Department of Energy (DOE)
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) & Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM)

FY22 Carbon Utilization Technology: Improving Efficient Systems for Algae

Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) Number: DE-FOA-0002654
FOA Type: Initial
CFDA Number: 81.087 & 81.089

FOA Issue Date:	2/11/2022
Informational Webinar:	2/17/2022
Submission Deadline for Concept Papers:	3/18/2022, 5:00pm ET
Submission Deadline for Full Applications:	5/27/2022, 5:00pm ET
Expected Date for EERE Selection Notifications:	8/25/2022
Expected Timeframe for Award Negotiations:	August-September 2022

- Applicants must submit a Concept Paper by 5:00pm ET on the due date listed above to be eligible to submit a Full Application.

- The webinar registration page will be found at: https://www.energy.gov/eere/bioenergy/bioenergy-technologies-office-funding-opportunities

- To apply to this FOA, applicants must register with and submit application materials through EERE Exchange at https://eere-Exchange.energy.gov, EERE's online application portal.

- Applicants must designate primary and backup points-of-contact in EERE Exchange with whom EERE will communicate to conduct award negotiations. If an application is selected for award negotiations, it is not a commitment to issue an award. It is imperative that the applicant/selectee be responsive during award negotiations and meet negotiation deadlines. Failure to do so may result in cancelation of further award negotiations and rescission of the selection.

Table of Contents

I. Funding Opportunity Description

A. Background and Context

i. Background and Purpose

Building a clean and equitable energy economy and addressing the climate crisis is a top priority of the Biden Administration. This Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) will advance the Biden Administration's goals to achieve carbon pollution-free electricity by 2035 and to "deliver an equitable, clean energy future, and put the United States on a path to achieve net-zero emissions, economy-wide, by no later than 2050"[1] to the benefit of all Americans. The Department of Energy (DOE) is committed to pushing the frontiers of science and engineering, catalyzing clean energy jobs through research, development, demonstration, and deployment, and ensuring environmental justice and inclusion of underserved communities. This FOA is funded by two DOE offices: the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's (EERE) Bioenergy Technologies Office (BETO) and the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management's (FECM) Carbon Utilization Program (CUP). The research and development (R&D) activities funded by this FOA will support the government-wide approach to the climate crisis by driving the innovation that can lead to the deployment of clean energy technologies, which are critical for climate protection.

Utilization of waste carbon dioxide is of critical importance to achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.[2] Algae is a promising source of renewable carbon that can grow on waste carbon dioxide (CO_2), including CO_2 captured from concentrated point sources or the ambient air. Fuels and products made from algae can be infrastructure-compatible, high-performance blendstocks, direct replacements, and/or additives to existing products. The cultivation of algae also delivers benefits of the bioeconomy to new areas of the nation outside traditional agricultural and forestry areas. Using the carbon dioxide recycled in algae biomass to make affordable biofuels and bioproducts[3] can displace greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from conventional products.[4]

The primary focus of BETO is on developing technologies that convert domestic biomass and/or waste resources, such as algae, into affordable biofuels and bioproducts that significantly reduce carbon emissions on a life cycle basis as

[1] Executive Order 14008, "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad," January 27, 2021.
[2] National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2021. Accelerating Decarbonization of the U.S. Energy System. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.https://doi.org/10.17226/25932.
[3] Bioproducts are products made from algae biomass, not including biofuels. This includes but is not limited to durable goods, foods, feeds, and other products that incorporate the algae biomass or fractions thereof.
[4] Beckstrom, Wilson, Crocker, Quinn, "Bioplastic feedstock production from microalgae with fuel co-products: A techno-economic and life cycle impact assessment." Algal Research 46, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2019.101769.

compared to equivalent petroleum-based products. These bioenergy technologies can enable a transition to a clean energy economy, create high-quality jobs, support rural economies, and spur innovation in renewable energy and chemicals production. The activities funded by BETO through this opportunity will mobilize public clean energy investment in biofuels, bio-based chemicals, and agricultural industries, accelerate the deployment of bioenergy technologies, and support achieving economy-wide net-zero emissions by 2050 by advancing the development of algal biofuels. Development of technologies for growing algae (including microalgae, macroalgae, and cyanobacteria) and conversion to biofuels and bioproducts is an important component of BETO's strategy for enabling the production of at least 3 billion gallons of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF) by 2030 with room for further volumetric growth through 2040 and 2050.

The priority of CUP is to develop multiple pathways by which captured CO_2 is converted or recycled into economically viable and environmentally sustainable products. The near-term objective of this program's R&D is to ameliorate the cost of carbon capture and accelerate deployment of carbon management technologies through the conversion of CO_2 into value-added products. The program spans multiple technology approaches that include thermal, electrochemical, and bio-mediated pathways to utilize CO_2. The activities funded by CUP through this FOA will demonstrate the economical and environmentally sustainable manufacturing of products through the biological uptake of CO_2 via algal systems.

Following a joint stakeholder workshop in 2017, BETO and CUP have run separate FOAs on carbon utilization efficiency in algae systems.[5] The current collaborative FOA expands on expertise within the two offices' existing FOA portfolios. Given the complementary mission areas of the offices, issuing this joint FOA reflects the Department's commitment to algae R&D, as well as its desire to cooperate effectively across mission areas and streamline processes for its applicants.

ii. Technology Space and Strategic Goals

This FOA addresses the broad challenges in improving the utilization efficiency of carbon dioxide supplied to algal systems. The mission areas of BETO and CUP remain distinct, and the separate FOA Topic Areas reflect specific requirements and unique challenges in systems integration that emerge from these discrete mission areas. BETO's Topic Area 1 is focused on improving utilization of emissions from fermentative processes or atmospheric carbon dioxide with the ultimate goal of maximizing the GHG impact of sustainable aviation fuels made from algae. CUP's Topic Area 2 is

[5] See 2018 DE-FOA-0001908 issued in 2018 by EERE BETO and DE-FOA-0002403, AOI1, issued in 2020 by FECM CUP. Both prior FOAs and this FOA were informed by the 2017 Algae Cultivation for Carbon Capture and Utilization Workshop, the proceedings of which are available here: https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/09/f37/algae_cultivation_for_carbon_capture_and_utilization_workshop.pdf

focused on improving utilization of utility and industrial point sources of carbon dioxide into products with a lower GHG life cycle assessment compared to conventional products. Overall, this FOA specifically seeks to increase the carbon utilization efficiency (CUE) of algal systems to effectively cultivate a variety of targeted biofuels and bioproducts and lower their costs while quantifiably decreasing GHG impacts through deployment of algae-based technologies.

Research progress in these mission areas can be assessed via techno-economic analysis (TEA), which translate technology development into price improvements (e.g., minimum fuel selling price in dollar per gasoline gallon equivalency), along with life cycle analysis (LCA) of energy and emissions (see, for example, Wiatrowski and Davis, 2021 and Cai et al. 2021)[6,7]. These cited models inform DOE's establishment of specific targets in this FOA for two critical key performance parameters of algal systems: carbon utilization efficiency and biomass productivity of the algal system. The results of efforts made by projects selected under this FOA will generate data that could be used to show a reduction in costs and an increase in GHG benefits relative to the BETO state of technology (SOT) baseline.

iii. Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

It is the policy of the Biden Administration that:

> [T]he Federal Government should pursue a comprehensive approach to advancing equity[8] for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality. Affirmatively advancing equity, civil rights, racial justice, and equal opportunity is the responsibility of the whole of our Government. Because advancing equity requires a systematic approach to embedding fairness in decision-making processes, executive departments

[6] Wiatrowski and Davis, "Algal Biomass Conversion to Fuels via Combined Algae Processing (CAP): 2020 State of Technology and Future Research." National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021. NREL/TP-5100-79935: https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/79935.pdf

[7] Cai, Hao, Ou, Longwen, Wang, Michael, Davis, Ryan, Dutta, A, Harris, Kylee, Wiatrowski, Matthew R., Tan, Eric, Bartling, Andrew, Bruno, Klein, Hartley, Damon, Lin, Yingqian, Roni, Mohammad, Thompson, David N., Snowden-Swan, Lesley, and Zhu, Yunhua, "Supply Chain Sustainability Analysis of Renewable Hydrocarbon Fuels via Indirect Liquefaction, Ex Situ Catalytic Fast Pyrolysis, Hydrothermal Liquefaction, Combined Algal Processing, and Biochemical Conversion: Update of the 2020 State-of-Technology Cases." Argonne National Laboratory, 2021. doi:10.2172/1807565. https://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/1807565

[8] The term "equity" means the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment, such as Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other persons of color; members of religious minorities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons; persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality.

and agencies (agencies) must recognize and work to redress inequities in their policies and programs that serve as barriers to equal opportunity.

By advancing equity across the Federal Government, we can create opportunities for the improvement of communities that have been historically underserved, which benefits everyone.[9]

As part of this whole of government approach, this FOA seeks to encourage the participation of underserved communities[10] and underrepresented groups. Applicants are highly encouraged to include individuals from groups historically underrepresented[11,12] in STEM on their project teams. As part of the application, applicants are required to describe how diversity, equity, and inclusion objectives will be incorporated in the project. Specifically, applicants are required to submit a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Plan that describes the actions the applicant will take to foster a welcoming and inclusive environment, support people from underrepresented groups in STEM, advance equity, and encourage the inclusion of individuals from these groups in the project; and the extent the project activities will

[9] Executive Order 13985, "Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government" (Jan. 20, 2021).

[10] The term "underserved communities" refers to populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life, as exemplified by the list of in the definition of "equity." E.O. 13985. For purposes of this FOA, as applicable to geographic communities, applicants can refer to economically distressed communities identified by the Internal Revenue Service as Qualified Opportunity Zones; communities identified as disadvantaged or underserved communities by their respective States; communities identified on the Index of Deep Disadvantage referenced at https://news.umich.edu/new-index-ranks-americas-100-most-disadvantaged-communities/, and communities that otherwise meet the definition of "underserved communities" stated above.

[11] According to the National Science Foundation's 2019 report titled, "Women, Minorities and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering", women, persons with disabilities, and underrepresented minority groups—blacks or African Americans, Hispanics or Latinos, and American Indians or Alaska Natives—are vastly underrepresented in the STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) fields that drive the energy sector. That is, their representation in STEM education and STEM employment is smaller than their representation in the U.S. population. https://ncses.nsf.gov/pubs/nsf19304/digest/about-this-report For example, in the U.S., Hispanics, African Americans and American Indians or Alaska Natives make up 24 percent of the overall workforce, yet only account for 9 percent of the country's science and engineering workforce. DOE seeks to inspire underrepresented Americans to pursue careers in energy and support their advancement into leadership positions. https://www.energy.gov/articles/introducing-minorities-energy-initiative

[12] See also. Note that Congress recognized in section 305 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act of 2017, Public Law 114-329:

> (1) [I]t is critical to our Nation's economic leadership and global competitiveness that the United States educate, train, and retain more scientists, engineers, and computer scientists; (2) there is currently a disconnect between the availability of and growing demand for STEM-skilled workers; (3) historically, underrepresented populations are the largest untapped STEM talent pools in the United States; and (4) given the shifting demographic landscape, the United States should encourage full participation of individuals from underrepresented populations in STEM fields.

be located in or benefit underserved communities (see Section IV.D.xv). The plan should include at least one SMART (Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic and Time-Related) milestone per budget period (BP) supported by metrics to measure the success of the proposed actions. This plan will be evaluated as part of the technical review process and incorporated into the award if selected.

Further, Minority Serving Institutions[13], Minority Business Enterprises, Minority Owned Businesses, Woman Owned Businesses, Veteran Owned Businesses, or entities located in an underserved community that meet the eligibility requirements (See Section III.) are encouraged to apply as the prime applicant or participate on an application as a proposed partner to the prime applicant. The Selection Official may consider the inclusion of these types of entities as part of the selection decision (See Section V.C.i).

B. Topic Areas

This FOA has two topic areas funded separately by BETO and CUP in response to specific language in each office's respective Congressional appropriations and in accordance with each office's strategic program plans. Both BETO and CUP maintain algae research programs with complementary focus areas: BETO with a focus on lowering the cost of biofuels and CUP with a focus on utilization of utility and industrial point sources of carbon dioxide emissions into bioproducts.

Topic Area 1, funded by BETO, is to support the development of algal biofuels through the utilization of carbon dioxide generated via fermentation (e.g., ethanol production), biogas purification (e.g., CO_2 removed from anaerobic digestion or landfill gas collection), or sourced from the ambient air either via Direct Air Capture (DAC) systems and delivered to algae media or via accelerated diffusion of CO_2 from the atmosphere into algae systems.

Topic Area 2, funded by CUP, is to support the development of technologies for maximizing CO_2 utilization by creating algal bioproducts, where biofuels are not the primary product, and by focusing on industrial and utility point sources of CO_2 (e.g., power, cement, or other industrial sources).

For both topic areas, the required beginning Technology Readiness Level (TRL – see Appendix E) is 3 and the target state is 4 by the end of the project. All work must be performed in the United States. See Section IV.I.iii and Appendix C.

[13] Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), including Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Other Minority Institutions as educational entities recognized by the Office of Civil Rights (OCR), U.S. Department of Education, and identified on the OCR's Department of Education U.S. accredited postsecondary minorities' institution list. See https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/edlite-minorityinst.html.

i. Topic Area 1: Carbon Utilization Efficiency from Biomass- or Atmospheric-Based Sources of Carbon Dioxide

Topic Area 1 aligns with the goals of BETO's Advanced Algal Systems (AAS) R&D program (see the BETO Multi-Year Program Plan for a full description[14]). The overall strategic goal of the AAS program is to develop technologies that enable production of environmentally sustainable algal feedstocks that perform reliably in conversion processes to yield renewable fuel blendstocks, as well as bioproducts and chemical intermediates. Processes like ethanol fermentation and biogas cleanup result in high purity CO_2 streams. Direct Air Capture allows for the delivery of concentrated CO_2 without coupling to CO_2 distribution infrastructure. Algae growth systems use CO_2 to produce algal biomass via photosynthesis. This biomass is a source of renewable carbon that can be used to displace petroleum-based products such as liquid transportation fuels or plastics, thus closing the carbon loop while preserving critical functions of the economy such as air travel.

Topic Area 1 specifically seeks to increase the carbon utilization efficiency of algal growth systems that use carbon dioxide sourced from fermentation (e.g., ethanol production), biogas purification (e.g., CO_2 removed from anaerobic digestion or landfill gas collection), or directly from the atmosphere. Using these CO_2 sources, algae grown on non-arable land and without freshwater are critical to expanding the domestic resource potential for biomass. Algae are a high-quality feedstock for conversion to SAF and could greatly expand the domestic supply potential of SAF feedstocks. In algae systems, the cost of CO_2 is a major operational cost and addressing the utilization efficiency will both lower the overall costs and improve the GHG reduction potential of the fuels. The impact of the Topic Area 1 outcome will be to lower the cost of fuels and products made from algal feedstocks while increasing the positive GHG impacts that can be achieved through deployment of algae-based technologies.

The objective of Topic Area 1 is to develop technologies that increase CUE in algal systems by minimizing the loss of captured carbon dioxide supplied to the system. Strategies could include altering the water chemistry of algae growth media to increase CO_2 retention, isolating novel strains or improving existing algae strains to tolerate the altered media, developing novel CO_2 delivery systems, and modifying algae growth operational strategies to maximize carbon retention. Strategies must be specific to the CO_2 source and propose solutions that reflect the unique characteristics and contaminants of the specific CO_2 source. Selected projects will verify the effectiveness of their technologies in at least two separate field research campaigns (outdoors in an industrially relevant setting) of at least 30 days each without negatively affecting algae biomass productivity, composition, or nitrogen utilization

[14] https://www.energy.gov/eere/bioenergy/downloads/bioenergy-technologies-office-multi-year-program-plan-march-2016

efficiency. Projects are encouraged to propose transformational approaches that both define and attempt to meet the theoretical limits of CUE in their proposed algal system.

While pathways to SAF from many types of biomass exist, photosynthetic algae-based lipids are a highly relevant feedstock for SAF because of their potential to expand domestic supply of plant-based oils for fuels and products and because there are already commercial, ASTM International approved conversion pathways to upgrade algal lipids to SAF. The ability of certain microalgae cells to accumulate exceptional amounts of lipids is well documented; however biological and engineering challenges remain in achieving viable operational strategies to realize such potential and deliver cost-effective algae-based lipids. Therefore, Topic Area 1 also encourages integration of carbon utilization R&D with work to lower the cost and increase the positive GHG impact of photosynthetically generated algae lipids suitable for conversion to SAF.

The metrics below are the minimum end-of-project targets required by FOA Topic Area 1.

Topic Area 1 Key Performance Parameters:

Metric	Target	Units
Carbon Utilization Efficiency[15]	>70%	kg carbon in harvested biomass / kg carbon supplied over course of >30 day trial
Productivity[16]	>20	Areal productivity in grams ash-free dry biomass per m^2 per day over course of >30 day trial
*Note that BETO encourages the use of standard analytical procedures for algae biomass composition and productivity. These procedures were developed by National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and are accessible here: Microalgae Compositional Analysis Laboratory Procedures | Bioenergy | NREL.		

[15] See Somers and Quinn, "Sustainability of carbon delivery to an algal biorefinery: A techno-economic and life-cycle assessment," Journal of CO2 Utilization, Volume 30, 2019, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcou.2019.01.007 for a discussion of the sensitivity of both fuel selling price and well-to-wheels emissions to the CUE of algal systems. (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212982018307248.)

[16] To align with the BETO AAS Program's vision for the scale-up of algal systems that can viably produce fuels and products as described in the BETO Multi-Year Program Plan, the production of 20 grams per meter squared ash-free dry weight on an annual average basis is the minimum productivity for viable systems. https://www.energy.gov/eere/bioenergy/downloads/bioenergy-technologies-office-multi-year-program-plan-march-2016

Topic Area 1 Requirements:

Tracking CO_2 utilization requires precision monitoring and data generation to verify carbon fluxes. Integral to the topic objective is the development, deployment, and analysis of carbon flux monitoring procedures and tools to generate data in algal systems that verify the algal system is operating as an effective carbon sink.

Applications to Topic Area 1 must:

1) Define CO_2 source(s):
   a. For Topic Area 1, CO_2 sources must be either waste CO_2 emissions from a stationary point fermentation source (e.g., a biorefinery), from biogas cleanup (e.g., purification of landfill gas to renewable natural gas), or CO_2 supplied via directly from the ambient atmosphere (e.g., through integration with Direct Air Capture (DAC) technology or through accelerated diffusion into algae growth media). Applicants must define CO_2 source, purity, and likely contaminants; and
   b. Applicants must establish a framework for measuring carbon utilization minus any carbon supplied in their media and/or source water.
2) Define a baseline highly productive algae cultivation system that is the starting point for the proposed technology development in the application, is at TRL 3 or higher, and:
   a. Includes definition of the strain(s) and a summary of prior cultivation data (i.e., prior cultivation data using the base proposed strain is required and further development of novel strains is allowable provided sufficient assays are proposed to delineate performance);
   b. Utilizes saline or non-potable source water;
   c. Includes a description of the growth media;
   d. Describes the operational strategies;
   e. Describes the harvest/dewatering technology; and
   f. Includes target biomass composition(s) and the products to be made from the harvested algae.
3) Propose to meet or exceed the minimum target metrics for Topic Area 1 and provide a work plan that is likely to support meeting the targets while advancing the TRL of the system to 4;
4) Propose to deliver a carbon and nitrogen mass balance of the outdoor field research system that will be based on at least two independent 30 day or longer cultivation campaigns;
5) Propose a research plan guided by ongoing TEA and LCA to ensure that the proposed approaches can be integrated into industrially relevant algae cultivation systems (i.e., the workplan should have these analyses in parallel

with experimental work and identify interim points in the project when these analysis results could be used to re-direct or downselect experimental plans);

6) Identify key data elements needed to deliver TEA and LCA results for the biofuels and bioproducts identified in the required Market Transformation Plan (see Section IV.D.ii) and envisioned to eventually be made from the produced algae biomass, propose adequate work plans to generate needed data for the algae biomass-related data elements, and propose to deliver TEA and LCA results using data gathered. Note that it is not required to produce biofuels or bioproducts within the scope of the Topic Area 1 project – conversion efficiency may be extrapolated based on the biomass composition; and
7) Participate in initial, interim, and final verifications as described in Appendix H. This includes proposing appropriate time and budget as described in the appendix.

ii. Topic Area 2: Algae-Based Technology to Utilize Anthropogenic CO_2 from Utility and Industrial Sources

Topic Area 2 aligns with the CUP Algae Utilization portfolio. Algal systems are a critical utilization pathway in CUP's mission due to algae's rapid growth, tolerance to various conditions, relative limited space requirements, and the formation of high-energy carbon compounds. The versatility and scope of market end uses of algal feedstocks make the algae pathway for CO_2 conversion attractive for scale-up and commercialization; thus, increasing the impact of this approach to reduce CO_2 emissions and mitigate climate change.

