

**University of California**

**Division of Agriculture and  
Natural Resources**

**Request for Proposals**

*Released June 2013*

## **I. Overview**

The University of California (UC) division of Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) conducts critical food, agricultural and natural resources research and public outreach activities that serve Californians and the nation. ANR's mission is to maintain and enhance connections that fully engage the University with the people of California to achieve innovation that supports:

- Sustainable, safe, nutritious food production and delivery
- Economic success in a global economy
- A sustainable, healthy, productive environment
- Science literacy and youth development programs

By 2025, California will face many complex challenges related to increases in global and domestic populations, in addition to changes in climate and land use patterns. To tackle some of these challenges, ANR developed the [Strategic Vision](#)<sup>1</sup> to address the scientific, technological, social, and economic demands facing California presently and in the future. ANR identified five strategic initiatives of critical importance to California best equipped to achieve maximum results and focus on pressing issues facing the state. The five initiatives are:

- Endemic and Invasive Pests and Diseases (EIPD)
- Healthy Families and Communities (HFC)
- Sustainable Food Systems (SFS)
- Sustainable Natural Ecosystems (SNE)
- Water Quality, Quantity and Security (Water)

The division awarded \$4.46 million supporting 21 projects in [2011](#) and \$3.8 million supporting 16 projects in [2012](#). Funding for the 2013 cycle is expected to be roughly the same as the prior two years. ANR continues to invest in research, education and outreach projects to support high-priority issues that are consistent with the Strategic Vision; encourage collaboration among academics; support short-term, high-impact projects; strengthen the research-extension network; and contribute policy-relevant outcomes that address significant agricultural, economic, environmental and social issues in California.

## **II. Criteria**

The criteria to be considered in reviewing proposals for funding are:

- **Alignment with strategic initiatives**
  - To what extent does the proposal address one or more of the initiative priorities that are articulated in this RFP?
- **Technical merit**
  - Is the science sound?
  - Are the design and methods adequate and appropriate?
  - Are extension/outreach/engagement plans well thought out?

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<sup>1</sup> Strategic Vision 2025-- <http://ucanr.org/sites/anrstaff/files/1006.pdf>

- **Relevance to California and likelihood of impact**
  - How important are the issues being addressed in light of California needs, issues, and concerns?
  - Will the project produce a product—such as a policy brief or paper—or lead to recommendations that have relevance to California decision makers in the near-term?
  - Will the project support science-based decision making and delivery of useful findings to inform policy and outreach efforts?
- **Feasibility**
  - Does the project team have the expertise and capacity to contribute to the success of the project?
  - Is the project doable?
  - Can the work produce results/outcomes over the duration of the project?
- **Collaboration and integration**
  - Does the proposed project build connections that strengthen the research and extension network within and across the strategic initiatives?
  - Does the project leverage additional funding or foster collaborations with key stakeholders?

### **III. Eligibility**

- Proposals must be submitted by someone that holds an academic appointment in ANR with Principal Investigator (PI) status—such as Cooperative Extension (CE) Advisors, Cooperative Extension (CE) Specialists or Agricultural Experiment Station (AES) Faculty. Early career academics are strongly encouraged to apply.
- Strategic initiative leaders may not apply as PIs or Co-PIs of a proposal, but they are eligible to contribute to projects as collaborators. Strategic initiative leaders may not receive funds directly from this competitive grants program.
- Strategic initiative panel members are eligible to apply as PIs and/or Co-PIs on proposals, but will not be involved in the review of their own proposals.
- We encourage non-ANR UC academics to collaborate on project proposals.

### **IV. Projects and Funding**

Investigators may select a project start date from two options—April 2014 or August 2014. The flexibility in start date is intended to provide the time needed to find graduate students, modify project goals to align with seasonal considerations, and facilitate the collaboration between PIs and partners, both internal and external.

- Applicants may request funding for projects up to \$500,000 for a term not to exceed five years.
- Projects may address research and/or extension work.

ANR is strongly encouraging the submission of small to mid-size projects--up to \$250,000--to generate compelling and relevant outcomes that create opportunities for leveraging additional funding and/or develop meaningful products. This change has resulted from recommendations made by investigators and collaborators over the last two cycles.

