

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FUNDING OPPORTUNITY ANNOUNCEMENT**



**ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY – ENERGY (ARPA-E)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

***REVOLUTIONIZING ORE TO STEEL TO IMPACT EMISSIONS
(ROSIE) SBIR/STTR***

Announcement Type: Initial Announcement
Funding Opportunity No. DE-FOA-0003118
CFDA Number 81.135

Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) Issue Date:	June 22, 2023
First Deadline for Questions to ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov:	5 PM ET, July 28, 2023
Submission Deadline for Concept Papers:	9:30 AM ET, August 8, 2023
Second Deadline for Questions to ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov:	5 PM ET, TBD
Submission Deadline for Full Applications:	9:30 AM ET, TBD
Submission Deadline for Replies to Reviewer Comments:	5 PM ET, TBD
Expected Date for Selection Notifications:	January 2024
Total Amount to Be Awarded	Approximately \$35 million, subject to the availability of appropriated funds to be shared between FOAs DE-FOA-0003117 and DE-FOA-0003118 (ROSIE SBIR/STTR)
Anticipated Awards	ARPA-E may issue one, multiple, or no awards under this FOA. Awards may vary between \$295,924 and \$4,241,580.

- For eligibility criteria, see Section III.A – III.D of the FOA.
- For cost share requirements under this FOA, see Section III.E of the FOA.
- To apply to this FOA, Applicants must register with and submit application materials through ARPA-E eXCHANGE (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/Registration.aspx>). For detailed guidance on using ARPA-E eXCHANGE, see Section IV.H.1 of the FOA.
- Applicants are responsible for meeting each submission deadline. Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit their applications at least 48 hours in advance of the submission deadline.
- For detailed guidance on compliance and responsiveness criteria, see Sections III.F.1 through III.F.4 of the FOA.

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

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REQUIRED DOCUMENTS CHECKLIST

For an overview of the application process, see Section IV.A of the FOA.

For guidance regarding requisite application forms, see Section IV.B of the FOA.

For guidance regarding the content and form of Concept Papers, Full Applications, and Replies to Reviewer Comments, see Sections IV.C, IV.D, and IV.E of the FOA.

SUBMISSION	COMPONENTS	OPTIONAL/ MANDATORY	FOA SECTION	DEADLINE
Concept Paper	- Each Applicant must submit a Concept Paper in Adobe PDF format by the stated deadline. The Concept Paper must not exceed 4 pages in length including graphics, figures, and/or tables, and must include the following: - Concept Summary - Innovation and Impact - Proposed Work - Team Organization and Capabilities - Each Applicant must submit a separate, filled-out Ironmaking Cost and LCA Estimator Tool (Excel) using template available on ARPA-E eXCHANGE	Mandatory	IV.C	9:30 AM ET, August 8, 2023
Full Application	[TO BE INSERTED BY FOA MODIFICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2023]	Mandatory	IV.D	9:30 AM ET, TBD
Reply to Reviewer Comments	[TO BE INSERTED BY FOA MODIFICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2023]	Optional	IV.E	5 PM ET, TBD

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I. FUNDING OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION

A. AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E), an organization within the Department of Energy (DOE), is chartered by Congress in the America COMPETES Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-69), as amended by the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-358), as further amended by the Energy Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-260):

- “(A) to enhance the economic and energy security of the United States through the development of energy technologies that—
- (i) reduce imports of energy from foreign sources;
 - (ii) reduce energy-related emissions, including greenhouse gases;
 - (iii) improve the energy efficiency of all economic sectors;
 - (iv) provide transformative solutions to improve the management, clean-up, and disposal of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; and
 - (v) improve the resilience, reliability, and security of infrastructure to produce, deliver, and store energy; and
- (B) to ensure that the United States maintains a technological lead in developing and deploying advanced energy technologies.”

ARPA-E issues this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) under its authorizing statute codified at 42 U.S.C. § 16538. The FOA and any cooperative agreements or grants made under this FOA are subject to 2 C.F.R. Part 200 as supplemented by 2 C.F.R. Part 910.