Applications to Topic Area 2 must include three primary activities:

1) Describe quantification and optimization method of carbon dioxide uptake and conversion efficiency;
2) Identify target products and subsequent characterization to validate their usability and benefit; and
3) Full analysis of environmental and economic impact through LCA and TEA.

Topic Area 2 Key Performance Parameters:

Metric	Target	Units
Carbon Utilization Efficiency	>50%	kg carbon in harvested biomass / kg carbon supplied over course of >30 day trial
Productivity	>20	Areal productivity in grams dry ash-free biomass / m^2 per day over course of >30 day trial

*Note that CUP encourages the use of standard analytical procedures for algae biomass composition and productivity. These procedures were developed by NREL and are accessible here: Microalgae Compositional Analysis Laboratory Procedures | Bioenergy | NREL.

Topic Area 2 seeks applications that utilize carbon dioxide emissions streams from utilities or industrial sources to grow algae for source material. Targeted emission streams are combustion exhaust gas produced from thermal conversion. Potential streams to be considered may include emissions from cement manufacturing, natural gas facilities, iron and steel production, and solid fuel (coal-fired or biomass) power plants. The acceptable sources of CO_2 for the proposed system can be ranked with explanations and benefits applicable to the specific process and algae strain. Thus, the integrated testing with a CO_2 source may be a continuous real emission stream or a synthetic representative of the selected emissions stream(s).

R&D concepts must holistically address CO_2 capture, conditioning, transport, and transfer to the algae medium to maximize CO_2 uptake and minimize the cost of CO_2 delivery. Other potential co-benefits and negative impacts should be identified. Applications must consider a novel carbon delivery that improves carbon transfer or increases residence time, i.e., carbonate mechanisms, bubble-free CO_2, or improved systems design. Real-time and accurate verification methods are also required for Topic Area 2. Projects must also address key technical barriers regarding process chemistry and system operations, including:

- Reaction kinetics;
- Selectivity of products;
- Conversion of CO_2;
- Yield of co-products;
- Equilibrium constraints;
- Operating pressure and temperature;
- Product separation; and
- Feedstock purity requirements.

For Topic Area 2, bioproducts are the desired primary end-products; while biofuels are eligible in Topic Area 2 as secondary outputs, they are not the primary objective. The algae biomass for end-use purposes can be grown in various ways that include open raceway ponds, photobioreactors, or hybrid systems. For Topic Area 2, the pond and/or reactor volume must be at least 1000 L, and the duration of testing must be two 30-day campaigns without negatively affecting algae biomass productivity or nitrogen utilization efficiency. Applicants must detail an optimized process for converting algae to bioproducts, and the algae-production technology must be verified via proof of performance in relevant environments. Relevant testing environments reduce technology uncertainties and support subsequent industry-led

scale-up activities. Intended results must show how cultivation, harvesting, and conversion to bioproducts would result in a profitable and sustainable industrial application supporting the bioeconomy. Considering the final product, supported R&D must produce sufficient algae to create and characterize the final product.

Topic Area 2 Requirements:

Applications must include a process flow diagram. Applications must highlight the pros and cons of their proposed system compared to a conventional system, highlighting the breakthrough in their work. All significant factors which affect the overall research and economic success should be elaborated upon, i.e., including but not limited to water usage, harvesting efficiency, and CO_2 delivery mechanism. The proposed work must show an initial TRL of 3 and an enhancement beyond both the current state-of-the-art as well as to a higher TRL of 4.

1) Carbon uptake requirements:
   a. To optimize CO_2 uptake and conversion efficiency, applicants must demonstrate holistically considered integration with the carbon source. This includes:
      - the optimal CO_2 concentration for transport and delivery;
      - practical limits on how much CO_2 can be utilized from any single source;
      - system footprint - including capture, diurnal storage, and algae cultivation and processing systems; and
      - evaluation of heavy metals and other flue gas impurities.
   b. The application must detail the source of the CO_2 waste gas stream, the concentration of CO_2 in the stream, any impurity process requirements, CO_2 concentration after processing, and any other relevant indicators deemed essential to the process. The CO_2 must be from a source as stated above. Applications must determine baseline CUE for a conventional algal system producing the target bioproduct as well as define the theoretical limits of CUE in their proposed algal system. Projects must measure CUE throughout each test campaign.
   c. Carbon transfer efficiencies (CTE) must be measured throughout each test campaign. CTE is the ratio between the change in the carbon content of the solution and the total CO_2 delivered. Comparative baselines for conventional technologies can be referenced from literature or experimentally derived. Reducing the mass-transfer resistance can improve CTE as it correlates with the characteristics of a "process". For example, micro-bubblers typically offer a higher CTE (>80%) compared to spargers (<40%) which can be attributed to the gradual nature of the introduction of the CO_2 and a larger gas-liquid interface, both are due to the process characteristics.

d. The CUE can be affected by a series of factors, e.g., the CTE. Therefore, applicants must demonstrate their understanding between the proposed innovations and implications in quantitative processes such as LCA, CTE, or CUE. If projects are investigating factors leading to an optimum CTE/CUE, then LCA should provide enough resolution on these factors.

2) Validation of bioproducts requirements:

a. To validate the selection of a target bioproduct, applicants should provide a preliminary cost-benefit analysis showing why a particular bioproduct was targeted over other bio-based alternatives. Compelling reasons will leverage information on the current market for the target product(s) or, if the applicant is proposing a new product that is not currently on the market, a projection of how a market might develop, including appropriate citations. In addition, the applicant should describe how the target product(s) are currently produced (or if the applicant is proposing a target that is not currently in production, an explanation of how similar products are made), and a suggested route to generate the target bioproduct from algae biomass, including any relevant preliminary results.

b. Applications must demonstrate familiarity with proper bioproduct characterization and outline best available practices and techniques for algae-production technology for their intended bioproduct market, i.e., animal feeds source material. For example, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates animal feed and/or human food. Algae compositions' variability and moderate tunability make algae a flexible potential feed for various current and future feedstock applications. The FDA develops regulations concerning the component make-up of animal feedstocks and the ingredients processed into these feeds. For algae production for feedstocks, the safety of ingredients fed directly to animals or used in manufacturing food intended for animals, i.e., livestock, poultry, pet food, and aquaculture feed, must be ensured. Commercial development of feedstocks must comply with these regulations and submit for approval to the FDA before use. For Topic Area 2, applicants need to address the contaminants present, e.g., nitrogen oxides , sulfur oxides, hydrochloric acid, BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene), and other volatile organic compounds, promethium, heavy metals, within the inputs. Applicants must detail a path to complete any applicable testing and validation to enter a commercial market such as FDA/U.S. Department of Agriculture testing, product performance, or quality control and assurance.

c. The commercialization pathway should highlight technical hurdles but also potential permitting steps and external factors such as consumer preference and potential co-benefits or negative impacts this pathway

could have on marginalized or underserved communities including environmental justice communities. Applicants must define key stakeholders involved from the start of bioproduct testing, validation all the way into market penetration including stakeholders and communities typically excluded from or underrerpresenteed in RDD&D processes. The applicant must outline a strategy to be employed during the project which proactively engages stakeholders and mitigates potential concerns.

3) Sustainablity and economic analysis requirements:
   a. There is a need for the development of an algae industry that utilizes anthropogenic CO_2 for growth. Thus, it is desirable that the work accomplished under Topic Area 2 of this FOA sets the fundamentals for future near-term and long-term development of technology and processes that create this industry in the United States. It is important to connect improving advanced algal R&D to supporting sustainable job creation, especially in rural communities. Applicants must provide a baseline discussion of sustainability, life cycle analysis, and techno-economic analysis for the proposed pathway, including any upstream unit processes for CO_2 pretreatment and delivery from emission sources. Throughout the project, applicants must plan for performing ongoing TEA and LCA using NETL guidance documents and tools.
   b. Through high-level TEA analysis, applicants should also identify knowledge gaps, vital technical challenges, and overall process cost. The applicant must discuss the impact that DOE funding would have on the proposed project. Applicants must specifically explain how DOE funding is necessary to achieve the project objectives relative to prior, current, or anticipated funding from other public and private sources. Applications proposing systems that are not sustainable (excessive freshwater, unit operations, etc.) and/or are not economical when scaled for commercial operations are not of interest.
4) Impacts requirement:
   a. The applicant must provide the information set forth in the Performance Data Table in Appendix G and include a detailed block flow diagram illustrating the process of converting biomass to any products and services provided, such as wastewater treatment. Approaches that highlight co-benefits (economic and environmental), such as nutrient removal from wastewater, must provide analysis that indicates the quantity and type of these co-benefits and what technical or economic factors are required for these benefits to be realized at a commercial scale. If the applicant is proposing to work on just one element of the process, the applicant must highlight this element.

C. Applications Specifically Not of Interest

The following types of applications will be deemed nonresponsive and will not be reviewed or considered (See Section III.D. of the FOA):

Topic Area 1 and Topic Area 2

- Applications that fall outside the technical parameters specified in Section I.A. and I.B. of the FOA.
- Applications for proposed technologies that are not based on sound scientific principles (e.g., violates the laws of thermodynamics).
- Applications that propose to develop technology that relies on purely heterotrophic algae cultivation.
- Applications that propose to develop technology for the artificial lighting-based cultivation of algae for energy products (other than as an enabling tool for high-throughput laboratory-based screening).
- Applications that propose to work on biomass other than algae biomass (e.g., lignocellulosic biomass).
- Applications that propose to undertake construction or groundbreaking for new research facilities (installation of new experimental equipment is allowable).
- Applications that propose novel carbon capture R&D. No novel carbon capture R&D will be considered. R&D may address challenges that are specific to integrating the algae technology with existing carbon capture technology.

Topic Area 2 only:

- Proposed novel R&D in the technology areas listed below will be considered non-responsive:
  - Post-combustion CO_2 capture technologies
  - Pre-combustion CO_2 capture technologies
  - Oxy-combustion and chemical looping
  - CO_2 compressor development
  - CO_2 transport and geological storage
  - Co-firing of biomass
  - Direct air capture technologies
  - Cultivation of terrestrial plants and biological sequestration
  - Mineralization reactions with newly mined materials
  - Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)
  - Technologies primarily producing biofuels, ethanol, and biogas

D. Authorizing Statutes

The programmatic authorizing statute for EERE BETO is EPAct 2005, § 931 as codified at 42 U.S.C. § 16231; EPAct 2005 § 932, as codified at 42 U.S.C § 16232 and for FECM CUP is DOE Organization Act, Pub. L. 95-91; EPAct 2005, Pub. L. 109-58, §§ 963 and 1601.

Awards made under this announcement will fall under the purview of 2 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 200 as amended by 2 CFR Part 910.

II. Award Information

A. Award Overview

i. Estimated Funding

EERE expects to make a total of approximately $9,000,000 of federal funding available for new awards under this FOA, subject to the availability of appropriated funds. EERE anticipates making approximately 3 awards under this FOA. EERE may issue one, multiple, or no awards. Individual awards may vary between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

FECM expects to make a total of approximately $10,000,000 of federal funding available for new awards under this FOA, subject to the availability of appropriated funds. FECM anticipates making approximately 5 awards under this FOA. Individual awards may be $2,000,000.

DOE may issue awards in one, multiple, or none of the following topic areas:

Topic Area Number	Topic Area Title	Anticipated Number of Awards	Anticipated Minimum Award Size for Any One Individual Award (Fed Share)	Anticipated Maximum Award Size for Any One Individual Award (Fed Share)	Approximate Total Federal Funding Available for All Awards	Anticipated Period of Performance (months)
1	Carbon Utilization Efficiency from Biomass- or Atmospheric-Based Sources of Carbon Dioxide	3-4	$2,000,000	$3,000,000	$9,000,000	24-36
2	Algae-Based Technology to Utilize	3-5	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$10,000,000	24-36

	Anthropogenic CO_2 from Utility and Industrial Sources					

ii. Period of Performance

DOE anticipates making awards that will run from 24 months up to 36 months in length, comprised of multiple budget periods. For Topic Area 1, there must be at least 3 budget periods, the first of which must be for the initial verification as described in Appendix H. For Topic Area 2, there must be 2 budget periods. Project continuation will be contingent upon several elements, including satisfactory performance and Go/No-Go decision review. For a complete list, see Section VI.B.xiii. At the Go/No-Go decision points, DOE will evaluate project performance, project schedule adherence, the extent milestone objectives are met, compliance with reporting requirements, and overall contribution to the program goals and objectives. As a result of this evaluation, DOE may, at its discretion, authorize the following actions: (1) continue to fund the project, contingent upon the availability of funds appropriated by Congress for the purpose of this program and the availability of future-year budget authority; (2) recommend redirection of work under the project; (3) place a hold on federal funding for the project, pending further supporting data or funding; or (4) discontinue funding the project because of insufficient progress, change in strategic direction, or lack of funding.

iii. New Applications Only

DOE will accept only new applications under this FOA. DOE will not consider applications for renewals of existing DOE-funded awards through this FOA.

B. EERE and FECM Funding Agreements

Through cooperative agreements and other similar agreements, EERE and FECM (collectively DOE) provide financial and other support to projects that have the potential to realize the FOA objectives. DOE does not use such agreements to acquire property or services for the direct benefit or use of the United States government.

i. Cooperative Agreements

EERE and FECM generally use cooperative agreements to provide financial and other support to prime recipients.

Through cooperative agreements, EERE and FECM provide financial or other support to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by federal statute. Under cooperative agreements, the government and prime recipients share responsibility for the direction of projects.

EERE and FECM have substantial involvement in all projects funded via cooperative agreement. See Section VI.B.ix of the FOA for more information on what substantial involvement may involve.

ii. Funding Agreements with Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDCs)

In most cases, FFRDCs are funded independently of the remainder of the project team. The FFRDC then executes an agreement with any non-FFRDC project team members to arrange work structure, project execution, and any other matters. Regardless of these arrangements, the entity that applied as the prime recipient for the project will remain the prime recipient for the project.

III. Eligibility Information

To be considered for substantive evaluation, an applicant's submission must meet the criteria set forth below. If the application does not meet these eligibility requirements, it will be considered ineligible and removed from further evaluation.

A. Eligible Applicants

i. Individuals

U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents are eligible to apply for funding as a prime recipient or subrecipient.

ii. Domestic Entities

For-profit entities, educational institutions, and nonprofits that are incorporated (or otherwise formed) under the laws of a particular state or territory of the United States and have a physical location for business operations in the United States are eligible to apply for funding as a prime recipient or subrecipient. Nonprofit organizations described in section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that engaged in lobbying activities after December 31, 1995 are not eligible to apply for funding.

State, local, and tribal government entities are eligible to apply for funding as a prime recipient or subrecipient.

Except as described below for the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), DOE/National Nuclear Security Agency (NNSA) FFRDCs are eligible to apply for funding as a subrecipient, but are not eligible to apply as a prime recipient.

NETL is not eligible for award under this FOA and may not be proposed as a sub-recipient on another entity's application. **An application that includes NETL as a prime recipient or subrecipient will be considered non-responsive.**

Non-DOE/NNSA FFRDCs are eligible to apply for funding as a subrecipient but are not eligible to apply as a prime recipient.

Federal agencies and instrumentalities (other than DOE) are eligible to apply for funding as a subrecipient but are not eligible to apply as a prime recipient.

iii. Foreign Entities

Foreign entities, whether for-profit or otherwise, are eligible to apply for funding under this FOA. Other than as provided in the "Individuals" or "Domestic Entities" sections above, all prime recipients receiving funding under this FOA must be incorporated (or otherwise formed) under the laws of a state or territory of the United States and have a physical location for business operations in the United States. If a foreign entity applies for funding as a prime recipient, it must designate in the Full Application a subsidiary or affiliate incorporated (or otherwise formed) under the laws of a state or territory of the United States to be the prime recipient. The Full Application must state the nature of the corporate relationship between the foreign entity and domestic subsidiary or affiliate.

Foreign entities may request a waiver of the requirement to designate a subsidiary in the United States as the prime recipient in the Full Application (i.e., a foreign entity may request that it remains the prime recipient on an award). To do so, the applicant must submit an explicit written waiver request in the Full Application. Appendix C lists the necessary information that must be included in a request to waive this requirement. The applicant does not have the right to appeal EERE's decision concerning a waiver request.

In the waiver request, the applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of EERE that it would further the purposes of this FOA and is otherwise in the economic interests of the United States to have a foreign entity serve as the prime recipient. EERE may require additional information before considering the waiver request.

A foreign entity may receive funding as a subrecipient.

iv. Incorporated Consortia

Incorporated consortia, which may include domestic and/or foreign entities, are eligible to apply for funding as a prime recipient or subrecipient. For consortia incorporated (or otherwise formed) under the laws of a state or territory of the United States, please refer to "Domestic Entities" above. For consortia incorporated in foreign countries, please refer to the requirements in "Foreign Entities" above.

Each incorporated consortium must have an internal governance structure and a written set of internal rules. Upon request, the consortium must provide a written

description of its internal governance structure and its internal rules to the EERE Contracting Officer.

v. Unincorporated Consortia

Unincorporated Consortia, which may include domestic and foreign entities, must designate one member of the consortium to serve as the prime recipient/consortium representative. The prime recipient/consortium representative must be incorporated (or otherwise formed) under the laws of a state or territory of the United States. The eligibility of the consortium will be determined by the eligibility of the prime recipient/consortium representative under Section III.A. of the FOA.

Upon request, unincorporated consortia must provide the EERE Contracting Officer with a collaboration agreement, commonly referred to as the articles of collaboration, which sets out the rights and responsibilities of each consortium member. This agreement binds the individual consortium members together and should discuss, among other things, the consortium's:

- Management structure;
- Method of making payments to consortium members;
- Means of ensuring and overseeing members' efforts on the project;
- Provisions for members' cost sharing contributions; and
- Provisions for ownership and rights in intellectual property developed previously or under the agreement.

B. Cost Sharing

Cost Share 20%

The cost share must be at least 20% of the total allowable costs for research and development projects (i.e., the sum of the government share, including FFRDC costs if applicable, and the recipient share of allowable costs equals the total allowable cost of the project) and must come from non-federal sources unless otherwise allowed by law. (See 2 CFR 200.306 and 2 CFR 910.130 for the applicable cost sharing requirements.)

To assist applicants in calculating proper cost share amounts, DOE EERE has included a cost share information sheet and sample cost share calculation as Appendices A and B to this FOA.

i. Legal Responsibility

Although the cost share requirement applies to the project as a whole, including work performed by members of the project team other than the prime recipient, the prime recipient is legally responsible for paying the entire cost share. If the funding agreement is terminated prior to the end of the project period, the prime recipient is

required to contribute at least the cost share percentage of total expenditures incurred through the date of termination.

The prime recipient is solely responsible for managing cost share contributions by the project team and enforcing cost share obligation assumed by project team members in subawards or related agreements.

ii. Cost Share Allocation

Each project team is free to determine how best to allocate the cost share requirement among the team members. The amount contributed by individual project team members may vary, as long as the cost share requirement for the project as a whole is met.

iii. Cost Share Types and Allowability

Every cost share contribution must be allowable under the applicable federal cost principles, as described in Section IV.I.i. of the FOA. In addition, cost share must be verifiable upon submission of the Full Application.

Project teams may provide cost share in the form of cash or in-kind contributions. Cost share may be provided by the prime recipient, subrecipients, or third parties (entities that do not have a role in performing the scope of work). Vendors/contractors may not provide cost share. Any partial donation of goods or services is considered a discount and is not allowable.

Cash contributions include, but are not limited to: personnel costs, fringe costs, supply and equipment costs, indirect costs and other direct costs.

In-kind contributions are those where a value of the contribution can be readily determined, verified and justified but where no actual cash is transacted in securing the good or service comprising the contribution. Allowable in-kind contributions include, but are not limited to: the donation of volunteer time or the donation of space or use of equipment.

Project teams may use funding or property received from state or local governments to meet the cost share requirement, so long as the funding was not provided to the state or local government by the federal government.