## **V. Timeline and Process**

*Please note: the following deadlines and processes are applicable for both the April 2014 and August 2014 project start dates.*

### **RFP released (Monday, June 17, 2013)**

Call can be found online at:

[http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/Divisionwide\\_Programs/2013\\_ANR\\_competitive\\_grants\\_program/](http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/Divisionwide_Programs/2013_ANR_competitive_grants_program/)

### **Letter of Intent (LOI) due (Friday, July 26, 2013)**

Applicants must submit LOIs no later than July 26, 2013 by 5pm (Pacific Time). Submission and approval of an LOI is required to submit a full proposal to this RFP. The LOI is reviewed by the appropriate strategic initiative panel(s) to determine applicability to initiative goals.

### **Applicants notified of LOI decisions (Monday, August 19, 2013)**

Notifications will be generated from the Universal Review System (URS) and circulated in ANR Update.

### **Full proposals due (Friday, October 4, 2013)**

Applicants must submit all requirements via the Universal Review System (URS) by Friday, October 4, 2013 by 5pm (Pacific Time).

After PIs have been notified of their approved LOIs, project teams will be granted access to the full application cycle and templates in the URS, found within the ANR Portal.

The online submission system will have materials that address technical and application requirements. For content-specific questions, please contact the strategic initiative leaders:

- (EIPD) Elizabeth Grafton-Cardwell: [eegraftoncardwell@ucanr.edu](mailto:eegraftoncardwell@ucanr.edu)
- (HFC) Dave Campbell: [dave.c.campbell@ucdavis.edu](mailto:dave.c.campbell@ucdavis.edu)
- (SFS) Rose Hayden-Smith: [rmhaydensmith@ucanr.edu](mailto:rmhaydensmith@ucanr.edu)
- (SNE) James Bartolome: [jwbart@berkeley.edu](mailto:jwbart@berkeley.edu)
- (Water) Doug Parker: [Doug.Parker@ucop.edu](mailto:Doug.Parker@ucop.edu)

### **Technical reviews due (Friday, November 15, 2013)**

Strategic initiative leaders will assign a minimum of two technical reviewers to evaluate each proposal. Reviewers that are deemed to have a conflict of interest (COI) with lead project PIs/ Co-PIs will not assess those grants.

For this process, reviewers are deemed to have a conflict of interest if they have been a co-author of a published paper within the last three years with the lead PI or Co-PI of the proposal, or have been a PI or Co-PI on a grant with the lead PI or Co-PI of the proposal. To facilitate the recruitment of technical reviewers, applicants will be asked to recommend potential reviewers that do not share a COI during the LOI and application submission phases.

Technical reviews focus on three key criteria:

- Technical/scientific merit
- Feasibility of achieving objectives in the specified time frame
- Relevance to California decision makers and the likelihood of impact

### **Strategic initiative leader recommendations (Tuesday, December 10, 2013)**

The strategic initiative (SI) leaders will collectively discuss technical merit scores and reviews, and generate a list of proposals to recommend for further consideration by Program Council (PC). The SI leaders will categorize proposals into high, medium and low priority groups using the criteria outlined on pages 2-3.

### **Program Council reviews and makes recommendations (Tuesday and Wednesday, January 7-8, 2014)**

All proposals forwarded to Program Council by the SI leaders will have undergone rigorous review. Program Council will have access to all applications and can recommend additional proposals not forwarded by the SI leaders to be considered during the group discussion.

Program Council will also use the criteria outlined in pages 2-3 to generate a list of recommended projects to fund for the Vice President's consideration.

### **Vice President announces awards (Monday, February 3, 2014)**

Applicants will be notified via the Universal Review System (URS) and email of the funding decisions, in addition to disseminating the information via ANR Update.

### **Contracts and agreements executed by (Friday, February 14, 2014)**

PIs will be contacted by the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) to undergo relevant post-award processes. Funding is expected to be provided by April 4, 2014 or August 4, 2014. This will depend on the project start date as selected by the PI.

## **VI. Solicited Targeted Areas**

Proposals must clearly apply to at least one of the five strategic initiatives. Cross-disciplinary or cross-initiative collaborations are strongly encouraged.

For more details on possible research questions, consult the full drafts of the strategic initiative plans, available at: <http://ucanr.edu/sites/StrategicInitiatives/>. Each of the initiative titles below also contains a hyperlink to its strategic plan.

## **ENDEMIC AND INVASIVE PESTS AND DISEASES**

Pests and diseases need to be addressed in order to protect animal health, plant health, public health, food security, food safety, and the environment. We are interested in proposals that address one or more of the priority areas identified in our strategic initiative plan.

