Advisor and Department Chair. Fees from the student's home institution, such as laboratory, student activity, computer fees, etc. are the responsibility of the student. There are no additional fees at DISL.

Application:

A complete application must include the following documentation: 1) current CV (include full contact information, current and former academic institutions, degrees awarded, awards and honors, publications and presentations, other pertinent information), 2) brief letter of interest that

includes a summary of the proposed project and identified mentors at each institution (2 page maximum), 3) copy of GRE scores and transcripts, 4) two letters of recommendation, and 5) statement of commitment from each of the faculty mentors identified at DISL and FDA (statements can be emailed and must recognize mentorship support for the student, their enrollment in a qualified graduate program, and the proposed project). All materials should be sent to DISL by mail or email (as indicated below).

If arranged by the student applicant, supporting materials submitted to main campus admissions departments can be transferred to DISL from home institutions by administrative personnel; it is the applicants' responsibility to send supporting materials (or have them sent) to DISL.

Deadline:

Students wishing to apply for a DISL-FDA Graduate Fellowship should contact a potential faculty mentor from the list below and inquire about current submission deadlines to Dr. R. H. Carmichael (rcarmichael@disl.org). Review of applications will begin upon submittal.

Recipients will need to inform DISL of acceptance of the fellowship within two weeks of receiving an offer. Applications will be reviewed by members of the DISL-FDA Joint Program Committee, which includes DISL faculty and FDA researchers.

Address inquiries and applications to:

University Programs Registrar
Dauphin Island Sea Lab
Attn: DISL-FDA Graduate Fellowships
101 Bienville Boulevard
Dauphin Island AL 36528
Telephone: 251-861-2141, ext. 7526
Fax: 251-861-7540
DISLFDA@disl.org

Examples of projects (and potential faculty mentors) available for student participation:

1. Investigate geographical differences in the effect of shellfish culture techniques on *Vibrio* abundances: the effects of gear type, tumbling and other handling practices.
(J. Jones Jessica.jones@fda.hhs.gov, W. Walton bwalton@disl.org)
2. Methods to reduce exposure of oysters to viruses associated with rainfall events that are beyond the treatment capacity of local wastewater treatment plants.
(K. Calci Kevin.Calci@fda.hhs.gov, W. Walton)
3. Identify weak links in the cold chain transportation of shellfish; assessment of relative risk of vibrio associated with the handling and transport of shellfish, from harvest to consumer.
(J. Jones Jessica.jones@fda.hhs.gov, W. Walton bwalton@disl.org)
4. Field study of environmental exposure to HAB toxins for the purpose of modifying or refining NSP guidance (A. Abraham Ann.Abraham@fda.hhs.gov)
5. Brevitoxin depuration in fishery species (A. Abraham)

6. Monitoring for pharmaceuticals (pharma-) products in seafood (A. Abraham)
7. Sublethal effects of oil on infaunal behavior & physiology; impact of oil exposure on burrowing depth and surface visibility (as well as other endpoints), physiological endpoints and toxin accumulation. (K. Dorgan kdorgan@disl.org)
8. Timing of seafood decomposition; assessment of marine and human associated histamine-producing bacteria in fish (Spanish Mackerel, Mahi, Tuna). Does environment, particularly proximity to human wastewater sources, affect histamine formation (rate of decomposition) (K. Butler Kristin.Butler@fda.hhs.gov, R. Carmichael rcarmichael@disl.org)
9. Testing seafood and freshwater outfalls for *Brucella* (or other pathogen) sources; following recent outbreaks in some marine mammals; water and/or biota sampling. Implications for human exposure, management of fish processing, and use of marine mammals as sentinels (K. Butler, K. Calci, R. Carmichael)
10. Testing for pathogen indicator concentrations in marine mammal feces to determine potential for contribution to water quality in tidal rivers; general assessment of wildlife sources (birds, mammals) to water quality and local area fishing, swimming closures (K. Butler, K. Calci, R. Carmichael)
11. Pathogen related BMPs for triploid oysters; local or regional comparisons. This project is distinct from previous concepts in focusing on environmental attributes that affect accumulation and depuration as opposed to gear type. (J. Jones, K. Calci, W. Burkhardt, W. Walton, R. Carmichael)
12. Identifying sources and transport pathways associated with potential shellfish contaminants. Could include determining how temporal and spatial patterns in environmental conditions affect pathogen exposure and productivity of shellfish beds. (B. Dzwonkowski bdzwonkowski@disl.org)
13. Detecting harmful heavy metal speciation in sediments in the Mobile Bay (X. Wang xwang@southalabama.edu)
14. Environmental factors affecting microbial communities in Mobile Bay: Monitoring of harmful algae and *Vibrio* species (J. Krause jkrause@dils.org, J. Jones)
15. Continuation of existing studies (expansion of a project with a new student or continuation of an existing student up to program limits; e.g. enhancing an MS student's project to a Ph.D. level project)

Project proposals should address the following questions.

1. What is current state of knowledge and status of the research concept or topic?
2. What is the public health concern; is there urgency and need for the research to support the mission of the FDA?
3. What is the ecological merit of the work?
4. If we do this work, will it affect policy or guidance; how will it protect public health? (be prepared to name the tangible public health output)
5. What are potential tangible products (beyond gaining knowledge and understanding)?