The prime recipient may not use the following sources to meet its cost share obligations including, but not limited to:

- Revenues or royalties from the prospective operation of an activity beyond the project period;
- Proceeds from the prospective sale of an asset of an activity;

- Federal funding or property (e.g., federal grants, equipment owned by the federal government); or
- Expenditures that were reimbursed under a separate federal program.

Project teams may not use the same cash or in-kind contributions to meet cost share requirements for more than one project or program.

Cost share contributions must be specified in the project budget, verifiable from the prime recipient's records, and necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient accomplishment of the project. As all sources of cost share are considered part of total project cost, the cost share dollars will be scrutinized under the same federal regulations as federal dollars to the project. Every cost share contribution must be reviewed and approved in advance by the Contracting Officer and incorporated into the project budget before the expenditures are incurred.

Applicants are encouraged to refer to 2 CFR 200.306 as amended by 2 CFR 910.130 for additional cost sharing requirements.

iv. Cost Share Contributions by FFRDCs

Because FFRDCs are funded by the federal government, costs incurred by FFRDCs generally may not be used to meet the cost share requirement. FFRDCs may contribute cost share only if the contributions are paid directly from the contractor's Management Fee or another non-federal source.

v. Cost Share Verification

Applicants are required to provide written assurance of their proposed cost share contributions in their Full Applications.

Upon selection for award negotiations, applicants are required to provide additional information and documentation regarding their cost share contributions. Please refer to Appendix A of the FOA.

vi. Cost Share Payment

DOE requires prime recipients to contribute the cost share amount incrementally over the life of the award. Specifically, the prime recipient's cost share for each billing period must always reflect the overall cost share ratio negotiated by the parties (i.e., the total amount of cost sharing on each invoice when considered cumulatively with previous invoices must reflect, at a minimum, the cost sharing percentage negotiated). As FFRDC funding will be provided directly to the FFRDC(s) by DOE, prime recipients will be required to provide project cost share at a percentage commensurate with the FFRDC costs, on a budget period basis, resulting in a higher interim invoicing cost share ratio than the total award ratio.

In limited circumstances, and where it is in the government's interest, the EERE Contracting Officer may approve a request by the prime recipient to meet its cost share requirements on a less frequent basis, such as monthly or quarterly. Regardless of the interval requested, the prime recipient must be up-to-date on cost share at each interval. Such requests must be sent to the Contracting Officer during award negotiations and include the following information: (1) a detailed justification for the request; (2) a proposed schedule of payments, including amounts and dates; (3) a written commitment to meet that schedule; and (4) such evidence as necessary to demonstrate that the prime recipient has complied with its cost share obligations to date. The Contracting Officer must approve all such requests before they go into effect.

C. Compliance Criteria

Concept Papers and Full Applications must meet all compliance criteria listed below or they will be considered noncompliant. DOE will not review or consider noncompliant submissions, including Concept Papers and Full Applications that were: submitted through means other than EERE Exchange; submitted after the applicable deadline; and/or submitted incomplete. DOE will not extend the submission deadline for applicants that fail to submit required information by the applicable deadline due to server/connection congestion.

i. Compliance Criteria

i. *Concept Papers*

Concept Papers are deemed compliant if:

- The Concept Paper complies with the content and form requirements in Section IV.C. of the FOA; and
- The applicant successfully uploaded all required documents and clicked the "Submit" button in EERE Exchange by the deadline stated in this FOA.

ii. *Full Applications*

Full Applications are deemed compliant if:

- The applicant submitted a compliant Concept Paper;
- The Full Application complies with the content and form requirements in Section IV.D. of the FOA; and
- The applicant successfully uploaded all required documents and clicked the "Submit" button in EERE Exchange by the deadline stated in the FOA.

D. Responsiveness Criteria

All "Applications Specifically Not of Interest," as described in Section I.C. of the FOA, are deemed nonresponsive and are not reviewed or considered.

E. Other Eligibility Requirements

i. Requirements for DOE/NNSA and non-DOE/NNSA Federally Funded Research and Development Centers Included as a Subrecipient

DOE/NNSA and non-DOE/NNSA FFRDCs may be proposed (except as excluded above) as a subrecipient on another entity's application subject to the following guidelines:

i. Authorization for non-DOE/NNSA FFRDCs

The federal agency sponsoring the FFRDC must authorize in writing the use of the FFRDC on the proposed project and this authorization must be submitted with the application. The use of a FFRDC must be consistent with its authority under its award.

ii. Authorization for DOE/NNSA FFRDCs

The cognizant Contracting Officer for the FFRDC must authorize in writing the use of the FFRDC on the proposed project and this authorization must be submitted with the application. The following wording is acceptable for this authorization:

Authorization is granted for the Laboratory to participate in the proposed project. The work proposed for the laboratory is consistent with or complementary to the missions of the laboratory, and will not adversely impact execution of the DOE assigned programs at the laboratory.

iii. Value/Funding

The value of and funding for the FFRDC portion of the work will not normally be included in the award to a successful applicant. Usually, DOE will fund a DOE/NNSA FFRDC contractor through the DOE field work proposal (WP) system and non-DOE/NNSA FFRDC through an interagency agreement with the sponsoring agency.

iv. Cost Share

Although the FFRDC portion of the work is usually excluded from the award to a successful applicant, the applicant's cost share requirement will be based on the total cost of the project, including the applicant's, the subrecipient's, and the FFRDC's portions of the project.

v. Responsibility

The prime recipient will be the responsible authority regarding the settlement and satisfaction of all contractual and administrative issues including, but not limited

to disputes and claims arising out of any agreement between the prime recipient and the FFRDC contractor.

vi. *Limit on FFRDC Effort*
The FFRDC effort, in aggregate, shall not exceed 50% of the total estimated cost of the project, including the applicant's and the FFRDC's portions of the effort.

F. Limitation on Number of Concept Papers and Full Applications Eligible for Review

An entity may submit more than one Concept Paper and Full Application to this FOA, provided that each application describes a unique, scientifically distinct project and provided that an eligible Concept Paper was submitted for each Full Application.

G. Questions Regarding Eligibility

DOE will not make eligibility determinations for potential applicants prior to the date on which applications to this FOA must be submitted. The decision whether to submit an application in response to this FOA lies solely with the applicant.

IV. Application and Submission Information

A. Application Process

The application process will include two phases: a Concept Paper phase, and a Full Application phase. **Only applicants who have submitted an eligible Concept Paper will be eligible to submit a Full Application**.

At each phase, DOE performs an initial eligibility review of the applicant submissions to determine whether they meet the eligibility requirements of Section III. of the FOA. DOE will not review or consider submissions that do not meet the eligibility requirements of Section III. All submissions must conform to the following form and content requirements, including maximum page lengths (described below) and must be submitted via EERE Exchange at https://eere-Exchange.energy.gov, unless specifically stated otherwise. **DOE will not review or consider submissions submitted through means other than EERE Exchange, submissions submitted after the applicable deadline, or incomplete submissions**. DOE will not extend deadlines for applicants who fail to submit required information and documents due to server/connection congestion.

A **Control Number** will be issued when an applicant begins the EERE Exchange application process. This control number must be included with all application documents, as described below.

The Concept Paper and Full Application must conform to the following requirements:

- Each must be submitted in Adobe PDF format unless stated otherwise;
- Each must be written in English;
- All pages must be formatted to fit on 8.5 x 11 inch paper with margins not less than one inch on every side. Use Calibri typeface, a black font color, and a font size of 12 point or larger (except in figures or tables, which may be 10 point font). A symbol font may be used to insert Greek letters or special characters, but the font size requirement still applies. References must be included in a font size of 10 or larger. Footnotes and endnotes are counted toward the maximum page requirement;
- The Control Number must be prominently displayed on the upper right corner of the header of every page. Page numbers must be included in the footer of every page; and
- Each submission must not exceed the specified maximum page limit, including cover page, charts, graphs, maps, and photographs when printed using the formatting requirements set forth above and single spaced. If applicants exceed the maximum page lengths indicated below, DOE will review only the authorized number of pages and disregard any additional pages.

Applicants are responsible for meeting each submission deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit their Concept Papers and Full Applications at least 48 hours in advance of the submission deadline**. Under normal conditions (i.e., at least 48 hours in advance of the submission deadline), applicants should allow at least 1 hour to submit a Concept Paper, or Full Application. **Be prepared to provide additional information in the EERE Exchange web forms that is not included in the application**, such as an abstract and the percentage effort of the lead organization. Once the Concept Paper, or Full Application is submitted in EERE Exchange, applicants may revise or update that submission until the expiration of the applicable deadline. If changes are made to any of these documents, the applicant must resubmit the Concept Paper or Full Application before the applicable deadline.

DOE urges applicants to carefully review their Concept Papers and Full Applications to allow sufficient time for the submission of required information and documents. All Full Applications that pass the initial eligibility review will undergo comprehensive technical merit review according to the criteria identified in Section V.A.ii. of the FOA.

i. Additional Information on EERE Exchange

EERE Exchange is designed to enforce the deadlines specified in this FOA. The "Apply" and "Submit" buttons will automatically disable at the defined submission deadlines. Should applicants experience problems with EERE Exchange, the following information may be helpful.

Applicants that experience issues with submission PRIOR to the FOA deadline: In the event that an applicant experiences technical difficulties with a submission, the applicant should contact the EERE Exchange helpdesk for assistance (EERE-ExchangeSupport@hq.doe.gov). The EERE Exchange helpdesk and/or the EERE Exchange system administrators will assist applicants in resolving issues.

B. Application Forms

The application forms and instructions are available on EERE Exchange. To access these materials, go to https://eere-Exchange.energy.gov and select the appropriate funding opportunity number.

Note: The maximum file size that can be uploaded to the EERE Exchange website is 10MB. Files in excess of 10MB cannot be uploaded, and hence cannot be submitted for review. If a file exceeds 10MB but is still within the maximum page limit specified in the FOA, it must be broken into parts and denoted to that effect. For example:
TechnicalVolume_Part_1
TechnicalVolume_Part_2

C. Content and Form of the Concept Paper

To be eligible to submit a Full Application, applicants must submit a Concept Paper by the specified due date and time.

i. Concept Paper Content Requirements

DOE will not review or consider ineligible Concept Papers (see Section III of the FOA).

Each Concept Paper must be limited to a single concept or technology. Unrelated concepts and technologies should not be consolidated into a single Concept Paper.

The Concept Paper must conform to the following content requirements:

Section	Page Limit	Description
Cover Page	1 page maximum	The cover page should include the project title, the specific announcement Topic Area being addressed, both the technical and business points of contact, names of all team member organizations, and any statements regarding confidentiality. The cover page should include the same abstract that is also submitted to the EERE Exchange web form.
Technology Description	3 pages maximum	Applicants are required to describe succinctly: • The proposed technology, including its basic operating principles and how it is unique and innovative;

		• The proposed technology's target level of performance (applicants should provide technical data or other support to show how the proposed target could be met); • The current state-of-the-art in the relevant field and application, including key shortcomings, limitations, and challenges; • How the proposed technology will overcome the shortcomings, limitations, and challenges in the relevant field and application; • The potential impact that the proposed project would have on the relevant field and application; • The key technical risks/issues associated with the proposed technology development plan; and • The impact that EERE funding would have on the proposed project.
Addendum	1 pages maximum	Applicants are required to describe succinctly the qualifications, experience, and capabilities of the proposed Project Team, including: • Whether the Principal Investigator (PI) and Project Team have the skill and expertise needed to successfully execute the project plan; • Whether the applicant has prior experience which demonstrates an ability to perform tasks of similar risk and complexity; • Whether the applicant has worked together with its teaming partners on prior projects or programs; • Whether the applicant has adequate access to equipment and facilities necessary to accomplish the effort and/or clearly explain how it intends to obtain access to the necessary equipment and facilities; and • Applicants may provide graphs, charts, or other data to supplement their Technology Description.

DOE makes an assessment of each Concept Paper based on the criteria in Section V.A.i. of the FOA. DOE will encourage a subset of applicants to submit Full Applications. Other applicants will be discouraged from submitting a Full Application. An applicant who receives a "discouraged" notification may still submit a Full Application. DOE will review all eligible Full Applications. However, by discouraging the submission of a Full Application, DOE intends to convey its lack of programmatic interest in the proposed project in an effort to save the applicant the time and expense of preparing an application that is unlikely to be selected for award negotiations.

DOE will include general comments provided from reviewers on an applicant's Concept Paper in the discourage notification posted on EERE Exchange at the close of that phase.

D. Content and Form of the Full Application

Applicants must submit a Full Application by the specified due date and time to be considered for funding under this FOA. Applicants must complete the following application forms found on the EERE Exchange website at https://eere-Exchange.energy.gov/, in accordance with the instructions.

Applicants will have approximately 30 days from receipt of the Concept Paper Encourage/Discourage notification on EERE Exchange to prepare and submit a Full Application. Regardless of the date the applicant receives the Encourage/Discourage notification, the submission deadline for the Full Application remains the date and time stated on the FOA cover page.

All Full Application documents must be marked with the Control Number issued to the applicant. Applicants will receive a control number upon clicking the "Create Concept Paper" button in EERE Exchange, and should include that control number in the file name of their Full Application submission (i.e., *Control number_Applicant Name_Full Application*).

i. Full Application Content Requirements

DOE will not review or consider ineligible Full Applications (see Section III. of the FOA).

Each Full Application shall be limited to a single concept or technology. Unrelated concepts and technologies shall not be consolidated in a single Full Application. Full Applications must conform to the following requirements:

Component	File Format	Page Limit	File Name
Technical Volume	PDF	25	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_TechnicalVolume
Resumes	PDF	2 pages each	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Resumes
Letters of Commitment	PDF	1 page each	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_LOCs
Statement of Project Objectives	MS Word	15	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_SOPO
SF-424	PDF	n/a	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_App424
Budget Justification Workbook	Microsoft Excel format. Applicants must use the template	n/a	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Budget_Justification

	available in EERE Exchange		
Summary/Abstract for Public Release	PDF	1	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Summary
Summary Slide	MS Powerpoint	1	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Slide
Subrecipient Budget Justification	Microsoft Excel format. Applicants must use the template available in EERE Exchange	n/a	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Subrecipient_Budget_Justification
DOE Work Proposal for FFRDC, if applicable (see DOE O 412.1A, Attachment 3)	PDF	n/a	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_WP
Authorization from cognizant Contracting Officer for FFRDC	PDF	n/a	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_FFRDCAuth
SF-LLL Disclosure of Lobbying Activities	PDF	n/a	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_SF-LLL
Foreign Entity and Foreign Work Waivers	PDF	n/a	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Waiver
Diversity Equity and Inclusion Plan	PDF	5	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_DEIP
Current and Pending Support	PDF	n/a	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_CPS
Performance Data Table	PDF	n/a	ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_PDT

Note: The maximum file size that can be uploaded to the EERE Exchange website is 10MB. Files in excess of 10MB cannot be uploaded, and hence cannot be submitted for review. If a file exceeds 10MB but is still within the maximum page limit specified in the FOA it must be broken into parts and denoted to that effect. For example:
TechnicalVolume_Part_1
TechnicalVolume_Part_2

EERE will not accept late submissions that resulted from technical difficulties due to uploading files that exceed 10MB.

EERE provides detailed guidance on the content and form of each component below.

ii. Technical Volume

The Technical Volume must be submitted in PDF format. The Technical Volume must conform to the following content and form requirements, including maximum page lengths. If applicants exceed the maximum page lengths indicated below, EERE will

review only the authorized number of pages and disregard any additional pages. This volume must address the Merit Review Criteria as discussed in Section V.A.ii. of the FOA. Save the Technical Volume in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_TechnicalVolume".

Applicants must provide sufficient citations and references to the primary research literature to justify the claims and approaches made in the Technical Volume. However, EERE and reviewers are under no obligation to review cited sources.

The Technical Volume to the Full Application may not be more than 25 pages, including the cover page, table of contents, and all charts, graphs, maps, photos, or other graphics, and must include all of the information in the table below. Citations may be included as an appendix that does not count against the page limit; reviewers are not obligated or expected to read cited material (citations cannot be used to circumvent page limits – all relevant information must appear in the Technical Volume). The applicant should consider the weighting of each of the evaluation criteria (see Section V.A.ii. of the FOA) when preparing the Technical Volume.

The Technical Volume should clearly describe and expand upon information provided in the Concept Paper. The Technical Volume must conform to the following content requirements:

SECTION/PAGE LIMIT	DESCRIPTION
Cover Page	The cover page should include the project title, the specific FOA Topic Area being addressed (if applicable), both the technical and business points of contact, names of all team member organizations, names of the senior/key personnel and their organizations, and any statements regarding confidentiality.
Project Overview (Approximately 10% of the Technical Volume)	The Project Overview should contain the following information: • Background: The applicant should discuss the background of their organization, including the history, successes, and current research and development status (i.e., the technical baseline) relevant to the technical topic being addressed in the Full Application. • Project Goal: The applicant should explicitly identify the targeted improvements to the baseline technology and the critical success factors in achieving that goal. • DOE Impact: The applicant should discuss the impact that DOE funding would have on the proposed project. Applicants should specifically explain how DOE funding, relative to prior, current, or anticipated funding from other public and private sources, is necessary to achieve the project objectives.
Technical Description, Innovation, and Impact (Approximately 30% of the Technical Volume)	The Technical Description should contain the following information: • Relevance and Outcomes: The applicant should provide a detailed description of the technology, including the scientific and other principles and objectives that will be pursued during the project. This section should describe the relevance of the proposed project to the goals and objectives of the FOA, including the potential to meet specific DOE technical targets or other relevant performance targets. The applicant should clearly specify the expected outcomes of the project. • Feasibility: The applicant should demonstrate the technical feasibility of the proposed technology and capability of achieving the anticipated performance targets, including a description of previous work done and prior results. • Innovation and Impacts: The applicant should describe the current state-of-the-art in the applicable field, the specific innovation of the proposed technology, the advantages of proposed technology over current and emerging technologies, and the overall impact on advancing the state-of-the-art/technical baseline if the project is successful.
Workplan and Market Transformation Plan (Approximately 40% of the Technical Volume)	The Workplan should include a summary of the Project Objectives, Technical Scope, Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), Milestones, Go/No-Go Decision Points, and Project Schedule. A more detailed SOPO is separately requested. The Workplan should contain the following information:

	• Project Objectives: The applicant should provide a clear and concise (high-level) statement of the goals and objectives of the project as well as the expected outcomes. • Technical Scope Summary: The applicant should provide a summary description of the overall work scope and approach to achieve the objective(s). The overall work scope is to be divided by performance periods that are separated by discrete, approximately annual decision points (see below for more information on Go/No-Go decision points). The applicant should describe the specific expected end result of each performance period. • WBS and Task Description Summary: The Workplan should describe the work to be accomplished and how the applicant will achieve the milestones, will accomplish the final project goal(s), and will produce all deliverables. The Workplan is to be structured with a hierarchy of performance period (approximately annual), task and subtasks, which is typical of a standard WBS for any project. The Workplan shall contain a concise description of the specific activities to be conducted over the life of the project. The description shall be a full explanation and disclosure of the project being proposed (i.e., a statement such as "we will then complete a proprietary process" is unacceptable). It is the applicant's responsibility to prepare an adequately detailed task plan to describe the proposed project and the plan for addressing the objectives of this FOA. The summary provided should be consistent with the SOPO. The separate SOPO document should contain a more detailed description of the WBS and tasks. • Milestone Summary: The applicant should provide a summary of appropriate milestones throughout the project to demonstrate success. A milestone may be either a progress measure (which can be activity based) or a SMART technical milestone. SMART milestones should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Timely, and must demonstrate a technical achievement rather than simply completing a task. Unless otherwise specified in the FOA, the minimum requirement is that each project must have at least one milestone per quarter for the duration of the project with at least one SMART technical milestone per year (depending on the project, more milestones may be necessary to comprehensively demonstrate progress). The applicant should also provide the means by which the milestone will be verified. The summary provided should be consistent with the complete Milestone Summary Table in the SOPO. • Go/No-Go Decision Points: The applicant should provide a summary of project-wide Go/No-Go decision points at appropriate points in the Workplan. A Go/No-Go decision point is a risk management tool and a project management best practice to ensure that, for the current phase or period of performance, technical success is definitively achieved and potential for success

	in future phases or periods of performance is evaluated, prior to actually beginning the execution of future phases. At a minimum, each project must have at least one project-wide Go/No-Go decision point for each budget period (12 to 18-month period) of the project. See Section VI.B.xiv. The applicant should also provide the specific technical criteria to be used to evaluate the project at the Go/No-Go decision point. The summary provided should be consistent with the SOPO. Go/No-Go decision points are considered "SMART" and can fulfill the requirement for an annual SMART milestone. • End of Project Goal: The applicant should provide a summary of the end of project goal(s). At a minimum, each project must have one SMART end of project goal. The summary provided should be consistent with the SOPO. • Project Schedule (Gantt Chart or similar): The applicant should provide a schedule for the entire project, including task and subtask durations, milestones, and Go/No-Go decision points. • Project Management: The applicant should discuss the team's proposed management plan, including the following: o The overall approach to and organization for managing the work o The roles of each project team member o Any critical handoffs/interdependencies among project team members o The technical and management aspects of the management plan, including systems and practices, such as financial and project management practices o The approach to project risk management o A description of how project changes will be handled o If applicable, the approach to Quality Assurance/Control o How communications will be maintained among project team members Market Transformation Plan: The applicant should provide a market transformation plan, including the following: • Identification of target market, competitors, and distribution channels for proposed technology and outcomes (such as biofuels or bioproducts) along with known or perceived barriers to market penetration, including a mitigation plan. • Identification of a product development plan, commercialization timeline, financing, product marketing, legal/regulatory considerations including intellectual property, infrastructure requirements, data dissemination, and product distribution.