### **Exclusion of Pests and Pathogens**

The first step in controlling the damage of any pest or disease, be it arthropods, vertebrates, weeds, or pathogens, is to exclude it from entering a new region. Exclusion includes diagnostics, detection and interception. Eradication of pests and diseases may be feasible if an early detection system is in place. Lack of early detection may result in expensive pest and disease management costs in the long-term and human or animal health impacts if diseases are involved.

Concentration in this area may include:

- Development of surveillance plans and risk assessments for pests and diseases
- Best practices that reduce risk of invasion
- Development of early detection tools
- First detector training and new technologies to enhance outreach to stakeholders
- Improved diagnostic methodology
- Response plans for invasive organisms

### **Emerging and Re-emerging Problems with Pests and Diseases**

Invasive pests and diseases are problems because they lack natural control agents, creating devastating problems as they spread. Endemic pests and diseases can also develop into more serious problems because of external factors such as changes in management practices or climate.

Concentration in this area may include:

- Basic biology and genetics
- Development of sampling methods and controls strategies
- Epidemiological studies and control programs for vectored diseases
- Prediction—modeling and analytical tools for outbreak analysis

### **Integrated Management**

When pests and/or diseases become established in California, integrated management tactics are needed to reduce their impact on agriculture, natural resources, communities, and human health.

Concentration in this area may include:

- Integrated management of pests/diseases (cultural control, chemical control, chemical therapy, mechanical control, biological control and others)
- Tactics for prevention of disease (vaccines)
- Effective, sustainable pest management programs that minimize environmental impacts
- Resistance management
- Modeling and/or field studies to determine benefit of various mitigation strategies

## **HEALTHY FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES**

The Healthy Families and Communities initiative is interested in proposals that address one or more of the three priority areas identified in its strategic initiative plan:

- Promoting healthy behaviors for childhood obesity prevention
- Youth scientific literacy
- Promoting positive youth development

In addition to these previously identified topics of interest, we are interested in research and extension projects that address emerging issues and opportunities, such as:

- the role of culture and diversity in designing effective interventions in all three of our priority areas;
- developing long-term strategies for expanding ANR outreach to underrepresented youth, families, and communities, including those that involve partnerships with other agencies; and
- research that documents the impact of existing extension activities by employing longitudinal analysis of existing program data.

### **Promoting Healthy Behaviors for Childhood Obesity Prevention**

Intervention models grounded in a socio-ecological approach to obesity prevention are deemed to be most effective. Programs that utilize a comprehensive programmatic approach integrating nutrition, health and local agriculture should be developed and evaluated for individual, family, school and community systems. This approach recognizes that health-related behaviors are influenced by a number of different factors, including education and supportive programs and policies in the key settings in which children make decisions about eating and physical activity—school, afterschool programs, and the home.

Approaches should be built upon existing research and programs in California communities which include participatory inclusion of key stakeholders. The research will identify promising practices and lessons learned to inform nutrition, youth, health, and school administrative professionals and state and community decision makers.

Concentration in this area may include:

- Does a multifaceted, multi-level, school-centered environmental intervention targeting culturally diverse children promote healthful dietary and activity habits, reduce obesity and support more regional agriculture? What kinds, how, why?

### **Youth Scientific Literacy**

Adapt/design effective non-formal science programs (e.g., science camps, after school programs) for youth that include workshops to train science educators. Outcome assessments will compare achievement and attitudes before and after participation of these non-formal science programs and measure possible differences between those who participate in the programs and those who do not.

In youth scientific literacy, adapting and or designing professional development programs for science educators (paid staff, volunteers, pre-service teachers, and in-service teachers) using methods and strategies drawn from the literature and measuring the impacts on participants' understanding and use of effective pedagogy, science content knowledge, and attitudes toward science is critical.

Concentration in this area may include:

- What are the impacts of participation in community-based (non-formal) youth development programs on the science knowledge, science process skills, and attitudes toward science among K-12 youth?
- What are the impacts of professional development in science on the pedagogical and content knowledge and skills of non-formal, pre-service, and in-service science educators?

### **Promoting Positive Youth Development**

Examine comparative case study research on the effectiveness of 4-H and other youth development programs and the impact on positive youth development. Research conducted using a sample of California communities reflecting the state's diversity and building on and synthesizing a growing body of research, including that by ANR academic staff and workgroups and by other researchers is deemed to be effective.