Technical Qualifications and Resources (Approximately 20% of the Technical Volume)	The Technical Qualifications and Resources should contain the following information: • Describe the project team's unique qualifications and expertise, including those of key subrecipients, including demonstrated experience managing projects of similar size (budgetary amounts), scope (progression of technology from low TRL to higher TRL), and complexity (integrating multiple technologies and/or team members on a single effort). • Describe the project team's existing equipment and facilities that will facilitate the successful completion of the proposed project; include a justification of any new equipment or facilities requested as part of the project. • This section should also include relevant, previous work efforts, demonstrated innovations, and how these enable the applicant to achieve the project objectives. • Describe the time commitment of the key team members to support the project. • Describe the technical services to be provided by DOE/NNSA FFRDCs, if applicable. • For multi-organizational or multi-investigator projects, describe succinctly: o The roles and the work to be performed by each PI and senior/key personnel; o Business agreements between the applicant and each PI and senior/key personnel; o How the various efforts will be integrated and managed; o Process for making decisions on scientific/technical direction; o Publication arrangements; o Intellectual Property issues; and o Communication plans

iii. Resumes

A resume provides information that can be used by reviewers to evaluate the individual's skills, experience, and potential for leadership within the scientific community. Applicants are required to submit two-page resumes for the Principal Investigator and all Senior/Key Personnel that include the following:

1. Contact Information;
2. Education and training: Provide institution, major/area, degree, and year for undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral training;

3. Research and Professional Experience: Beginning with the current position, list professional/academic positions in chronological order with a brief description. List all current academic, professional, or institutional appointments, foreign or domestic, at the applicant institution or elsewhere, whether or not remuneration is received, and, whether full-time, part-time, or voluntary;
4. Awards and honors;
5. A list of up to 10 publications most closely related to the proposed project. For each publication, identify the names of all authors (in the same sequence in which they appear in the publication), the article title, book or journal title, volume number, page numbers, year of publication, and website address if available electronically. Patents, copyrights, and software systems developed may be provided in addition to or substituted for publications. An abbreviated style such as the Physical Review Letters (PRL) convention for citations (list only the first author) may be used for publications with more than 10 authors; and
6. Synergistic Activities: List up to five professional and scholarly activities related to the proposed effort.

Save the resumes in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Resumes".

In future FOAs, EERE may require a biographical sketch for the PI and senior/key personnel. In the meantime, in lieu of a resume, it is acceptable to use the biographical sketch format approved by the National Science Foundation (NSF). The biographical sketch format may be generated by the Science Experts Network Curriculum Vita (SciENcv), a cooperative venture maintained at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sciencv/, and is also available at https://nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/nsfapprovedformats/biosketch.pdf. The use of a format required by another agency is intended to reduce the administrative burden to researchers by promoting the use of common formats.

iv. Letters of Commitment

Submit letters of commitment from all subrecipient and third party cost share providers. If applicable, also include any letters of commitment from partners/end users (one-page maximum per letter). Save the letters of commitment in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_LOCs".

v. Statement of Project Objectives (SOPO)

Applicants are required to complete a SOPO. A SOPO template is available on EERE Exchange at https://eere-Exchange.energy.gov/. The SOPO, including the Milestone Table, must not exceed 15 pages when printed using standard 8.5 x 11 paper with 1"

margins (top, bottom, left, and right) with font not smaller than 12 point (except in figures or tables, which may be 10 point font). Save the SOPO in a single Microsoft Word file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_SOPO".

vi. SF-424: Application for Federal Assistance

Complete all required fields in accordance with the instructions on the form. The list of certifications and assurances in Field 21 can be found at http://energy.gov/management/office-management/operational-management/financial-assistance/financial-assistance-forms, under Certifications and Assurances. Note: The dates and dollar amounts on the SF-424 are for the complete project period and not just the first project year, first phase or other subset of the project period. Save the SF-424 in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_424".

vii. Budget Justification Workbook

Applicants are required to complete the Budget Justification Workbook. This form is available on EERE Exchange at https://eere-Exchange.energy.gov/. Prime recipients must complete each tab of the Budget Justification Workbook for the project as a whole, including all work to be performed by the prime recipient and its subrecipients and contractors. Applicants should include costs associated with required annual audits and incurred cost proposals in their proposed budget documents. The "Instructions and Summary" included with the Budget Justification Workbook will auto-populate as the applicant enters information into the Workbook. Applicants must carefully read the "Instructions and Summary" tab provided within the Budget Justification Workbook. Save the Budget Justification Workbook in a single Microsoft Excel file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Budget _Justification".

viii. Summary/Abstract for Public Release

Applicants are required to submit a one-page summary/abstract of their project. The project summary/abstract must contain a summary of the proposed activity suitable for dissemination to the public. It should be a self-contained document that identifies the name of the applicant, the project director/principal investigator(s), the project title, the objectives of the project, a description of the project, including methods to be employed, the potential impact of the project (e.g., benefits, outcomes), and major participants (for collaborative projects). This document must not include any proprietary or sensitive business information as DOE may make it available to the public after selections are made. The project summary must not exceed 1 page when printed using standard 8.5 x 11 paper with 1" margins (top, bottom, left, and right) with font not smaller than 12 point. Save the Summary for Public Release in a single

PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Summary".

ix. Summary Slide

Applicants are required to provide a single slide summarizing the proposed project. This slide is used during the evaluation process.

The Summary Slide template requires the following information:

- A technology summary;
- A description of the technology's impact;
- Proposed project goals;
- Any key graphics (illustrations, charts and/or tables);
- The project's key idea/takeaway;
- Project title, prime recipient, Principal Investigator, and senior/key personnel information; and
- Requested EERE funds and proposed applicant cost share.

Save the Summary Slide in a single Microsoft Powerpoint file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Slide".

x. Subrecipient Budget Justification (if applicable)

Applicants must provide a separate budget justification for each subrecipient that is expected to perform work estimated to be more than $250,000 or 25 percent of the total work effort (whichever is less). The budget justification must include the same justification information described in the "Budget Justification" section above. Save each subrecipient budget justification in a Microsoft Excel file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Subrecipient_Budget_Justification".

xi. Budget for DOE/NNSA FFRDC (if applicable)

If a DOE/NNSA FFRDC contractor is to perform a portion of the work, the applicant must provide a DOE WP in accordance with the requirements in DOE Order 412.1A, Work Authorization System, Attachment 3, available at: https://www.directives.doe.gov/directives-documents/400-series/0412.1-BOrder-a-chg1-AdmChg Save the WP in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_WP".

xii. Authorization for non-DOE/NNSA or DOE/NNSA FFRDCs (if applicable)

The federal agency sponsoring the FFRDC must authorize in writing the use of the FFRDC on the proposed project and this authorization must be submitted with the application. The use of a FFRDC must be consistent with the contractor's authority

under its award. Save the Authorization in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_FFRDCAuth".

xiii. SF-LLL: Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (required)

Prime recipients and subrecipients may not use any federal funds to influence or attempt to influence, directly or indirectly, congressional action on any legislative or appropriation matters.

Prime recipients and subrecipients are required to complete and submit SF-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities" (https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-individual-family.html) to ensure that non-federal funds have not been paid and will not be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence any of the following in connection with the application:

- An officer or employee of any federal agency;
- A Member of Congress;
- An officer or employee of Congress; or
- An employee of a Member of Congress.

Save the SF-LLL in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_SF-LLL".

xiv. Waiver Requests: Foreign Entity and Foreign Work (if applicable)

1. **Foreign Entity Participation:**
   As set forth in Section III.A.iii., all prime recipients receiving funding under this FOA must be incorporated (or otherwise formed) under the laws of a State or territory of the United States. To request a waiver of this requirement, the applicant must submit an explicit waiver request in the Full Application. Appendix C lists the necessary information that must be included in a request to waive this requirement.

2. **Performance of Work in the United States (Foreign Work Waiver)**
   As set forth in Section IV.I.iii., all work under EERE funding agreements must be performed in the United States. This requirement does not apply to the purchase of supplies and equipment, so a waiver is not required for foreign purchases of these items. However, the prime recipient should make every effort to purchase supplies and equipment within the United States. Appendix C lists the necessary information that must be included in a foreign work waiver request.

   Save the Waivers in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_Waiver".

xv. Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Plan

As part of the application, applicants are required to describe how diversity, equity, and inclusion objectives will be incorporated in the project. Specifically, applicants are required to submit a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Plan that describes the actions the applicant will take to foster a welcoming and inclusive environment, support people from groups underrepresented in STEM, advance equity, and encourage the inclusion of individuals from these groups in the project; and the extent the project activities will be located in or benefit underserved communities (also see Section I.A.iii.). The plan should include at least one SMART milestone per Budget Period supported by metrics to measure the success of the proposed actions, and will be incorporated into the award if selected. The Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Plan should contain the following information:

- Equity Impacts: the impacts of the proposed project on underserved communities, including social and environmental impacts;
- Benefits: The overall benefits of the proposed project, if funded, to underserved communities; and
- How diversity, equity, and inclusion objectives will be incorporated in the project.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of actions that can serve as examples of ways the proposed project could incorporate diversity, equity, and inclusion elements. These examples should not be considered either comprehensive or prescriptive. Applicants may include appropriate actions not covered by these examples.

a. Include persons from groups underrepresented in STEM as PI, co-PI, and/or other senior personnel;
b. Include persons from groups underrepresented in STEM as student researchers or post-doctoral researchers;
c. Include faculty or students from Minority Serving Institutions as PI/co-PI, senior personnel, and/or student researchers, as applicable;
d. Enhance or collaborate with existing diversity programs at your home organization and/or nearby organizations;
e. Collaborate with students, researchers, and staff in Minority Serving Institutions;
f. Disseminate results of research and development in Minority Serving Institutions or other appropriate institutions serving underserved communities;
g. Implement evidence-based, diversity-focused education programs (such as implicit bias training for staff) in your organization;
h. Identify Minority Business Enterprises, Minority Owned Businesses, Woman Owned Businesses and Veteran Owned Businesses to solicit as vendors and sub-contractors for bids on supplies, services and equipment.

The Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Plan must not exceed 5 pages. Save the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Plan in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_DEIP".

xvi. Current and Pending Support

Current and pending support is intended to allow the identification of potential duplication, overcommitment, potential conflicts of interest or commitment, and all other sources of support. As part of the application, the principal investigator and senior/key personnel at the applicant and subrecipient level must provide a list of all sponsored activities, awards, and appointments, whether paid or unpaid; provided as a gift with terms or conditions or provided as a gift without terms or conditions; full-time, part-time, or voluntary; faculty, visiting, adjunct, or honorary; cash or in-kind; foreign or domestic; governmental or private-sector; directly supporting the individual's research or indirectly supporting the individual by supporting students, research staff, space, equipment, or other research expenses. All foreign government-sponsored talent recruitment programs must be identified in current and pending support.

For every activity, list the following items:

- The sponsor of the activity or the source of funding;
- The award or other identifying number;
- The title of the award or activity. If the title of the award or activity is not descriptive, add a brief description of the research being performed that would identify any overlaps or synergies with the proposed research;
- The total cost or value of the award or activity, including direct and indirect costs and cost share. For pending proposals, provide the total amount of requested funding;
- The award period (start date – end date); and
- The person-months of effort per year being dedicated to the award or activity

If required to identify overlap, duplication of effort, or synergistic efforts, append a description of the other award or activity to the current and pending support.

Details of any obligations, contractual or otherwise, to any program, entity, or organization sponsored by a foreign government must be provided on request to either the applicant institution or DOE.

PIs and senior/key personnel must provide a separate disclosure statement listing the required information above regarding current and pending support. Each individual must sign and date their respective disclosure statement and include the following certification statement:

I, [Full Name and Title], certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the information contained in this Current and Pending Support Disclosure Statement is true, complete and accurate. I understand that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information, misrepresentations, half-truths, or omissions of any material fact, may subject me to criminal, civil or administrative penalties for fraud, false statements, false claims or otherwise. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and 287, and 31 U.S.C. 3729-3730 and 3801-3812). I further understand and agree that (1) the statements and representations made herein are material to DOE's funding decision, and (2) I have a responsibility to update the disclosures during the period of performance of the award should circumstances change which impact the responses provided above.

The information may be provided in the format approved by the National Science Foundation (NSF), which may be generated by the Science Experts Network Curriculum Vita (SciENcv), a cooperative venture maintained at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sciencv/, and is also available at https://www.nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/nsfapprovedformats/cps.pdf. The use of a format required by another agency is intended to reduce the administrative burden to researchers by promoting the use of common formats. If the NSF format is used, the individual must still include a signature, date, and a certification statement using the language included in the paragraph above.

Save the Current and Pending Support in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_CPS".

xvii. Performance Data Table

The information requested in the Performance Data Table is required with the application. See Appendix G.

Save the Performance Data Table in a single PDF file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_PDT".

E. Post Selection Information Requests

If selected for award, DOE reserves the right to request additional or clarifying information regarding the following (non-exhaustive list):

- Personnel proposed to work on the projectand collaborating organizations (See Section VI.B.xviii. Participants and Collaborating Organizations);
- Current and Pending Support (See Sections IV.E.xvii and VI.B.xix. Current and Pending Support);

- A Data Management Plan (if applicable) describing how all research data displayed in publications resulting from the proposed work will be digitally accessible at the time of publications, in accordance with Section VI.B.xxi.;
- Indirect cost information;
- Other budget information;
- Commitment Letters from Third Parties Contributing to Cost Share, if applicable;
- Name and phone number of the Designated Responsible Employee for complying with national policies prohibiting discrimination (See 10 CFR 1040.5); and
- Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted Software, if applicable; andEnvironmental Questionnaire.

F. Dun and Bradstreet Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number, Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) and System for Award Management (SAM)

Each applicant (unless the applicant is an individual or federal awarding agency that is excepted from those requirements under 2 CFR 25.110(b) or (c), or has an exception approved by the federal awarding agency under 2 CFR 25.110(d)) is required to: (1) Be registered in the SAM at https://www.sam.gov before submitting its application; (2) provide a valid DUNS number (until April 4, 2022) and UEI in its application; and (3) continue to maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which it has an active federal award or an application or plan under consideration by a federal awarding agency. Please note: A DUNS number will no longer be required after April 4, 2022. After that date, applicants will be required to provide ONLY a UEI. DOE may not make a federal award to an applicant until the applicant has complied with all applicable DUNS, UEI, and SAM requirements and, if an applicant has not fully complied with the requirements by the time DOE is ready to make a federal award, the DOE will determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive a federal award and use that determination as a basis for making a federal award to another applicant.

G. Submission Dates and Times

All required submissions must be submitted in EERE Exchange no later than 5 p.m. Eastern Time on the dates provided on the cover page of this FOA.

H. Intergovernmental Review

This FOA is not subject to Executive Order 12372 – Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs.

I. Funding Restrictions

i. Allowable Costs

All expenditures must be allowable, allocable, and reasonable in accordance with the applicable federal cost principles.

Refer to the following applicable federal cost principles for more information:

- Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 31 for For-Profit entities; and
- 2 CFR Part 200 Subpart E - Cost Principles for all other non-federal entities.

ii. Pre-Award Costs

Selectees must request prior written approval to charge pre-award costs. Pre-award costs are those incurred prior to the effective date of the federal award directly pursuant to the negotiation and in anticipation of the federal award where such costs are necessary for efficient and timely performance of the scope of work. Such costs are allowable only to the extent that they would have been allowable if incurred after the date of the federal award and **only** with the written approval of the federal awarding agency, through the Contracting Officer assigned to the award.

Pre-award costs cannot be incurred prior to the Selection Official signing the Selection Statement and Analysis.

Pre-award expenditures are made at the selectee's risk. EERE is not obligated to reimburse costs: (1) in the absence of appropriations; (2) if an award is not made; or (3) if an award is made for a lesser amount than the selectee anticipated.

1. **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Requirements Related to Pre-Award Costs**

   EERE's decision whether and how to distribute federal funds under this FOA is subject to NEPA. Applicants should carefully consider and should seek legal counsel or other expert advice before taking any action related to the proposed project that would have an adverse effect on the environment or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives prior to EERE completing the NEPA review process.

   EERE does not guarantee or assume any obligation to reimburse pre-award costs incurred prior to receiving written authorization from the Contracting Officer. If the applicant elects to undertake activities that DOE determines may have an adverse effect on the environment or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives prior to receiving such written authorization from the Contracting Officer, the applicant is doing so at risk of not receiving federal funding for their project and such costs may not be recognized as allowable cost share. Nothing contained in the pre-award cost reimbursement

regulations or any pre-award costs approval letter from the Contracting Officer override these NEPA requirements to obtain the written authorization from the Contracting Officer prior to taking any action that may have an adverse effect on the environment or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives. Likewise, if an application is selected for negotiation of award, and the prime recipient elects to undertake activities that are not authorized for federal funding by the Contracting Officer in advance of EERE completing a NEPA review, the prime recipient is doing so at risk of not receiving federal funding and such costs may not be recognized as allowable cost share.

iii. Performance of Work in the United States (Foreign Work Waiver)

1. **Requirement**

   All work performed under EERE awards must be performed in the United States. This requirement does not apply to the purchase of supplies and equipment; however, the prime recipient should make every effort to purchase supplies and equipment within the United States. The prime recipient must flow down this requirement to its subrecipients.

2. **Failure to Comply**

   If the prime recipient fails to comply with the Performance of Work in the United States requirement, EERE may deny reimbursement for the work conducted outside the United States and such costs may not be recognized as allowable recipient cost share. The prime recipient is responsible should any work under this award be performed outside the United States, absent a waiver, regardless of whether the work is performed by the prime recipient, subrecipients, contractors or other project partners.

3. **Waiver**

   There may be limited circumstances where it is in the interest of the project to perform a portion of the work outside the United States. To seek a foreign work waiver, the applicant must submit a written waiver request to EERE. Appendix C lists the necessary information that must be included in a request for a foreign work waiver.

   The applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of EERE that a waiver would further the purposes of the FOA and is in the economic interests of the United States. EERE may require additional information before considering a waiver request. Save the waiver request(s) in a single PDF file. The applicant does not have the right to appeal EERE's decision concerning a waiver request.

iv. Construction

Recipients are required to obtain written authorization from the Contracting Officer before incurring any major construction costs.

v. Foreign Travel

If international travel is proposed for your project, please note that your organization must comply with the International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act of 1974 (49 USC 40118), commonly referred to as the "Fly America Act," and implementing regulations at 41 CFR 301-10.131 through 301-10.143. The law and regulations require air transport of people or property to, from, between, or within a country other than the United States, the cost of which is supported under this award, to be performed by or under a cost-sharing arrangement with a U.S. flag carrier, if service is available. Foreign travel costs are allowable only with the written prior approval of the Contracting Officer assigned to the award.

vi. Equipment and Supplies

To the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available under this FOA should be American-made. This requirement does not apply to used or leased equipment.

Property disposition will be required at the end of a project if the current fair market value of property exceeds $5,000. For-profit entity disposition requirements are set forth at 2 CFR 910.360. Property disposition requirements for other non-federal entities are set forth in 2 CFR 200.310 – 200.316.

vii. Domestic Preference – Infrastructure Projects

As appropriate and to the extent consistent with law, Applicants shall ensure that, to the greatest extent practicable, iron and aluminum as well as steel, cement, and other manufactured products (items and construction materials composed in whole or in part of non-ferrous metals such as aluminum; plastics and polymer-based products such as polyvinyl chloride pipe; aggregates such as concrete; glass, including optical fiber; and lumber) used in the proposed project shall be produced in the United States. This requirement shall flow down to all sub-awards including all contracts, subcontracts and purchase orders for work performed under the proposed project.

viii. Lobbying

Recipients and subrecipients may not use any federal funds to influence or attempt to influence, directly or indirectly, congressional action on any legislative or appropriation matters.

Recipients and subrecipients are required to complete and submit SF-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities" (https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-individual-

family.html) to ensure that non-federal funds have not been paid and will not be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence any of the following in connection with the application:

- An officer or employee of any federal agency;
- A Member of Congress;
- An officer or employee of Congress; or
- An employee of a Member of Congress.

ix. Risk Assessment

Prior to making a federal award, the DOE is required by 31 U.S.C. 3321 and 41 U.S.C. 2313 to review information available through any Office of Management and Budget (OMB)-designated repositories of government-wide eligibility qualification or financial integrity information, such as SAM Exclusions and "Do Not Pay."

In addition, DOE evaluates the risk(s) posed by applicants before they receive federal awards. This evaluation may consider: results of the evaluation of the applicant's eligibility; the quality of the application; financial stability; quality of management systems and ability to meet the management standards prescribed in this part; history of performance; reports and findings from audits; and the applicant's ability to effectively implement statutory, regulatory, or other requirements imposed on non-federal entities.

In addition to this review, DOE must comply with the guidelines on government-wide suspension and debarment in 2 CFR 180, and must require non-federal entities to comply with these provisions. These provisions restrict federal awards, subawards and contracts with certain parties that are debarred, suspended or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in federal programs or activities.

x. Invoice Review and Approval

DOE employs a risk-based approach to determine the level of supporting documentation required for approving invoice payments. Recipients may be required to provide some or all of the following items with their requests for reimbursement:

- Summary of costs by cost categories;
- Timesheets or personnel hours report;
- Invoices/receipts for all travel, equipment, supplies, contractual, and other costs;
- UCC filing proof for equipment acquired with project funds by for-profit recipients and subrecipients;
- Explanation of cost share for invoicing period;
- Analogous information for some subrecipients; and
- Other items as required by DOE.

V. Application Review Information

A. Technical Review Criteria

i. Concept Papers

Concept Papers are evaluated based on consideration the following factors. All sub-criteria are of equal weight.

Concept Paper Criterion: Overall FOA Responsiveness and Viability of the Project (Weight: 100%)

This criterion involves consideration of the following factors:

- The applicant clearly describes the proposed technology, describes how the technology is unique and innovative, and how the technology will advance the current state-of-the-art;
- The applicant has identified risks and challenges, including possible mitigation strategies, and has shown the impact that DOE funding and the proposed project would have on the relevant field and application;
- The applicant has the qualifications, experience, capabilities and other resources necessary to complete the proposed project; and
- The proposed work, if successfully accomplished, would clearly meet the objectives as stated in the FOA.

ii. Full Applications

Applications will be evaluated against the merit review criteria shown below. All sub-criteria are of equal weight.

Criterion 1: Technical Merit, Innovation, and Impact (50%)

This criterion involves consideration of the following factors:

Technical Merit and Innovation

- Extent to which the proposed technology or process is innovative;
- Degree to which the current state of the technology and the proposed advancement are clearly described and based on sound scientific and engineering principles;
- Extent to which the application specifically and convincingly demonstrates how the applicant will move the state-of-the-art to the proposed advancement and why it is needed now relative to prior work;
- Sufficiency of technical detail in the application to assess whether the proposed work is scientifically meritorious and revolutionary, including relevant data, calculations and discussion of prior work in the literature with analyses that support the viability of the proposed work;

- Extent to which the application provides evidence that the proposed technology has achieved the minimum required starting TRL;
- Degree to which the application conveys an understanding of the requirements to interface/integrate the proposed technology with the carbon source (power or industrial plants or carbon capture systems;
- Thoroughness and completeness of the Performance Data Table; and
- Thoroughness of the project description, including process diagrams and plans necessary for the design, installation/modification, permitting, and operation of equipment required for the respective scale of testing.

Impact of Technology Advancement

- How the project supports the Topic Area objectives and target specifications and metrics; and
- The potential impact of the project on advancing the state-of-the-art.

Criterion 2: Project Research and Market Transformation Plan (25%)

This criterion involves consideration of the following factors:

Research Approach, Workplan, and SOPO

- Degree to which the approach and critical path have been clearly described and thoughtfully considered;
- Degree of the adequacy and feasibility of the applicant's approach to achieving the objectives of the Topic Area; and
- Degree to which the task descriptions are clear, detailed, timely, and reasonable, resulting in a high likelihood that the proposed Workplan and SOPO will succeed as evidenced by a schedule that shows following a logical progression of work meeting the project goals.

Identification of Technical Risks

- Discussion and demonstrated understanding of the key technical risk areas involved in the proposed work and the quality of the mitigation strategies to address them.

Baseline, Metrics, and Deliverables

- The level of clarity in the definition of the baseline, metrics, and milestones; and
- Relative to a clearly defined experimental baseline, the strength of the quantifiable metrics, milestones, and a mid-point deliverables defined in the application, such that meaningful interim progress will be made.

Market Transformation Plan

- Identification of target market, competitors, and distribution channels for proposed technology along with known or perceived barriers to market penetration, including mitigation plan; and
- Comprehensiveness of market transformation plan including but not limited to product development and/or service plan, commercialization

timeline, financing, product marketing, legal/regulatory considerations including intellectual property, infrastructure requirements, and product distribution.

Criterion 3: Team and Resources (15%)

This criterion involves consideration of the following factors:

- The capability of the Principal Investigator(s) and the proposed team to address all aspects of the proposed work with a high probability of success. The qualifications (credentials and capabilities), relevant expertise, and time commitment of key personnel and the individuals on the team and partnering organizations;
- Demonstrated experience of the applicant and partnering organizations in the technology areas addressed in the application and managing projects of similar size (budgetary amounts), scope (progression of technology from low TRL to high TRL), and complexity (integrating multiple technologies and/or team members on a single effort);
- The sufficiency of the facilities to support the work;
- The degree to which the proposed consortia/team demonstrates the ability to facilitate and expedite further development and commercial deployment of the proposed technologies;
- The level of participation by project participants as evidenced by letter(s) of commitment and how well they are integrated into the Workplan; and
- The reasonableness of the budget and spend plan for the proposed project and objectives.

Criterion 4: Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (10%)

This criterion involves consideration of the following factors:

- The quality and manner in which the measures incorporate diversity, equity and inclusion goals in the project; and
- Extent to which the project benefits underserved communities.

B. Standards for Application Evaluation

Applications that are determined to be eligible will be evaluated in accordance with this FOA, by the standards set forth in EERE's Notice of Objective Merit Review Procedure (76 Fed. Reg. 17846, March 31, 2011) and the guidance provided in the "DOE Merit Review Guide for Financial Assistance," effective September 2020, which is available at: https://energy.gov/management/downloads/merit-review-guide-financial-assistance-and-unsolicited-proposals-current.

C. Other Selection Factors

i. Program Policy Factors

In addition to the above criteria, the Selection Official may consider the following program policy factors in determining which Full Applications to select for award negotiations:

- The degree to which the proposed project exhibits technological diversity when compared to the existing DOE project portfolio and other projects selected from the subject FOA;
- The degree to which the proposed project, including proposed cost share, optimizes the use of available DOE funding to achieve programmatic objectives;
- The level of industry involvement and demonstrated ability to accelerate commercialization and overcome key market barriers;
- The degree to which the proposed project is likely to lead to increased employment and manufacturing in the United States;
- The degree to which the proposed project will accelerate transformational technological advances in areas that industry by itself is not likely to undertake because of technical and financial uncertainty;
- The degree to which the proposed project, or group of projects, represent a desired geographic distribution (considering past awards and current applications);
- The degree to which a project presents lesser schedule risk, lesser budget risk, lesser technical risk, and/or lesser environmental risks; and
- The degree to which the proposed project incorporates diversity, equity, and inclusion elements, including but not limited to team members from Minority Serving Institutions (e.g. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)/Other Minority Institutions), Minority Business Enterprises, Minority Owned Businesses, Woman Owned Businesses, Veteran Owned Businesses, or members within underserved communities.

Diversity (other than technological)

- The degree to which the proposed project collectively represents diverse types and sizes of applicant organizations.

Optimize Funding

- The degree to which the proposed project avoids duplication/overlap with other publicly or privately funded work.

Complementary Efforts

- The degree to which the proposed project supports complementary efforts or projects, which, when taken together, will best achieve the research goals and objectives.

Market Impact

- The degree to which the proposed project enables new and expanding market segments.

EE/Deployment

- The degree to which the project's solution or strategy will maximize deployment or replication.

Tech Transfer

- The degree to which the project promotes increased coordination with nongovernmental entities for demonstration of technologies and research applications to facilitate technology transfer.

D. Evaluation and Selection Process

i. Overview

The evaluation process consists of multiple phases; each includes an initial eligibility review and a thorough technical review. Rigorous technical reviews of eligible submissions are conducted by reviewers that are experts in the subject matter of the FOA. Ultimately, the Selection Official considers the recommendations of the reviewers, along with other considerations such as program policy factors, in determining which applications to select.

ii. Pre-Selection Interviews

As part of the evaluation and selection process, EERE may invite one or more applicants to participate in Pre-Selection Interviews. Pre-Selection Interviews are distinct from and more formal than pre-selection clarifications (See Section V.D.iii. of the FOA). The invited applicant(s) will meet with EERE representatives to provide clarification on the contents of the Full Applications and to provide EERE an opportunity to ask questions regarding the proposed project. The information provided by applicants to EERE through Pre-Selection Interviews contributes to EERE's selection decisions.

EERE will arrange to meet with the invited applicants in person at EERE's offices or a mutually agreed upon location. EERE may also arrange site visits at certain applicants' facilities. In the alternative, EERE may invite certain applicants to participate in a one-on-one conference with EERE via webinar, videoconference, or conference call.

EERE will not reimburse applicants for travel and other expenses relating to the Pre-Selection Interviews, nor will these costs be eligible for reimbursement as pre-award costs.

EERE may obtain additional information through Pre-Selection Interviews that will be used to make a final selection determination. EERE may select applications for funding and make awards without Pre-Selection Interviews. Participation in Pre-Selection Interviews with EERE does not signify that applicants have been selected for award negotiations.

iii. Pre-Selection Clarification

EERE may determine that pre-selection clarifications are necessary from one or more applicants. Pre-selection clarifications are distinct from and less formal than pre-selection interviews. These pre-selection clarifications will solely be for the purposes of clarifying the application, and will be limited to information already provided in the application documentation. The pre-selection clarifications may occur before, during or after the merit review evaluation process. Information provided by an applicant that is not necessary to address the pre-selection clarification question will not be reviewed or considered. Typically, a pre-selection clarification will be carried out through either written responses to EERE's written clarification questions or video or conference calls with EERE representatives.

The information provided by applicants to EERE through pre-selection clarifications is incorporated in their applications and contributes to the merit review evaluation and EERE's selection decisions. If EERE contacts an applicant for pre-selection clarification purposes, it does not signify that the applicant has been selected for negotiation of award or that the applicant is among the top ranked applications.

EERE will not reimburse applicants for expenses relating to the pre-selection clarifications, nor will these costs be eligible for reimbursement as pre-award costs.

iv. Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters

DOE, prior to making a federal award with a total amount of federal share greater than the simplified acquisition threshold, is required to review and consider any information about the applicant that is in the designated integrity and performance system accessible through SAM (currently FAPIIS) (see 41 U.S.C. 2313).

The applicant, at its option, may review information in the designated integrity and performance systems accessible through SAM and comment on any information about itself that a federal awarding agency previously entered and is currently in the designated integrity and performance system accessible through SAM.

DOE will consider any written comments by the applicant, in addition to the other information in the designated integrity and performance system, in making a judgment about the applicant's integrity, business ethics, and record of performance under federal awards when completing the review of risk posed by applicants as described in 2 CFR 200.206.

v. Selection

The Selection Official may consider the technical merit, the Federal Consensus Board's recommendations, program policy factors, and the amount of funds available in arriving at selections for this FOA.

E. Anticipated Notice of Selection and Award Negotiation Dates

EERE anticipates notifying applicants selected for negotiation of award and negotiating awards by the dates provided on the cover page of this FOA.

VI. Award Administration Information

A. Award Notices

i. Ineligible Submissions

Ineligible Concept Papers and Full Applications will not be further reviewed or considered for award. The Contracting Officer will send a notification letter by email to the technical and administrative points of contact designated by the applicant in EERE Exchange. The notification letter will state the basis upon which the Concept Paper or the Full Application is ineligible and not considered for further review.

ii. Concept Paper Notifications

DOE will notify applicants of its determination to encourage or discourage the submission of a Full Application. DOE will post these notifications to EERE Exchange.

Applicants may submit a Full Application even if they receive a notification discouraging them from doing so. By discouraging the submission of a Full Application, DOE intends to convey its lack of programmatic interest in the proposed project. Such assessments do not necessarily reflect judgments on the merits of the proposed project. The purpose of the Concept Paper phase is to save applicants the considerable time and expense of preparing a Full Application that is unlikely to be selected for award negotiations.

A notification encouraging the submission of a Full Application does not authorize the applicant to commence performance of the project. Please refer to Section IV.I.ii. of the FOA for guidance on pre-award costs.

iii. Full Application Notifications

DOEwill notify applicants of its determination via a notification letter by email to the technical and administrative points of contact designated by the applicant in EERE Exchange. The notification letter will inform the applicant whether or not its Full Application was selected for award negotiations. Alternatively, EERE may notify one or more applicants that a final selection determination on particular Full Applications will be made at a later date, subject to the availability of funds or other factors.

iv. Successful Applicants

Receipt of a notification letter selecting a Full Application for award negotiations does not authorize the applicant to commence performance of the project. If an application is selected for award negotiations, it is not a commitment by DOE to issue an award. Applicants do not receive an award until award negotiations are complete and the Contracting Officer executes the funding agreement, accessible by the prime recipient in FedConnect.

The award negotiation process will take approximately 60 days. Applicants must designate a primary and a backup point-of-contact in EERE Exchange with whom DOE will communicate to conduct award negotiations. The applicant must be responsive during award negotiations (i.e., provide requested documentation) and meet the negotiation deadlines. If the applicant fails to do so or if award negotiations are otherwise unsuccessful, DOE will cancel the award negotiations and rescind the Selection. DOE reserves the right to terminate award negotiations at any time for any reason.

Please refer to Section IV.I.ii. of the FOA for guidance on pre-award costs.

v. Alternate Selection Determinations

In some instances, an applicant may receive a notification that its application was not selected for award and DOE designated the application to be an alternate. As an alternate, DOE may consider the Full Application for federal funding in the future. A notification letter stating the Full Application is designated as an alternate does not authorize the applicant to commence performance of the project. DOE may ultimately determine to select or not select the Full Application for award negotiations.

vi. Unsuccessful Applicants

DOE shall promptly notify in writing each applicant whose application has not been selected for award or whose application cannot be funded because of the unavailability of appropriated funds.

B. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

i. Registration Requirements

There are several one-time actions before submitting an application in response to this FOA, and it is vital that applicants address these items as soon as possible. Some may take several weeks, and failure to complete them could interfere with an applicant's ability to apply to this FOA, or to meet the negotiation deadlines and receive an award if the application is selected. These requirements are as follows:

1. EERE Exchange

Register and create an account on EERE Exchange at https://eere-Exchange.energy.gov. This account will then allow the user to register for any open EERE FOAs that are currently in EERE Exchange. It is recommended that each organization or business unit, whether acting as a team or a single entity, use only one account as the contact point for each submission. Applicants should also designate backup points of contact so they may be easily contacted if deemed necessary. **This step is required to apply to this FOA.** The EERE Exchange registration does not have a delay; however, **the remaining registration requirements below could take several weeks to process and are necessary for a potential applicant to receive an award under this FOA.**

2. System for Award Management

Register with the SAM at https://www.sam.gov. Designating an Electronic Business Point of Contact (EBiz POC) and obtaining a special password called a Marketing Partner ID Number (MPIN) are important steps in SAM registration. Please update your SAM registration annually.

3. FedConnect

Register in FedConnect at https://www.fedconnect.net. To create an organization account, your organization's SAM MPIN is required. For more information about the SAM MPIN or other registration requirements, review the FedConnect Ready, Set, Go! Guide at https://www.fedconnect.net/FedConnect/Marketing/Documents/FedConnect_Ready_Set_Go.pdf.

4. Grants.gov

Register in Grants.gov (http://www.grants.gov) to receive automatic updates when Amendments to this FOA are posted. However, please note that Letters of Intent, Concept Papers, and Full Applications will not be accepted through Grants.gov.

5. Electronic Authorization of Applications and Award Documents

Submission of an application and supplemental information under this FOA through electronic systems used by the DOE, including EERE Exchange and FedConnect.net, constitutes the authorized representative's approval and electronic signature.

ii. Award Administrative Requirements

The administrative requirements for DOE grants and cooperative agreements are contained in 2 CFR Part 200 as amended by 2 CFR Part 910.

iii. Foreign National Access

All applicants selected for an award under this FOA may be required to provide information to DOE in order to satisfy requirements for foreign nationals' access to DOE sites, information, technologies, equipment, programs or personnel. A foreign national is defined as any person who is not a U.S. citizen by birth or naturalization. If a selected applicant (including any of its subrecipients, contractors or vendors) anticipates involving foreign nationals in the performance of its award, the selected applicant may be required to provide DOE with specific information about each foreign national to ensure compliance with the requirements for access approval. National laboratory personnel already cleared for site access may be excluded.

iv. Subaward and Executive Reporting

Additional administrative requirements necessary for DOE grants and cooperative agreements to comply with the Federal Funding and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) are contained in 2 CFR Part 170. Prime recipients must register with the new FFATA Subaward Reporting System database and report the required data on their first tier subrecipients. Prime recipients must report the executive compensation for their own executives as part of their registration profile in SAM.

v. National Policy Requirements

The National Policy Assurances that are incorporated as a term and condition of award are located at: http://www.nsf.gov/awards/managing/rtc.jsp.

vi. Environmental Review in Accordance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

DOE's decision whether and how to distribute federal funds under this FOA is subject to NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*). NEPA requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the potential environmental impacts of their proposed actions. For additional background on NEPA, please see DOE's NEPA website, at https://www.energy.gov/nepa.

While NEPA compliance is a federal agency responsibility and the ultimate decisions remain with the federal agency, all recipients selected for an award will be required to

assist in the timely and effective completion of the NEPA process in the manner most pertinent to their proposed project. If DOE determines certain records must be prepared to complete the NEPA review process (e.g., biological evaluations or environmental assessments), the recipient may be required to prepare the records and the costs to prepare the necessary records may be included as part of the project costs.

vii. Applicant Representations and Certifications

1. Lobbying Restrictions

By accepting funds under this award, the prime recipient agrees that none of the funds obligated on the award shall be expended, directly or indirectly, to influence Congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. § 1913. This restriction is in addition to those prescribed elsewhere in statute and regulation.

2. Corporate Felony Conviction and Federal Tax Liability Representations

In submitting an application in response to this FOA, the applicant represents that:

a. It is **not** a corporation that has been convicted of a felony criminal violation under any federal law within the preceding 24 months; and

b. It is **not** a corporation that has any unpaid federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

For purposes of these representations the following definitions apply:

A Corporation includes any entity that has filed articles of incorporation in any of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or the various territories of the United States [but not foreign corporations]. It includes both for-profit and non-profit organizations.