Positive youth development is defined as *a process that prepares young people to meet the challenges of adolescence and adulthood through a coordinated, progressive series of activities and experiences, which help them to become socially, morally, emotionally, physically, and cognitively competent. It addresses the broader developmental needs of youth, in contrast to deficit-based models, which focus solely on youth problems* (National Collaboration for Youth Members, 1998). Thus, the goal is to assess whether and how existing programs promote positive youth development, and in turn, to improve important outcomes for participating youth, families, youth-serving organizations, and communities.



Concentration in this area may include:

- How can the 4-H YD Program and other youth development programs best promote positive youth development with demonstrated impacts on individuals, families and communities?

## **SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS**

We are interested in proposals that address one or more of the priority areas identified in our strategic initiative plan, including:

- Tools to improve the relative competitiveness and productivity of California agriculture today and with projected climate changes; and
- Food Safety.

In addition to the previously identified topics of interest-- related to these priorities, we are interested in research and extension projects that address emerging issues and opportunities. Projects that support methodology/models for looking at adoption, communication and impacts are also encouraged.

### **Tools to improve the relative competitiveness and productivity of California agriculture today and with projected climate changes**

The continued competitiveness of California agriculture and mitigation of the impacts of climate change will depend upon the development of new technologies and the use of the best ecological management to optimize food production. Advances are needed in production practices to increase the competitive ability of agricultural producers at all scales.

This may include improvements in the quality and value of food products; development of value-added agricultural products; technologies to improve production efficiency and resource efficiency (water, feed, nutrients, soil, fuel, labor); addressing pest and disease management and ecological concerns; and identification of new crops or animal production systems suited to resource limits.

What are the threats and opportunities that would benefit from UC involvement? How can technology be more effectively utilized to enhance agricultural production, competitiveness and food safety?

Concentration in this area may include:

- Development of new crops, animals and forest species that will thrive in California as the climate changes. This may include innovations in genetics, genomics, biotechnology, and/or traditional breeding. It may also include adapting existing crops in response to climate change (growing in new areas; new production systems; soil, water and nutrient management, etc.);

- Farm, forest and rangeland products that support development of biofuels and other value-added products/markets;
- New and existing crops that enhance nutrition, reduce chronic disease and/or address specific health conditions;
- Genetically improved crops to increase yields, introduce novel traits, and adapt plants to climate change and water-limited conditions; and
- Information that will improve and support regulatory decisions that will positively impact California producers and consumer.

## **Food Safety**

Concentration in this area may include:

- Developing strategies for food producers and processors to prevent and detect food borne contamination; evaluation of technologies to minimize contamination as food moves from farm to processor, handler and to consumer;
- Developing systems to allow for rapid and cost-effective trace-back/trace-forward of contaminated products to their source/markets in order to remove them from possible consumption; and
- Information that will improve and support regulatory decisions that will positively impact California producers, while increasing food safety for consumers.

## **SUSTAINABLE NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS**

Proposals should address one or more of the following four focal areas:

### **Balancing multiple ecosystem services and biotic diversity on California's working landscapes**

Land managers face increasing pressure to develop and justify management practices that conserve native species, maximize crop/forage yield, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase carbon storage, and minimize adverse effects like weeds, soil loss, flooding, wildfire and nutrient leaching. Managing ecosystems for multiple goals involves careful evaluation of tradeoffs, thresholds, and feedbacks associated with multiple ecosystem processes. This becomes even more critical in the face of multiple environmental changes, such as elevated carbon dioxide, altered temperature and precipitation, increased nitrogen deposition, decreased diversity, and increased invasions.

Concentration in this area may include:

- How do environment and management interact to affect the sustainability of individual ecosystem services and biotic diversity?
- What are the impacts of any given management practice or set of practices on multiple ecosystem services?

- How can tradeoffs in managing for multiple ecosystem services be better understood and valued; and how do these tradeoffs vary by site (including soils), region, and spatial/temporal scale?
- How does the juxtaposition of different land uses affect the provision of individual and multiple ecosystem services?
- How do the potential changes in ecosystem services interact with global change, land use change, changes in soil processes, N deposition, and invasion of exotic species?
- How do the costs of managing for ecosystem services compare to their economic benefits? What are the economic costs of changes in ecosystem services in response to management or environmental changes?
- When considering high intensity systems (e.g. agriculture, bioenergy production, urban areas), what are the ecological consequences of their management on surrounding natural and managed ecosystems?

### **The shifting spatial structure of California's natural resources under environmental change**

New conceptual approaches for measuring, understanding, and managing natural resources are needed because continued fragmentation of the landscape changes the distribution and abundance of organisms. Resources such as water and favorable climate shift spatially, are used (or lost) differently, and ecological mechanisms forming management strategies change as do the abilities of organisms to adapt to those shifts.