3. Nondisclosure and Confidentiality Agreements Representations

In submitting an application in response to this FOA the applicant represents that:

a. It **does not and will not** require its employees or contractors to sign internal nondisclosure or confidentiality agreements or statements

prohibiting or otherwise restricting its employees or contactors from lawfully reporting waste, fraud, or abuse to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.

b. It **does not and will not** use any federal funds to implement or enforce any nondisclosure and/or confidentiality policy, form, or agreement it uses unless it contains the following provisions:

(1) *''These provisions are consistent with and do not supersede, conflict with, or otherwise alter the employee obligations, rights, or liabilities created by existing statute or Executive order relating to (1) classified information, (2) communications to Congress, (3) the reporting to an Inspector General of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, or mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or (4) any other whistleblower protection. The definitions, requirements, obligations, rights, sanctions, and liabilities created by controlling Executive orders and statutory provisions are incorporated into this agreement and are controlling.''*

(2) The limitation above shall not contravene requirements applicable to Standard Form 312 Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement (https://fas.org/sgp/othergov/sf312.pdf), Form 4414 Sensitive Compartmented Information Disclosure Agreement (https://fas.org/sgp/othergov/intel/sf4414.pdf), or any other form issued by a federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision listed in paragraph (a), a nondisclosure or confidentiality policy form or agreement that is to be executed by a person connected with the conduct of an intelligence or intelligence-related activity, other than an employee or officer of the United States government, may contain provisions appropriate to the particular activity for which such document is to be used. Such form or agreement shall, at a minimum, require that the person will not disclose any classified information received in the course of such activity unless specifically authorized to do so by the United States government. Such nondisclosure or confidentiality forms shall also make it clear that they do not bar disclosures to Congress, or to an authorized official of an executive agency or the Department of Justice, that are essential to reporting a substantial violation of law.

viii. Statement of Federal Stewardship

DOE will exercise normal federal stewardship in overseeing the project activities performed under DOE awards. Stewardship Activities include, but are not limited to, conducting site visits; reviewing performance and financial reports; providing assistance and/or temporary intervention in unusual circumstances to correct deficiencies that develop during the project; assuring compliance with terms and conditions; and reviewing technical performance after project completion to ensure that the project objectives have been accomplished.

ix. Statement of Substantial Involvement

DOE has substantial involvement in work performed under awards made as a result of this FOA. DOE does not limit its involvement to the administrative requirements of the award. Instead, DOE has substantial involvement in the direction and redirection of the technical aspects of the project as a whole. Substantial involvement includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. DOE shares responsibility with the recipient for the management, control, direction, and performance of the project.

2. DOE may intervene in the conduct or performance of work under this award for programmatic reasons. Intervention includes the interruption or modification of the conduct or performance of project activities.

3. DOE may redirect or discontinue funding the project based on the outcome of DOE's evaluation of the project at the Go/No-Go decision point(s).

4. DOE participates in major project decision-making processes.

x. Subject Invention Utilization Reporting

In order to ensure that prime recipients and subrecipients holding title to subject inventions are taking the appropriate steps to commercialize subject inventions, DOE may require that each prime recipient holding title to a subject invention submit annual reports for ten (10) years from the date the subject invention was disclosed to DOE on the utilization of the subject invention and efforts made by prime recipient or their licensees or assignees to stimulate such utilization. The reports must include information regarding the status of development, date of first commercial sale or use, gross royalties received by the prime recipient, and such other data and information as DOE may specify.

xi. Intellectual Property Provisions

The standard DOE financial assistance intellectual property provisions applicable to the various types of recipients are located at http://energy.gov/gc/standard-intellectual-property-ip-provisions-financial-assistance-awards.

xii. Reporting

Reporting requirements are identified on the Federal Assistance Reporting Checklist, attached to the award agreement. This helpful EERE checklist can be accessed at https://www.energy.gov/eere/funding/eere-funding-application-and-management-forms. See Attachment 2 Federal Assistance Reporting Checklist, after clicking on "Model Cooperative Agreement" under the Award Package section.

BETO Reporting Requirements

In addition to the deliverables required in the Federal Assistance Reporting Checklist, the following deliverables are required for awards made under **Topic Area 1 Special Deliverables**:

- Updates to the submitted Performance Data Table (see Appendix G).
- Attendance at the Bioenergy Technologies Office Biennial Peer Review so that external subject matter experts can review ongoing project accomplishments and provide feedback to ensure optimal use of BETO funds.
- The Recipient shall present a poster at the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) annual Carbon, Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) conference.

CUP Reporting Requirements

In addition to the deliverables required in the Federal Assistance Reporting Checklist, the following deliverables are required for awards made under **Topic Area 2 Special Deliverables:**

- The recipient shall prepare a detailed annual briefing for presentation to the NETL Project Manager at their facility located in Pittsburgh, PA, Morgantown, WV, Albany, OR, or via remote meeting.
- The recipient shall make a presentation to the NETL Project Manager at a project kick-off meeting held within ninety (90) days of the project start date.
- At a minimum, the recipient shall provide one annual public briefing at an NETL sponsored meeting to explain the plans, progress, and results of the technical effort.
- A final project briefing shall be provided at the close of the project.
- The recipient shall present a poster at the Bioenergy Technologies Office Biennial Peer Review.
- The recipient shall provide the information set forth in the performance data table (see Appendix G).
- The recipient shall include a completed environmental justice questionnaire provided by National Energy Technology Lab with the final report.

xiii. Go/No-Go Review

Each project selected under this FOA will be subject to a periodic project evaluation referred to as a Go/No-Go Review. At the Go/No-Go decision points, DOE will evaluate project performance, project schedule adherence, meeting milestone objectives, compliance with reporting requirements, and overall contribution to the DOE program goals and objectives. Federal funding beyond the Go/No-Go decision point (continuation funding) is contingent upon (1) availability of federal funds appropriated by Congress for the purpose of this program; (2) the availability of future-year budget authority; (3) recipient's technical progress compared to the Milestone Summary Table stated in Attachment 1 of the award; (4) recipient's submittal of required reports; (5) recipient's compliance with the terms and conditions of the award; (6) DOE's Go/No-Go decision; (7) the recipient's submission of a continuation application; and (8) written approval of the continuation application by the Contracting Officer.

As a result of the Go/No-Go Review, DOE may, at its discretion, authorize the following actions: (1) continue to fund the project, contingent upon the availability of funds appropriated by Congress for the purpose of this program and the availability of future-year budget authority; (2) recommend redirection of work under the project; (3) place a hold on federal funding for the project, pending further supporting data or funding; or (4) discontinue funding the project because of insufficient progress, change in strategic direction, or lack of funding.

The Go/No-Go decision is distinct from a non-compliance determination. In the event a recipient fails to comply with the requirements of an award, EERE may take appropriate action, including but not limited to, redirecting, suspending or terminating the award.

xiv. Conference Spending

The recipient shall not expend any funds on a conference not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or cooperative agreement was awarded that would defray the cost to the United States government of a conference held by any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office for which the cost to the United States government would otherwise exceed $20,000, thereby circumventing the required notification by the head of any such Executive Branch department, agency, board, commission, or office to the Inspector General (or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General), of the date, location, and number of employees attending such conference.

xv. Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Financing Statements

Per 2 CFR 910.360 (Real Property and Equipment) when a piece of equipment is purchased by a for-profit recipient or subrecipient with federal funds, and when the federal share of the financial assistance agreement is more than $1,000,000, the recipient or subrecipient must:

Properly record, and consent to the Department's ability to properly record if the recipient fails to do so, UCC financing statement(s) for all equipment in excess of $5,000 purchased with project funds. These financing statement(s) must be approved in writing by the Contracting Officer prior to the recording, and they shall provide notice that the recipient's title to all equipment (not real property) purchased with federal funds under the financial assistance agreement is conditional pursuant to the terms of this section, and that the government retains an undivided reversionary interest in the equipment. The UCC financing statement(s) must be filed before the Contracting Officer may reimburse the recipient for the federal share of the equipment unless otherwise provided for in the relevant financial assistance agreement. The recipient shall further make any amendments to the financing statements or additional recordings, including appropriate continuation statements, as necessary or as the Contracting Officer may direct.

xvi. Implementation of Executive Order 13798, Promoting Free Speech and Religious Liberty

States, local governments, or other public entities may not condition sub-awards in a manner that would discriminate, or disadvantage sub-recipients based on their religious character.

xvii. Participants and Collaborating Organizations

If selected for award negotiations, the selected applicant must submit a list of personnel who are proposed to work on the project, both at the recipient and subrecipient level and a list of collaborating organizations within 30 days after the applicant is notified of the selection. Recipients will have an ongoing responsibility to notify DOE of changes to the personnel and collaborating organizations, and submit updated information during the life of the award.

xviii. Current and Pending Support

If selected for award negotiations, within 30 days of the selection notice, the selectee must submit 1) current and pending support disclosures and resumes for any new PIs or senior/key personnel and 2) updated disclosures if there have been any changes to the current and pending support submitted with the application. Throughout the life of the award, the Recipient has an ongoing responsibility to submit 1) current and pending support disclosure statements and resumes for any new PI and senior/key

personnel and 2) updated disclosures if there are changes to the current and pending support previously submitted to DOE. Also See. Section IV.E.xvii.

xix. U.S. Manufacturing Commitments

A primary objective of DOE's multi-billion dollar research, development and demonstration investments is to cultivate new research and development ecosystems, manufacturing capabilities, and supply chains for and by U.S. industry and labor. Therefore, in exchange for receiving taxpayer dollars to support an applicant's project, the applicant must agree to the following U.S. Competitiveness Provision as part of an award under this FOA.

U.S. Competitiveness

The Recipient agrees that any products embodying any subject invention or produced through the use of any subject invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States unless the Recipient can show to the satisfaction of DOE that it is not commercially feasible. In the event DOE agrees to foreign manufacture, there will be a requirement that the Government's support of the technology be recognized in some appropriate manner, e.g., alternative binding commitments to provide an overall net benefit to the U.S. economy. The Recipient agrees that it will not license, assign or otherwise transfer any subject invention to any entity, at any tier, unless that entity agrees to these same requirements. Should the Recipient or other such entity receiving rights in the invention(s): (1) undergo a change in ownership amounting to a controlling interest, or (2) sell, assign, or otherwise transfer title or exclusive rights in the invention(s), then the assignment, license, or other transfer of rights in the subject invention(s) is/are suspended until approved in writing by DOE. The Recipient and any successor assignee will convey to DOE, upon written request from DOE, title to any subject invention, upon a breach of this paragraph. The Recipient will include this paragraph in all subawards/contracts, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental or research work.

A subject invention is any invention conceived or first actually reduced in performance of work under an award. An invention is any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable.

As noted in the U.S. Competitiveness Provision, at any time in which an entity cannot meet the requirements of the U.S. Competitiveness Provision, the entity may request a modification or waiver of the U.S. Competitiveness Provision. For example, the entity may propose modifying the language of the U.S. Competitiveness Provision in order to change the scope of the requirements or to provide more specifics on the application of the requirements for a particular technology. As another example, the

entity may request that the U.S. Competitiveness Provision be waived in lieu of a net benefits statement or U.S. manufacturing plan. The statement or plan would contain specific and enforceable commitments that would be beneficial to the U.S. economy and competitiveness. Commitments could include manufacturing specific products in the U.S., making a specific investment in a new or existing U.S. manufacturing facility, keeping certain activities based in the U.S. or supporting a certain number of jobs in the U.S. related to the technology. If DOE, in its sole discretion, determines that the proposed modification or waiver promotes commercialization and provides substantial U.S. economic benefits, DOE may grant the request and, if granted, modify the award terms and conditions for the requesting entity accordingly.

The U.S. Competitiveness Provision is implemented by DOE pursuant to a Determination of Exceptional Circumstances (DEC) under the Bayh-Dole Act and DOE Patent Waivers. See Section VIII.J. Title to Subject Inventions of this FOA for more information on the DEC and DOE Patent Waivers.

xx. Data Management Plan (DMP)

Each applicant whose Full Application is selected for award negotiations will be required to submit a DMP during the award negotiations phase. A DMP explains how, when appropriate, data generated in the course of the work performed under an EERE award will be shared and preserved in order to validate the results of the proposed work or how the results could be validated if the data is not shared or preserved. The DMP must provide a plan for making all research data displayed in publications resulting from the proposed work digitally accessible at the time of publications.

An applicant may select one of the template Data Management Plans (DMP) listed below. Alternatively, instead of selecting one of the template DMPs below, an applicant may submit another DMP provided that the DMP, at a minimum, (1) describes how data sharing and preservation will enable validation of the results from the proposed work, how the results could be validated if data are not shared or preserved and (2) has a plan for making all research data displayed in publications resulting from the proposed work digitally accessible at the time of publications.

Option 1 (when protected data is allowed): For the deliverables under the award, the recipient does not plan on making the underlying research data supporting the findings in the deliverables publicly-available for up to five (5) years after the data were first produced because such data will be considered protected under the award. The results from the DOE deliverables can be validated by DOE who will have access, upon request, to the research data. Other than providing deliverables as specified in the award, the recipient does not intend to publish the results from the project. However, in an instance where a publication includes results of the project, the underlying research data will be made available according to the policies of the publishing media. Where no such policy exists, the recipient must indicate on the

publication a means for requesting and digitally obtaining the underlying research data. This includes the research data necessary to validate any results, conclusions, charts, figures, images in the publications.

Option 2: For any publication that includes results of the project, the underlying research data will be made available according to the policies of the publishing media. Where no such policy exists, the recipient must indicate on the publication a means for requesting and digitally obtaining the underlying research data. This includes the research data necessary to validate any results, conclusions, charts, figures, images in the publications.

Save the DMP in a single Microsoft Word file using the following convention for the title "ControlNumber_LeadOrganization_Topic_DMP".

xxi. Interim Conflict of Interest Policy for Financial Assistance

The DOE interim Conflict of Interest Policy for Financial Assistance (COI Policy) can be found at: PF 2022-17 Department of Energy Interim Conflict of Interest Policy Requirements for Financial Assistance | Department of Energy. This policy is applicable to all non-Federal entities applying for, or that receive, DOE funding by means of a financial assistance award (e.g., a grant, cooperative agreement, or technology investment agreement) and, through the implementation of this policy by the entity, to each Investigator who is planning to participate in, or is participating in, the project funded wholly or in part under the DOE financial assistance award. DOE's interim COI Policy establishes standards that provide a reasonable expectation that the design, conduct, and reporting of projects funded wholly or in part under DOE financial assistance awards will be free from bias resulting from financial conflicts of interest or organizational conflicts of interest. The applicant is subject to the requirements of the interim COI Policy and within each application for financial assistance, the applicant must certify that it is, or will be by the time of receiving any financial assistance award, compliant with all requirements in the interim COI Policy. The applicant must flow down the requirements of the interim COI Policy to any subrecipient non-Federal entities.

VII. Questions/Agency Contacts

Upon the issuance of a FOA, DOE personnel are prohibited from communicating (in writing or otherwise) with applicants regarding the FOA except through the established question and answer process as described below. Specifically, questions regarding the content of this FOA must be submitted to: FY22CarbonUtilizationFOA@ee.doe.gov. Questions must be submitted not later than 3 business days prior to the application due date and time. Please note, feedback on individual concepts will not be provided through Q&A.

All questions and answers related to this FOA will be posted on EERE Exchange at: https://eere-exchange.energy.gov. **Please note that you must first select this specific FOA Number in order to view the questions and answers specific to this FOA**. EERE will attempt to respond to a question within 3 business days, unless a similar question and answer has already been posted on the website.

Questions related to the registration process and use of the EERE Exchange website should be submitted to: EERE-ExchangeSupport@hq.doe.gov.

VIII. Other Information

A. FOA Modifications

Amendments to this FOA will be posted on the EERE Exchange website and the Grants.gov system. However, you will only receive an email when an amendment or a FOA is posted on these sites if you register for email notifications for this FOA in Grants.gov. DOE recommends that you register as soon after the release of the FOA as possible to ensure you receive timely notice of any amendments or other FOAs.

B. Government Right to Reject or Negotiate

DOE reserves the right, without qualification, to reject any or all applications received in response to this FOA and to select any application, in whole or in part, as a basis for negotiation and/or award.

C. Commitment of Public Funds

The Contracting Officer is the only individual who can make awards or commit the government to the expenditure of public funds. A commitment by anyone other than the Contracting Officer, either express or implied, is invalid.

D. Treatment of Application Information

Applicants should not include trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential in their application unless such information is necessary to convey an understanding of the proposed project or to comply with a requirement in the FOA. Applicants are advised to not include any critically sensitive proprietary detail.

If an application includes trade secrets or information that is commercial or financial, or information that is confidential or privileged, it is furnished to the Government in confidence with the understanding that the information shall be used or disclosed only for evaluation of the application. Such information will be withheld from public disclosure to the extent permitted by law, including the Freedom of Information Act. Without assuming any liability for inadvertent disclosure, EERE will seek to limit disclosure of such information to its employees and to outside reviewers when necessary for merit review of

the application or as otherwise authorized by law. This restriction does not limit the Government's right to use the information if it is obtained from another source.

Full Applications, and other submissions containing confidential, proprietary, or privileged information must be marked as described below. Failure to comply with these marking requirements may result in the disclosure of the unmarked information under the Freedom of Information Act or otherwise. The U.S. Government is not liable for the disclosure or use of unmarked information, and may use or disclose such information for any purpose.

The cover sheet of the Full Application, and other submission must be marked as follows and identify the specific pages containing trade secrets, confidential, proprietary, or privileged information:

> **Notice of Restriction on Disclosure and Use of Data:**
> Pages [list applicable pages] of this document may contain trade secrets, confidential, proprietary, or privileged information that is exempt from public disclosure. Such information shall be used or disclosed only for evaluation purposes or in accordance with a financial assistance or loan agreement between the submitter and the Government. The Government may use or disclose any information that is not appropriately marked or otherwise restricted, regardless of source. [End of Notice]

The header and footer of every page that contains confidential, proprietary, or privileged information must be marked as follows: "Contains Trade Secrets, Confidential, Proprietary, or Privileged Information Exempt from Public Disclosure." In addition, each line or paragraph containing proprietary, privileged, or trade secret information must be clearly marked with double brackets or highlighting.

E. Evaluation and Administration by Non-Federal Personnel

In conducting the merit review evaluation, the Go/No-Go Reviews and Peer Reviews, the government may seek the advice of qualified non-federal personnel as reviewers. The government may also use non-federal personnel to conduct routine, nondiscretionary administrative activities, including DOE contractors. The applicant, by submitting its application, consents to the use of non-federal reviewers/administrators. Non-federal reviewers must sign conflict of interest (COI) and non-disclosure acknowledgements (NDA) prior to reviewing an application. Non-federal personnel conducting administrative activities must sign an NDA.

F. Notice Regarding Eligible/Ineligible Activities

Eligible activities under this FOA include those which describe and promote the understanding of scientific and technical aspects of specific energy technologies, but not

those which encourage or support political activities such as the collection and dissemination of information related to potential, planned or pending legislation.

G. Notice of Right to Conduct a Review of Financial Capability

DOE reserves the right to conduct an independent third-party review of financial capability for applicants that are selected for negotiation of award (including personal credit information of principal(s) of a small business if there is insufficient information to determine financial capability of the organization).

H. Requirement for Full and Complete Disclosure

Applicants are required to make a full and complete disclosure of all information requested. Any failure to make a full and complete disclosure of the requested information may result in:

- The termination of award negotiations;
- The modification, suspension, and/or termination of a funding agreement;
- The initiation of debarment proceedings, deFabarment, and/or a declaration of ineligibility for receipt of federal contracts, subcontracts, and financial assistance and benefits; and
- Civil and/or criminal penalties.

I. Retention of Submissions

DOE expects to retain copies of all Full Applications and other submissions. No submissions will be returned. By applying to DOE for funding, applicants consent to DOE's retention of their submissions.

J. Title to Subject Inventions

Ownership of subject inventions is governed pursuant to the authorities listed below:

- Domestic Small Businesses, Educational Institutions, and Nonprofits: Under the Bayh-Dole Act (35 U.S.C. § 200 et seq.), domestic small businesses, educational institutions, and nonprofits may elect to retain title to their subject inventions;
- All other parties: The federal Non-Nuclear Energy Act of 1974, 42. U.S.C. 5908, provides that the government obtains title to new inventions unless a waiver is granted (see below);
- Class Patent Waiver:

  DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy has issued a class waiver that applies to this FOA, Topic Area 1. Under this class waiver, domestic large businesses may elect title to their subject inventions similar to the right provided to the domestic small businesses, educational

institutions, and nonprofits by law. In order to avail itself of the class waiver, a domestic large business must agree that any products embodying or produced through the use of a subject invention first created or reduced to practice under this program will be substantially manufactured in the United States.

In addition, pursuant to 10 CFR Part 784, the DOE's Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management has issued a class patent waiver that applies to this FOA, Topic Area 2. Under this class waiver, any entity other than a domestic small business firm or domestic nonprofit organization may elect title to their subject inventions similar to the right provided to domestic small business firms and domestic nonprofit organization by law (see above). In order to avail itself of the class waiver, such an entity must agree, among other things, that any products embodying or produced through the use of a subject invention (first created or reduced to practice under this program) will be substantially manufactured in the United States, unless DOE agrees otherwise.

- Advance and Identified Waivers: For an applicant not covered by a Class Patent Waiver or the Bayh-Dole Act, the applicant may request a patent waiver that will cover subject inventions that may be invented under the award, in advance of or within 30 days after the effective date of the award. Even if an advance waiver is not requested or the request is denied, the recipient will have a continuing right under the award to request a waiver for identified inventions, i.e., individual subject inventions that are disclosed to EERE within the timeframes set forth in the award's intellectual property terms and conditions. Any patent waiver that may be granted is subject to certain terms and conditions in 10 CFR 784.

- DEC: On June 07, 2021, DOE approved a DETERMINATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES (DEC) UNDER THE BAYH-DOLE ACT TO FURTHER PROMOTE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE OF DOE SCIENCE AND ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES. In accordance with this DEC, all awards, including sub-awards, under this FOA shall include the U.S. Competitiveness Provision in accordance with Section VI.B.xx. U.S. Manufacturing Committments of this FOA. A copy of the DEC can be found at https://www.energy.gov/gc/determination-exceptional-circumstances-decs. Pursuant to 37 CFR § 401.4, any nonprofit organization or small business firm as defined by 35 U.S.C. 201 affected by any DEC has the right to appeal it by providing written notice to DOE within 30 working days from the time it receives a copy of the determination.

K. Government Rights in Subject Inventions

Where prime recipients and subrecipients retain title to subject inventions, the U.S. government retains certain rights.

1. Government Use License

The U.S. government retains a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice or have practiced for or on behalf of the United States any subject invention throughout the world. This license extends to contractors doing work on behalf of the government.

2. March-In Rights

The U.S. government retains march-in rights with respect to all subject inventions. Through "march-in rights," the government may require a prime recipient or subrecipient who has elected to retain title to a subject invention (or their assignees or exclusive licensees), to grant a license for use of the invention to a third party. In addition, the government may grant licenses for use of the subject invention when a prime recipient, subrecipient, or their assignees and exclusive licensees refuse to do so.

DOE may exercise its march-in rights only if it determines that such action is necessary under any of the four following conditions:

- The owner or licensee has not taken or is not expected to take effective steps to achieve practical application of the invention within a reasonable time;
- The owner or licensee has not taken action to alleviate health or safety needs in a reasonably satisfied manner;
- The owner has not met public use requirements specified by federal statutes in a reasonably satisfied manner; or
- The U.S. manufacturing requirement has not been met.

Any determination that march-in rights are warranted must follow a fact-finding process in which the recipient has certain rights to present evidence and witnesses, confront witnesses and appear with counsel and appeal any adverse decision. To date, DOE has never exercised its march-in rights to any subject inventions.

L. Rights in Technical Data

Data rights differ based on whether data is first produced under an award or instead was developed at private expense outside the award.

"Limited Rights Data": The U.S. government will not normally require delivery of confidential or trade secret-type technical data developed solely at private expense prior

to issuance of an award, except as necessary to monitor technical progress and evaluate the potential of proposed technologies to reach specific technical and cost metrics.

Government Rights in Technical Data Produced Under Awards: The U.S. government normally retains unlimited rights in technical data produced under government financial assistance awards, including the right to distribute to the public. However, pursuant to special statutory authority, certain categories of data generated under EERE awards may be protected from public disclosure for up to five years after the data is generated ("Protected Data"). For awards permitting Protected Data, the protected data must be marked as set forth in the awards intellectual property terms and conditions and a listing of unlimited rights data (i.e., non-protected data) must be inserted into the data clause in the award. In addition, invention disclosures may be protected from public disclosure for a reasonable time in order to allow for filing a patent application.

M. Copyright

The prime recipient and subrecipients may assert copyright in copyrightable works, such as software, first produced under the award without DOE approval. When copyright is asserted, the government retains a paid-up nonexclusive, irrevocable worldwide license to reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute copies to the public, and to perform publicly and display publicly the copyrighted work. This license extends to contractors and others doing work on behalf of the government.

N. Export Control

The U.S. government regulates the transfer of information, commodities, technology, and software considered to be strategically important to the U.S. to protect national security, foreign policy, and economic interests without imposing undue regulatory burdens on legitimate international trade. There is a network of federal agencies and regulations that govern exports that are collectively referred to as "Export Controls". To ensure compliance with Export Controls, it is the prime recipient's responsibility to determine when its project activities trigger Export Controls and to ensure compliance.

Export Controls may apply to individual projects, depending on the nature of the tasks. When Export Controls apply, the recipient must take the appropriate steps to obtain any required governmental licenses, monitor and control access to restricted information, and safeguard all controlled materials. Under no circumstances may foreign entities (organizations, companies or persons) receive access to export controlled information unless proper export procedures have been satisfied and such access is authorized pursuant to law or regulation.

O. Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

All information provided by the applicant must to the greatest extent possible exclude PII. The term "PII" refers to information which can be used to distinguish or trace an

individual's identity, such as their name, social security number, biometric records, alone, or when combined with other personal or identifying information which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as date and place of birth, mother's maiden name. (See OMB Memorandum M-07-16 dated May 22, 2007, found at: https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/memoranda/2007/m07-16.pdf

By way of example, applicants must screen resumes to ensure that they do not contain PII such as personal addresses, personal landline/cell phone numbers, and personal emails. **Under no circumstances should Social Security Numbers (SSNs) be included in the application**. Federal agencies are prohibited from the collecting, using, and displaying unnecessary SSNs. (See, the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (Pub. L. No. 113-283, Dec 18, 2014; 44 U.S.C. § 3551).

P. Annual Independent Audits

If a for-profit entity is a prime recipient and has expended $750,000 or more of DOE awards during the entity's fiscal year, an annual compliance audit performed by an independent auditor is required. For additional information, please refer to 2 CFR 910.501 and Subpart F.

If an educational institution, non-profit organization, or state/local government is a prime recipient or subrecipient and has expended $750,000 or more of federal awards during the non-federal entity's fiscal year, then a Single or Program-Specific Audit is required. For additional information, please refer to 2 CFR 200.501 and Subpart F.

Applicants and subrecipients (if applicable) should propose sufficient costs in the project budget to cover the costs associated with the audit. DOE will share in the cost of the audit at its applicable cost share ratio.

Q. Informational Webinar

DOE will conduct one informational webinar during the FOA process. It will be held after the initial FOA release but before the due date for Concept Papers.

Attendance is not mandatory and will not positively or negatively impact the overall review of any applicant submissions. As the webinar will be open to all applicants who wish to participate, applicants should refrain from asking questions or communicating information that would reveal confidential and/or proprietary information specific to their project. Specific dates for the webinar can be found on the cover page of the FOA.

APPENDIX A – COST SHARE INFORMATION

Cost Sharing or Cost Matching

The terms "cost sharing" and "cost matching" are often used synonymously. Even the DOE Financial Assistance Regulations, 2 CFR 200.306, use both of the terms in the titles specific to regulations applicable to cost sharing. EERE almost always uses the term "cost sharing," as it conveys the concept that non-federal share is calculated as a percentage of the Total Project Cost. An exception is the State Energy Program Regulation, 10 CFR 420.12, State Matching Contribution. Here "cost matching" for the non-federal share is calculated as a percentage of the federal funds only, rather than the Total Project Cost.

How Cost Sharing Is Calculated

As stated above, cost sharing is calculated as a percentage of the Total Project Cost. FFRDC costs must be included in Total Project Costs. The following is an example of how to calculate cost sharing amounts for a project with $1,000,000 in federal funds with a minimum 20% non-federal cost sharing requirement:

- Formula: Federal share ($) divided by federal share (%) = Total Project Cost
  Example: $1,000,000 divided by 80% = $1,250,000

- Formula: Total Project Cost ($) minus federal share ($) = Non-federal share ($)
  Example: $1,250,000 minus $1,000,000 = $250,000

- Formula: Non-federal share ($) divided by Total Project Cost ($) = Non-federal share (%)
  Example: $250,000 divided by $1,250,000 = 20%

What Qualifies For Cost Sharing

While it is not possible to explain what specifically qualifies for cost sharing in one or even a couple of sentences, in general, if a cost is allowable under the cost principles applicable to the organization incurring the cost and is eligible for reimbursement under an EERE grant or cooperative agreement, then it is allowable as cost share. Conversely, if the cost is not allowable under the cost principles and not eligible for reimbursement, then it is not allowable as cost share. In addition, costs may not be counted as cost share if they are paid by the federal government under another award unless authorized by federal statute to be used for cost sharing.

The rules associated with what is allowable as cost share are specific to the type of organization that is receiving funds under the grant or cooperative agreement, though are generally the same for all types of entities. The specific rules applicable to:

- FAR Part 31 for For-Profit entities, (48 CFR Part 31); and
- 2 CFR Part 200 Subpart E - Cost Principles for all other non-federal entities.

In addition to the regulations referenced above, other factors may also come into play such as timing of donations and length of the project period. For example, the value of ten years of donated maintenance on a project that has a project period of five years would not be fully allowable as cost share. Only the value for the five years of donated maintenance that corresponds to the project period is allowable and may be counted as cost share.

Additionally, DOE generally does not allow pre-award costs for either cost share or reimbursement when these costs precede the signing of the appropriation bill that funds the award. In the case of a competitive award, EERE generally does not allow pre-award costs prior to the signing of the Selection Statement by the EERE Selection Official.

General Cost Sharing Rules on a DOE Award

1. Cash Cost Share – encompasses all contributions to the project made by the recipient or subrecipient(s), for costs incurred and paid for during the project. This includes when an organization pays for personnel, supplies, equipment for their own company with organizational resources. If the item or service is reimbursed for, it is cash cost share. All cost share items must be necessary to the performance of the project.

2. In-Kind Cost Share – encompasses all contributions to the project made by the recipient or subrecipient(s) that do not involve a payment or reimbursement and represent donated items or services. In-Kind cost share items include volunteer personnel hours, donated existing equipment, donated existing supplies. The cash value and calculations thereof for all In-Kind cost share items must be justified and explained in the Cost Share section of the project Budget Justification. All cost share items must be necessary to the performance of the project. If questions exist, consult your DOE contact before filling out the In-Kind cost share section of the Budget Justification.

3. Funds from other federal sources MAY NOT be counted as cost share. This prohibition includes FFRDC subrecipients. Non-federal sources include any source not originally derived from federal funds. Cost sharing commitment letters from subrecipients must be provided with the original application.

4. Fee or profit, including foregone fee or profit, are not allowable as project costs (including cost share) under any resulting award. The project may only incur those costs that are allowable and allocable to the project (including cost share) as determined in accordance with the applicable cost principles prescribed in FAR Part 31 for For-Profit entities and 2 CFR Part 200 Subpart E - Cost Principles for all other non-federal entities.

As stated above, the rules associated with what is allowable cost share are generally the same for all types of organizations. Following are the rules found to be common, but again, the specifics are contained in the regulations and cost principles specific to the type of entity:

(A) Acceptable contributions. All contributions, including cash contributions and third party in-kind contributions, must be accepted as part of the prime recipient's cost sharing if such contributions meet all of the following criteria:

(1) They are verifiable from the recipient's records.

(2) They are not included as contributions for any other federally-assisted project or program.

(3) They are necessary and reasonable for the proper and efficient accomplishment of project or program objectives.

(4) They are allowable under the cost principles applicable to the type of entity incurring the cost as follows:

a. For-profit organizations. Allowability of costs incurred by for-profit organizations and those nonprofit organizations listed in Attachment C to OMB Circular A–122 is determined in accordance with the for-profit cost principles in 48 CFR Part 31 in the FAR, except that patent prosecution costs are not allowable unless specifically authorized in the award document. (v) Commercial Organizations. FAR Subpart 31.2—Contracts with Commercial Organizations; and

b. Other types of organizations. For all other non-federal entities, allowability of costs is determined in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200 Subpart E.

(5) They are not paid by the federal government under another award unless authorized by federal statute to be used for cost sharing or matching.

(6) They are provided for in the approved budget.

(B) Valuing and documenting contributions

(1) Valuing recipient's property or services of recipient's employees. Values are established in accordance with the applicable cost principles, which mean that amounts chargeable to the project are determined on the basis of costs incurred. For real property or equipment used on the project, the cost principles authorize depreciation or use charges. The full value of the item may be applied when the item

will be consumed in the performance of the award or fully depreciated by the end of the award. In cases where the full value of a donated capital asset is to be applied as cost sharing or matching, that full value must be the lesser or the following:

a. The certified value of the remaining life of the property recorded in the recipient's accounting records at the time of donation; or

b. The current fair market value. If there is sufficient justification, the Contracting Officer may approve the use of the current fair market value of the donated property, even if it exceeds the certified value at the time of donation to the project. The Contracting Officer may accept the use of any reasonable basis for determining the fair market value of the property.

(2) Valuing services of others' employees. If an employer other than the recipient furnishes the services of an employee, those services are valued at the employee's regular rate of pay, provided these services are for the same skill level for which the employee is normally paid.

(3) Valuing volunteer services. Volunteer services furnished by professional and technical personnel, consultants, and other skilled and unskilled labor may be counted as cost sharing or matching if the service is an integral and necessary part of an approved project or program. Rates for volunteer services must be consistent with those paid for similar work in the recipient's organization. In those markets in which the required skills are not found in the recipient organization, rates must be consistent with those paid for similar work in the labor market in which the recipient competes for the kind of services involved. In either case, paid fringe benefits that are reasonable, allowable, and allocable may be included in the valuation.

(4) Valuing property donated by third parties.

a. Donated supplies may include such items as office supplies or laboratory supplies. Value assessed to donated supplies included in the cost sharing or matching share must be reasonable and must not exceed the fair market value of the property at the time of the donation.

b. Normally only depreciation or use charges for equipment and buildings may be applied. However, the fair rental charges for land and the full value of equipment or other capital assets may be allowed, when they will be consumed in the performance of the award or fully depreciated by the end of the award, provided that the Contracting Officer has approved the charges. When use charges are applied, values must be determined in accordance with the usual accounting policies of the recipient, with the following qualifications:

i. The value of donated space must not exceed the fair rental value of comparable space as established by an independent appraisal of comparable space and facilities in a privately-owned building in the same locality.

ii. The value of loaned equipment must not exceed its fair rental value.

(5) Documentation. The following requirements pertain to the recipient's supporting records for in-kind contributions from third parties:

a. Volunteer services must be documented and, to the extent feasible, supported by the same methods used by the recipient for its own employees.

b. The basis for determining the valuation for personal services and property must be documented.

APPENDIX B – SAMPLE COST SHARE CALCULATION FOR BLENDED COST SHARE PERCENTAGE

The following example shows the math for calculating required cost share for a project with $2,000,000 in federal funds with four tasks requiring different non-federal cost share percentages:

Task	Proposed Federal Share	Federal Share %	Recipient Share %
Task 1 (R&D)	$1,000,000	80%	20%
Task 2 (R&D)	$500,000	80%	20%
Task 3 (Demonstration)	$400,000	50%	50%
Task 4 (Outreach)	$100,000	100%	0%

Federal share ($) divided by federal share (%) = Task Cost

Each task must be calculated individually as follows:

Task 1
$1,000,000 divided by 80% = $1,250,000 (Task 1 Cost)
Task 1 Cost minus federal share = non-federal share
$1,250,000 - $1,000,000 = $250,000 (non-federal share)

Task 2
$500,000 divided 80% = $625,000 (Task 2 Cost)
Task 2 Cost minus federal share = non-federal share
$625,000 - $500,000 = $125,000 (non-federal share)

Task 3
$400,000 / 50% = $800,000 (Task 3 Cost)
Task 3 Cost minus federal share = non-federal share
$800,000 - $400,000 = $400,000 (non-federal share)

Task 4
Federal share = $100,000
Non-federal cost share is not mandated for outreach = $0 (non-federal share)

The calculation may then be completed as follows:

Tasks	$ Federal Share	% Federal Share	$ Non-Federal Share	% Non-Federal Share	Total Project Cost
Task 1	$1,000,000	80%	$250,000	20%	$1,250,000
Task 2	$500,000	80%	$125,000	20%	$625,000
Task 3	$400,000	50%	$400,000	50%	$800,000
Task 4	$100,000	100%	$0	0%	$100,000
Totals	$2,000,000		$775,000		$2,775,000

Blended Cost Share %
Non-federal share ($775,000) divided by Total Project Cost ($2,775,000) = 27.9% (non-federal)
Federal share ($2,000,000) divided by Total Project Cost ($2,775,000) = 72.1% (federal)

APPENDIX C – WAIVER REQUESTS AND APPROVAL PROCESSES: 1. FOREIGN ENTITY PARTICIPATION AS THE PRIME RECIPIENT; AND 2. PERFORMANCE OF WORK IN THE UNITED STATES (FOREIGN WORK WAIVER)

1. Waiver for Foreign Entity Participation as the Prime Recipient

As set forth in Section III.A.iii., all prime recipients receiving funding under this FOA must be incorporated (or otherwise formed) under the laws of a state or territory of the United States and have a physical location for business operations in the United States. To request a waiver of this requirement, an applicant must submit an explicit waiver request in the Full Application.

Overall, the applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of DOE that it would further the purposes of this FOA and is otherwise in the economic interests of the United States to have a foreign entity serve as the prime recipient. A request to waive the *Foreign Entity Participation as the prime recipient* requirement must include the following:

- Entity name;
- The rationale for proposing a foreign entity to serve as the prime recipient;
- Country of incorporation and the extent, if any, the entity is state owned or controlled;
- A description of the project's anticipated contributions to the US economy;
- How the project will benefit U.S. research, development and manufacturing, including contributions to employment in the U.S. and growth in new markets and jobs in the U.S.;
- How the project will promote domestic American manufacturing of products and/or services;
- A description of how the foreign entity's participation as the prime recipient is essential to the project;
- A description of the likelihood of Intellectual Property (IP) being created from the work and the treatment of any such IP; and
- Countries where the work will be performed (Note: if any work is proposed to be conducted outside the U.S., the applicant must also complete a separate request for waiver of the Performance of Work in the United States requirement).

DOE may require additional information before considering the waiver request.

The applicant does not have the right to appeal DOE's decision concerning a waiver request.

2. Waiver for Performance of Work in the United States (Foreign Work Waiver)

As set forth in Section IV.K.iii., all work under DOE funding agreements must be performed in the United States. This requirement does not apply to the purchase of supplies and equipment, so a waiver is not required for foreign purchases of these items. However, the prime recipient should make every effort to purchase supplies and equipment within the United States. There may be limited circumstances where it is in the interest of the project to perform a portion of the work outside the United States. To seek a waiver of the Performance of Work in the United States requirement, the applicant must submit an explicit waiver request in the Full Application. A separate waiver request must be submitted for each entity proposing performance of work outside of the United States.

Overall, a waiver request must demonstrate to the satisfaction of DOE that it would further the purposes of this FOA and is otherwise in the economic interests of the United States to perform work outside of the United States. A request to waive the *Performance of Work in the United States* requirement must include the following:

- The rationale for performing the work outside the U.S. ("foreign work");
- A description of the work proposed to be performed outside the U.S.;
- An explanation as to how the foreign work is essential to the project;
- A description of the anticipated benefits to be realized by the proposed foreign work and the anticipated contributions to the US economy;
- The associated benefits to be realized and the contribution to the project from the foreign work;
- How the foreign work will benefit U.S. research, development and manufacturing, including contributions to employment in the U.S. and growth in new markets and jobs in the U.S.;
- How the foreign work will promote domestic American manufacturing of products and/or services;
- A description of the likelihood of Intellectual Property (IP) being created from the foreign work and the treatment of any such IP;
- The total estimated cost (DOE and recipient cost share) of the proposed foreign work;
- The countries in which the foreign work is proposed to be performed; and
- The name of the entity that would perform the foreign work.

DOEmay require additional information before considering the waiver request.

The applicant does not have the right to appeal EERE's decision concerning a waiver request.

APPENDIX D – GLOSSARY

Applicant – The lead organization submitting an application under the FOA.