Concentration in this area may include:

- Utilize existing historical data sets to better provide the context for understanding long-term patterns in land use.
- Develop improved frameworks for evaluating and analyzing impacts of fragmentation across spatial scales (local, county, and regional), dynamics (temporal dimensions and sustainability), processes, drivers, and systems (working landscapes, wildlands, crop/animal agriculture, and urban and suburban communities).

### **Tools for land change science**

An aspect of land change science is observation, monitoring, and prediction of patterns. A range of tools can be used in support of land change science, which is understanding change, understanding consequences, predicting futures, and educating decision makers. There are also a number of tools currently available for citizen science monitoring that could be used by Cooperative extension to broaden networks.

Concentration in this area may include:

- Develop and demonstrate the use of tools for life cycle analysis of key ecosystem services from natural ecosystems.
- Determine the educational uses and limitations for land change science tools. What are their strengths, weaknesses, and adaptability? Are there better information sources available from ANR, UC, or externally?

## **Promote the understanding and importance of ecosystem services provided by California's working landscapes**

The continued novelty of ecosystem services to the general public warrants a step wise approach beginning with clientele engagement, education outreach, and building the foundations for better understanding of these services. The education component works toward communicating to policy makers the purpose and mechanics of using ecosystem services.

Concentration in this area may include:

- Proposals for communications useful to policy makers and/or general audiences, including better education/outreach media, increased understanding by policy makers and the public of ecosystem services, and the engagement of policy makers in the development of future research.
- Proposals for communications explicitly linking ecosystem processes to land use decision-making based on principles of environmental economics.

## **WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY AND SECURITY**

The Water Initiative Plan outlines four key areas of inquiry—surface water quantity, groundwater quantity, surface water quality, and groundwater quality. Each area of inquiry identifies preferred areas for research and extension projects and areas in which to engage in policy and decision making. These are detailed below.

In this RFP, special consideration will be given to projects addressing priority issues identified by the Water Initiative Panel:

- Assess climate uncertainty and its impacts on water availability
- Improve management of salinity
- Evaluate impacts of saltwater intrusion
- Lessen impacts from nitrogen use in agricultural and urban environments
- Assess concerns related to water conservation and water use efficiency
- Evaluate potential for conjunctive water management
- Improve understanding and management of emerging contaminants

### **Surface water quantity**

- Evaluate hydrology and ecosystem function, including impacts of climate change
- Assess the interaction between surface water and groundwater, including conjunctive management
- Evaluate socioeconomic aspects of water management systems
- Evaluate challenges related to water re-use
- Improve agricultural irrigation water management, including irrigation scheduling and irrigation system operation and management
- Improve urban water use efficiency with emphasis on landscape irrigation water management

- Evaluate vulnerability of Sierra snowpack in relation to climate change, land use and forest management

#### **Groundwater quantity**

- Assess the impact of climate change on groundwater basins
- Develop modeling efforts to forecast saltwater intrusion in light of climate change, sea level rise and/or increased pumping
- Develop new groundwater banking alternatives, particularly in agricultural regions
- Evaluate the potential for conjunctive management of groundwater
- Evaluate role of irrigation efficiency in managing groundwater
- Assess potential impacts of urban water re-use and watershed management on groundwater supply and demand

#### **Surface water quality**

- Assess the impact of irrigation methods on contaminant transport
- Improve management of contaminants in recycled water runoff
- Improve management practices for concentrated animal feeding operations and their accumulated manure to minimize discharge
- Assess and develop urban management practices that lessen water quality degradation and capture runoff
- Evaluate combinations of management practices to address diversity of contaminants in agricultural runoff

#### **Groundwater quality**

- Improve management of emerging constituents of concern (e.g. hormones, antibiotics, nanoparticles)
- Assess the impact of irrigation delivery methods on movement of contaminants
- Improve mitigation strategies to minimize movement of contaminants in recharge, including both structural and non-structural management practices.
- Improve management of recycled water contaminants in urban and agricultural irrigated lands recharge
- Minimize leaching of pesticides through the use of integrated pest management practices.
- Develop effective monitoring methods to assess nitrate and salt leaching to groundwater
- Improve management practices for confined animal farming operations and their accumulated manure to minimize leaching
- Assess and develop urban landscape management practices that reduce leaching of salts, nutrients, pesticides, and emerging contaminants into groundwater.

## **CROSS-INITIATIVE EFFORTS**

Applicants are strongly encouraged to consider how their projects cross-cut with other initiatives, and make the necessary linkages that lead to a more robust proposal with higher potential for significant policy and/or behavioral impacts.

Some examples that illustrate the idea of cross-initiative efforts are:

- Projects linking urban agriculture, youth development and nutrition education
- Research and extension seeking to promote youth engagement on climate change issues
- Scientific literacy work that intersects with water concerns, bio-security issues, invasive pest species, and/or agricultural practices
- Evaluating agricultural adaptation strategies to climate change and their impacts on water supply, cropping patterns and pest management
- Minimizing the introduction of pesticides and nitrates into surface runoff through the use of integrated pest management and other practices
- Increasing compatibility of on-farm and on-ranch food safety with resource conservation practices
- Work that explores cross-disciplinary factors, methodologies and models that demonstrate new techniques for engagement and communication, and increased adoption of best practices and changes in behavior

*Applicants interested in cross-initiative projects must explain how cross disciplinary or interdisciplinary efforts work to co-create new ideas for science-based solutions in ways that cross traditional disciplinary models and enhances the work of the division.*

### Letter of Intent Submission Instructions

Submission and approval of a letter of intent (LOI) is required to submit a full proposal to this RFP. The deadline for submitting an LOI is **July 26, 2013 by 5pm (Pacific Time)**. Once the LOI is approved, applicants will be notified of their eligibility to submit a full proposal by **August 19, 2013**. The deadline for submitting a full proposal is **October 4, 2013**.

#### Required elements for the LOI:

- **Name of Principal Investigator (PI) and affiliation** (e.g. UCCE County Office or Campus and Department)
- **Name of Co-PI(s) and affiliation** (if applicable)
- **Name(s) of collaborator(s) and affiliation** (if known)
- **Title** of proposed project
- **Strategic Initiative(s):** describe the target area(s) the proposed work will focus on and choose the **primary** and **secondary** strategic initiatives with which your proposal best fits. For cross-initiative proposals, clearly articulate the specific link between strategic initiatives.
- **Estimated Start and End Date:** indicate an estimated start and end date for the entire duration of the project. Projects in this RFP are expected to start on April 4, 2014 or August 4, 2014.
- **Estimated Budget:** specify the estimated total budget for the proposed project and a brief summary explaining the allocation and use of funds over the course of the entire project.
- **Key Words:** list 3-5 keywords most relevant to your proposed project.
- **Potential Technical Reviewers:** please provide a list of potential reviewers that can evaluate your proposed project. Reviewers may be in-state and/or out-of-state.

Please note: do not recommend reviewers if you anticipate that someone may potentially serve as a Co-PI or collaborator on your project or you are aware of a known conflict of interest. In addition, please be aware that LOIs are only reviewed by initiative panel members; technical reviewers evaluate the full proposals.

- **Project Summary:** please provide a summary that presents an overview of the proposed project. It is not necessary to discuss the specific scientific components; rather the LOI should address how the proposal meets the criteria specified in the RFP. Your summary may be up to one page in length.

To begin your LOI, please log into your ANR Portal and locate the Universal Review System (URS). Under Open Systems, you can click on ANR Competitive Grants 2013 to begin your submission.

For more information, please visit:

[http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/Divisionwide\\_Programs/2013\\_ANR\\_competitive\\_grants\\_program/](http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/Divisionwide_Programs/2013_ANR_competitive_grants_program/)

If you have any questions about the proposal solicitation process and/or technical requirements you may contact:

- Melanie Caruso: (530) 752-5336 or [mmcaruso@ucanr.edu](mailto:mmcaruso@ucanr.edu)
- Vanessa Murua: (510) 987-0377 or [Vanessa.murua@ucop.edu](mailto:Vanessa.murua@ucop.edu)

For questions related to the strategic initiative areas of inquiry, please contact:

- (EIPD) Elizabeth Grafton-Cardwell: [eegraftoncardwell@ucanr.edu](mailto:eegraftoncardwell@ucanr.edu)
- (HFC) Dave Campbell: [dave.c.campbell@ucdavis.edu](mailto:dave.c.campbell@ucdavis.edu)
- (SFS) Rose Hayden-Smith: [rmhaydensmith@ucanr.edu](mailto:rmhaydensmith@ucanr.edu)
- (SNE) James Bartolome: [jwbart@berkeley.edu](mailto:jwbart@berkeley.edu)
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