Continuation application – A non-competitive application for an additional budget period within a previously approved project period. At least ninety (90) days before the end of each budget period, the Recipient must submit to EERE its continuation application, which includes the following information:

i. A report on the Recipient's progress towards meeting the objectives of the project, including any significant findings, conclusions, or developments, and an estimate of any unobligated balances remaining at the end of the budget period. If the remaining unobligated balance is estimated to exceed 20 percent of the funds available for the budget period, explain why the excess funds have not been obligated and how they will be used in the next budget period.

ii. A detailed budget and supporting justification if there are changes to the negotiated budget, or a budget for the upcoming budget period was not approved at the time of award.

iii. A description of any planned changes from the negotiated Statement of Project Objectives and/or Milestone Summary Table.

Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) – a contractual agreement between a national laboratory contractor and a private company or university to work together on research and development. For more information, see https://www.energy.gov/gc/downloads/doe-cooperative-research-and-development-agreements

Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC) - FFRDCs are public-private partnerships which conduct research for the United States government. A listing of FFRDCs can be found at http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/ffrdclist/.

Go/No-Go Decision Points: – A decision point at the end of a budget period that defines the overall objectives, milestones and deliverables to be achieved by the recipient in that budget period. As of a result of EERE's review, EERE may take one of the following actions: 1) authorize federal funding for the next budget period; 2) recommend redirection of work; 3) discontinue providing federal funding beyond the current budget period; or 4) place a hold on federal funding pending further supporting data.

Project – The entire scope of the cooperative agreement which is contained in the recipient's Statement of Project Objectives.

Recipient or "Prime Recipient" – A non-federal entity that receives a federal award directly from a federal awarding agency to carry out an activity under a federal program. The term recipient does not include subrecipients.

Subrecipient – A non-federal entity that receives a subaward from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a federal program; but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such program. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other federal awards directly from a federal awarding agency. Also, a DOE/NNSA and non-DOE/NNSA FFRDC may be proposed as a subrecipient on another entity's application. See section III.E.ii.

APPENDIX E – DEFINITION OF TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVELS

Relative Level of Technology Development	Technology Readiness Level	TRL Definition	Description
System Operations	**TRL 9**	Actual system operated over the full range of expected mission conditions.	The technology is in its final form and operated under the full range of operating mission conditions. Examples include using the actual system with the full range of wastes in hot operations.
System Commissioning	**TRL 8**	Actual system completed and qualified through test and demonstration.	The technology has been proven to work in its final form and under expected conditions. In almost all cases, this TRL represents the end of true system development. Examples include developmental testing and evaluation of the system with actual waste in hot commissioning. Supporting information includes operational procedures that are virtually complete. An Operational Readiness Review (ORR) has been successfully completed prior to the start of hot testing.
	TRL 7	Full-scale, similar (prototypical) system demonstrated in relevant environment	This represents a major step up from TRL 6, requiring demonstration of an actual system prototype in a relevant environment. Examples include testing full-scale prototype in the field with a range of simulants in cold commissioning.[1] Supporting information includes results from the full-scale testing and analysis of the differences between the test environment, and analysis of what the experimental results mean for the eventual operating system/environment. Final design is virtually complete.

Technology Demonstration	**TRL 6**	Engineering/pilot-scale, similar (prototypical) system validation in relevant environment	Engineering-scale models or prototypes are tested in a relevant environment. This represents a major step up in a technology's demonstrated readiness. Examples include testing an engineering scale prototypical system with a range of simulants.[1] Supporting information includes results from the engineering scale testing and analysis of the differences between the engineering scale, prototypical system/environment, and analysis of what the experimental results mean for the eventual operating system/environment. TRL 6 begins true engineering development of the technology as an operational system. The major difference between TRL 5 and 6 is the step up from laboratory scale to engineering scale and the determination of scaling factors that will enable design of the operating system. The prototype should be capable of performing all the functions that will be required of the operational system. The operating environment for the testing should closely represent the actual operating environment.
Technology Development	**TRL 5**	Laboratory scale, similar system validation in relevant environment	The basic technological components are integrated so that the system configuration is similar to (matches) the final application in almost all respects. Examples include testing a high-fidelity, laboratory scale system in a simulated environment with a range of simulants[1] and actual waste.[2] Supporting information includes results from the laboratory scale testing, analysis of the differences between the laboratory and eventual operating system/environment, and analysis of what the experimental results mean for the eventual operating system/environment. The major difference between TRL 4 and 5 is the increase in the fidelity of the system and environment to the actual application. The system tested is almost prototypical.
Technology Development	**TRL 4**	Component and/or system validation in laboratory environment	The basic technological components are integrated to establish that the pieces will work together. This is relatively "low fidelity" compared with the eventual system. Examples include integration of ad hoc hardware in a laboratory and testing with a range of simulants and small scale tests on actual waste[2]. Supporting information includes the results of the integrated experiments and estimates of how the experimental components and experimental test results differ from the expected system performance goals. TRL 4-6 represent the bridge from scientific research to engineering. TRL 4 is the first step in determining whether the individual components will work together as a system. The laboratory system will probably be a mix of on hand equipment and a few special purpose components that may require special handling, calibration, or alignment to get them to function.

Research to Prove Feasibility	**TRL 3**	Analytical and experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof of concept	Active research and development (R&D) is initiated. This includes analytical studies and laboratory-scale studies to physically validate the analytical predictions of separate elements of the technology. Examples include components that are not yet integrated or representative tested with simulants[1]. Supporting information includes results of laboratory tests performed to measure parameters of interest and comparison to analytical predictions for critical subsystems. At TRL 3 the work has moved beyond the paper phase to experimental work that verifies that the concept works as expected on simulants. Components of the technology are validated, but there is no attempt to integrate the components into a complete system. Modeling and simulation may be used to complement physical experiments.
Basic Technology Research	**TRL 2**	Technology concept and/or application formulated	Once basic principles are observed, practical applications can be invented. Applications are speculative, and there may be no proof or detailed analysis to support the assumptions. Examples are still limited to analytic studies. Supporting information includes publications or other references that outline the application being considered and that provide analysis to support the concept. The step up from TRL 1 to TRL 2 moves the ideas from pure to applied research. Most of the work is analytical or paper studies with the emphasis on understanding the science better. Experimental work is designed to corroborate the basic scientific observations made during TRL 1 work.
	TRL 1	Basic principles observed and reported	This is the lowest level of technology readiness. Scientific research begins to be translated into applied R&D. Examples might include paper studies of a technology's basic properties or experimental work that consists mainly of observations of the physical world. Supporting Information includes published research or other references that identify the principles that underlie the technology.

[1] Simulants should match relevant chemical and physical properties.

[2] Testing with as wide a range of actual waste as practicable and consistent with waste availability, safety, ALARA, cost and project risk is highly desirable.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, "Technology Readiness Assessment Guide". Office of Management. 2011.

APPENDIX F – LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAS	Advanced Algal Systems
BETO	Bioenergy Technologies Office
BP	Budget Period
CCUS	Carbon, Capture, Utilization, and Storage
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COI	Conflict of Interest
CUE	Carbon Utilization Efficiency
CUP	Carbon Utilization Program
CTE	Carbon Transfer Efficiencies
DAC	Direct Air Capture
DEC	Determination of Exceptional Circumstances
DEI	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
DMP	Data Management Plan
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
EERE	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
EOR	Enhanced Oil Recovery
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FECM	Fossil Energy and Carbon Management
FFATA	Federal Funding and Transparency Act of 2006
FOA	Funding Opportunity Announcement
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FFRDC	Federally Funded Research and Development Center
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
LCA	Life Cycle Analysis
M&O	Management and Operating
MPIN	Marketing Partner ID Number
MSI	Minority-Serving institution
MYPP	Multi-Year Program Plan
NDA	Non-Disclosure Acknowledgement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NETL	National Energy Technology Laboratory
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Agency
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSTI	Office of Scientific and Technical Information
PII	Personal Identifiable Information
R&D	Research and Development

RDD&D	Research, Development, Demonstration & Deployment
RFI	Request for Information
RFP	Request for Proposal
SAF	Sustainable Aviation Fuel
SAM	System for Award Management
SOPO	Statement of Project Objectives
SOT	State of Technology
SPOC	Single Point of Contact
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
TEA	Techno-economic Analysis
TIA	Technology Investment Agreement
TRL	Technology Readiness Level
UCC	Uniform Commercial Code
UEI	Unique Entity Identifier
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WP	Work Proposal

APPENDIX G – PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

Instructions for completing data table: The information in Table X is required for both Topic Area 1 and 2. Table X contains data fields that must be populated with data provided by the applicant and included as an appendix to the applicant's Project Narrative. The table format below is provided for the applicant's convenience to ensure that all the requested elements are included. If the applicant proposes a concept outside of the examples described, they may selectively modify rows to include information of comparable detail and relevance to the elements in the table provided.

Applicants must provide current measured or estimated performance data, along with projected R&D targets. The data provided, unless indicated otherwise, must be at or near to the operating conditions being proposed for the CO_2 utilization technology being offered. However, measured data at different conditions are preferred over estimations. If selected for award, progress toward meeting the targets provided will become the basis for judging performance improvements over the course of the project. While not specifically requested in the tables, applicants are required to provide measured/estimated and projected/target performance data for other materials or equipment relevant to their process development effort within the project narrative.

It is understood that at the time that the application is submitted, the applicant may not have achieved optimal performance for the materials, equipment or processes to be developed and tested at bench or field scales. This is not considered a fatal flaw in any given application, as long as the concept is sufficiently well along the path of development and has demonstrated real potential.

Short narratives in bullet form must accompany the table(s) and must describe the sources for the individual data provided. Such sources may include measurements made directly by the applicant and should identify the apparatus and methodology used in the measurement(s). Other acceptable sources of data are open literature (with citation and description), or estimated or extrapolated data (with description of method/model used for the estimate, or the procedure used for extrapolation). Arguments supported by theory/mechanisms should be provided for projected performance for new, advanced catalysts or other materials, equipment and processes.

Table X. Performance Data Table for Carbon Utilization Technology: Improving Efficient Systems for Algae

	Units	Measured/Current Performance	Interim Targets (For Topic 1 at the end of BP2)	Projected/Target Performance (For both Topics)
Algae Characteristics[1]				
Proposed Algae Strain	-			
Lower Heating Value @ 25°C	kJ/kg (dry)			
Lipid Content (at harvest)[2]	wt%			
Protein Content (at harvest)	wt%			
Carbohydrate Content (at harvest)	wt%			
Algae Cultivation				
Method of Cultivation	-	(Pond, PBR or other-describe)		
Source water (salinity)				
Operational pH range				
Culture Surface Area	m^2			
Pond Depth or PBR Width	cm			
Culture Volume	L			
Nutrient Source - N	-			
Nutrient Source - P	-			
Scale of Operation – CO_2 delivered[3]	g/hr			
CO_2 Utilization				
CO_2 Source[4]	-			
CO_2 Content of Source Gas	mol%			
Upstream Processing[5]	-			
CO_2 Concentration after Processing[6]	mol or wt%			
Delivery Method to Pond/PBR[7]	-			

Algae Productivity[9]				
Peak Productivity[8]	g/m^2/day			
Annual Average Productivity[9]	g/m^2/day			
Carbon Utilization Efficiency	% of input carbon incorporated into the biomass over course of >30 day trial			
Projected Finished Products[10]		*Product Value (mature expected sales price in $/kg)*	*Domestic Market Size (mature target in tons/year)*	
Product #1	-			
:	-			
Product #n	-			
Other information as needed				

Notes

[1] For this FOA, applicants should propose a strain that they either have previously worked with or that has already been extensively studied and characterized by others.

[2] Composition of algae should be expressed as mass of lipid, protein, or carbohydrate per total mass of algal biomass. A range is acceptable.

[3] Operating capacity of bench or field-scale algae-cultivation unit based on the amount of CO_2 delivered.

[4] Please identify CO_2 emissions source and the alignment to targeted CO_2 sources in the respective topic area.

[5] Detail any applicable upstream processes or gas pretreatment. Simulated gas stream can be used for any bench-scale development.

[6] mol% for gas or wt% for CO_2 in solution.

[7] Gas sparger, gas/liquid or liquid/liquid membrane module, other type of contactor (please identify), including method of introducing CO_2-rich solution directly into algae pond or PBR.

[8] On a basis of daily gain in ash-free dry weight biomass.

[9] Extrapolated with seasonal variation accounted for.

[10] The strain employed should have known commercial potential. Identify intended product slate. Applicant is not required to quantify individual products but may provide this information if it has an impact on the technology being proposed.

APPENDIX H: TOPIC AREA 1 VERIFICATION

All applications selected for award negotiations under Topic Area 1 are required to participate in a verification process led by DOE's identified external third-party non-conflicted verification team. This team may be led by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's Systems Integration team, BETO's independent engineering contractor, or another non-conflicted BETO contractor. Personnel involved in verifications sign project specific Non-Disclosure Agreements and conflict of interest statements. This verification process provides technical assistance to both the BETO and the project by providing an in-depth analysis of key technical and economic metrics to ensure transparency and increase the likelihood of project success.

The objectives of the verification effort are to:

- Verify the applicant's technical data/performance metrics/targets as described in the original application.
- Establish a framework to evaluate and track progress over time so that the milestones and Go/No-Go decision points separating budget periods may be tracked and evaluated.
- Update or provide data in the Performance Data Table (see Appendix G).
- Establish benchmark, baseline, and associated target values.
- Identify potential major showstoppers and discuss risk mitigation strategies.
- Align project goals with BETO's expectations.

There are three types of verification periods throughout the lifetime of the project: the "Initial Verification," conducted at the beginning of the project (months 0-3); the "Intermediate Verification(s)," conducted as a part of Go/No-Go decisions separating budget periods; and the "Final Verification," conducted at the end of the project (within 3 months of closeout). The verification team will perform some or all of these verifications at the recipient's facility to initially verify the data included in the application or Performance Data Table and subsequently in conjunction with site visits to monitor progress.

The specific objectives of these verifications are set forth below:

- The initial verification is to confirm the benchmark data and assumptions provided in the application, which will establish the project baseline against which future performance and cost improvements will be evaluated. During the initial verification, the verification team will work closely with the project team to discuss the project effort in detail; initiate the review of application data, metrics, and procedures as provided in the original application; and set the date for the on-site meeting. This is an iterative process between the two teams and establishes the agenda for the on-site (or virtual) meeting. The project baseline will be set in this period, either through revision of the application data or by

submission of additional/new data. The verification results are used by DOE at its sole discretion, among other factors, in making the Go/No-Go decision to proceed with Budget Period 2 (BP2). See Section II.A.ii. for information on period of performance and Go/No-Go decisions.

- An intermediate verification will be conducted toward the end of BP2. The intermediate verification assesses progress towards the project's BP2 Go/No-Go decision point and any targets established in the application, the initial verification, the achievement of the Statement of Project Objectives (SOPO) milestones in support of the Go/No-Go decision point, and any other factors contributing to progress toward the project objectives. The verification results are used by DOE at its sole discretion, among other factors, in making the Go/No-Go decision to proceed with BP3. In projects with more than 3 budget periods, additional interim verifications may be conducted.
- The final verification will be held prior to the end of the project. The objective of this final verification is to assess whether the final targets were achieved, document the challenges overcome, and record the technical or economic challenges that remain.

Performance Data Table:

The Performance Data Table included with the FOA (Appendix G), was designed to guide applicants in providing information to assess the technical validity of the technology being developed within the selected project. **Applications submitted without the appropriate technical data appendix will be deemed non-responsive and excluded from further review under this FOA**. In addition, the data provided will be used as the basis for review and discussion during the initial verification and will be considered the project's baseline. As such, it is expected the project will be able to reproduce the measure/current data when/if the verification team travels to the site to perform the verification. It is also expected the data will have been experimentally produced by the applicant in the applicant's facilities. However, if literature data needs to be used for parts of the process, those metrics based on literature data should be marked appropriately.

Verification Timeline:

The initial verification period, including on-site observation of experiments (if applicable) and report creation, can take up to three months. Applicants must include this time in their schedule. Selected projects that receive a 'Go' decision at the conclusion of the initial verification effort will be subject to both an intermediate and a final verification. The time required for the intermediate and final verifications will be considerably less than the initial verification. However, the applicant must also consider that time should be allocated to collect data for these verifications. The interim verification must be complete

prior to moving between budget periods (i.e. the end of a budget period should be after any necessary key milestone delivery dates).

Verification Task:

All applicants must include the initial verification task within their scope as Task 1. It must be separated from the rest of the scope of work by a Go/No-Go decision point, and applicants should estimate a three-month duration for the verification effort. This task, Task 1, will also be within a separate budget period, Budget Period 1 (BP1), from the remainder of the project. By way of example, the inclusion of the verification in the scope could include something like the following:

Task 1. Initial Verification. At the beginning of the project, the baseline data and project targets provided in the Technical Tables will be experimentally verified. Process information and data will be provided to DOE (when applicable) to support the process claims within the original application. Technical metrics for project progress will be tailored to the project as needed. These metrics may include additional Go/No-Go decision points that will be incorporated into the overall project and Statement of Project Objectives (SOPO). Experiments will be conducted at the on-site verification visit to replicate the benchmark data provided in the application as described in the Performance Data Table.

There will be a Go/No-Go associated with Task 1.1 as follows: Process information and data supporting the technology readiness level of the overall process, the unit operations within the process, and the original application. Technical metrics are based on preliminary data and represent a meaningful baseline and set of targets.

Upon successful completion of the initial verification effort and Go/No-Go decision point, the project will commence with work on the Priority Areas as discussed.

Similar provisions must be included for the Intermediate Verification as a task that will occur mid-way through the project (e.g., at 18 months) and the final verification that will occur at the end of the project (within 3 months of completion, e.g at 35 months).

Verification Conflict of Interest/Proprietary Information:

All the technical and economic information requested will be disclosed to non-conflicted DOE National Renewable Energy Laboratory Systems Integration (NREL-SI) personnel and/or external third-party non-conflicted validators performing the verifications (BETO's verification team) as well as non-conflicted third-party reviewers potentially participating in the Go/No-Go review process and/or interim review meetings. It is expected that developments and advancements in technical performance made during the course of the

project will be shared with the public via technical publications in journals or conference proceedings. It is also anticipated the initial verification may, if necessary, involve pre-existing intellectual property of which DOE will not require publication. Data access, deliverables and dissemination requirements will be negotiated and set forth in the Statement of Project Objectives and will be consistent with Section VIII.M. of this FOA. DOE and those working on DOE's behalf, such as support service contractors, NREL personnel, Independent Engineers, validators, and reviewers, must be able to have sufficient access to these data, including but not limited to raw technical and financial data, to assess the baseline performance of the technology – subject to appropriate non-disclosure agreements or other protections.

Verification Process:

The verification effort generally includes three steps: pre-verification, on-site verification (when applicable), and post-verification. The verification effort will be adapted to be appropriate for the technology readiness level and funding available to the project. However, the details provided below establish the framework for the process.

All steps are performed in concert with BETO's verification team and the project management team. During the pre-verification step, the verification team will work closely with the project team to discuss the effort in detail, initiate the review of the data from the Performance Data Table and metrics as provided in the original application, and set the date for the on-site meeting. This is an iterative process between the two teams and establishes the agenda for the on-site meeting. During the on-site verification meeting, the two teams will work together to discuss the goals and performance metrics, ideas for tracking project progress, and alignment with BETO's goals. At the conclusion of the on-site meeting, both teams will have the information needed to proceed forward. The post-verification step includes the verification team reporting to DOE and the DOE personnel working through the Go/No-Go decision point.

At the conclusion of the verification effort and once a Go/No-Go decision has been made, the DOE Technology Manager and Contracting Officer will send a formal document to the recipient regarding the Go/No-Go decision and activities will proceed from there (based on the decision). If a 'Go' decision is reached, the project team and DOE Technology Manager will proceed with the necessary steps to release the remaining scope and associated funding for the project. A 'No-Go' decision may result in termination of the project or re-direction of scope.

Key Verification Requirements:

- During the initial verification effort (i.e., BP1), no additional experimental or project work, beyond that associated with the verification, may commence within the proposed scope. Only work associated with the verification – typically

project management and data gathering activities – is allowed during the verification. The budget associated with the verification effort should correspond only to these types of activities and is typically minimal compared to the remaining project scope and budget.

- It is anticipated that the intermediate and final verifications will include the recipient presenting the project progress toward the targets established during the initial verification. Both the intermediate and final verifications must be noted and accounted for within the scope, schedule, and budget, so that if a project is selected and receives a 'Go' decision at the conclusion of the initial verification effort, the schedule and budget will already account for the intermediate and final verifications.