ARPA-E funds research on, and the development of, transformative science and technology solutions to address the energy and environmental missions of the Department. The agency focuses on technologies that can be meaningfully advanced with a modest investment over a defined period of time in order to catalyze the translation from scientific discovery to early-stage technology. For the latest news and information about ARPA-E, its programs and the research projects currently supported, see: <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/>.

ARPA-E funds transformational research. Existing energy technologies generally progress on established “learning curves” where refinements to a technology and the economies of scale that accrue as manufacturing and distribution develop drive improvements to the cost/performance metric in a gradual fashion. This continual improvement of a technology is important to its increased commercial deployment and is appropriately the focus of the private sector or the applied technology offices within DOE. In contrast, ARPA-E supports transformative research that has the potential to create fundamentally new learning curves. ARPA-E technology projects typically start with cost/performance estimates well above the level of an incumbent technology. Given the high risk inherent in these projects, many will fail to progress, but some may succeed in generating a new learning curve with a projected cost/performance metric that is significantly better than that of the incumbent technology.

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ARPA-E funds technology with the potential to be disruptive in the marketplace. The mere creation of a new learning curve does not ensure market penetration. Rather, the ultimate value of a technology is determined by the marketplace, and impactful technologies ultimately become disruptive – that is, they are widely adopted and displace existing technologies from the marketplace or create entirely new markets. ARPA-E understands that definitive proof of market disruption takes time, particularly for energy technologies. Therefore, ARPA-E funds the development of technologies that, if technically successful, have clear disruptive potential, e.g., by demonstrating capability for manufacturing at competitive cost and deployment at scale.

ARPA-E funds applied research and development. The Office of Management and Budget defines “applied research” as an “original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge...directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective” and defines “experimental development” as “creative and systematic work, drawing on knowledge gained from research and practical experience, which is directed at producing new products or processes or improving existing products or processes.”¹ Applicants interested in receiving financial assistance for basic research (defined by the Office of Management and Budget as “experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts”)² should contact the DOE’s Office of Science (<http://science.energy.gov/>). Office of Science national scientific user facilities (<http://science.energy.gov/user-facilities/>) are open to all researchers, including ARPA-E Applicants and awardees. These facilities provide advanced tools of modern science including accelerators, colliders, supercomputers, light sources and neutron sources, as well as facilities for studying the nanoworld, the environment, and the atmosphere. Projects focused on early-stage R&D for the improvement of technology along defined roadmaps may be more appropriate for support through the DOE applied energy offices including: the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (<http://www.eere.energy.gov/>), the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (<https://www.energy.gov/fecm/office-fossil-energy-and-carbon-management>), the Office of Nuclear Energy (<http://www.energy.gov/ne/office-nuclear-energy>), and the Office of Electricity (<https://www.energy.gov/oe/office-electricity>).

B. SBIR/STTR PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs are Government-wide programs authorized under Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. § 638). The objectives of the SBIR program are to (1) stimulate technological innovation in the private sector, (2) strengthen the role of Small Business Concerns in meeting Federal R&D needs, (3) increase private sector commercialization of innovations derived from Federal R&D activities, (4) foster and encourage participation by socially and economically

¹ OMB Circular A-11 (https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/a11_web_toc.pdf), Section 84, pg. 3.

² OMB Circular A-11 (https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/a11_web_toc.pdf), Section 84, pg. 3.

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disadvantaged and women-owned Small Business Concerns, and (5) improve the return on investment from Federally funded research and economic benefits to the Nation. The objective of the STTR program is to stimulate cooperative partnerships of ideas and technologies between Small Business Concerns and partnering Research Institutions through Federally funded R&D activities.³

ARPA-E administers a joint SBIR/STTR program in accordance with the Small Business Act and the SBIR and STTR Policy Directive issued by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).⁴ ARPA-E provides SBIR/STTR funding in three phases (Phase I, Phase II, and Phase IIS).

C. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The **ROSIE (Revolutionizing Ore to Steel to Impact Emissions)** Program is a 3-year, \$35 million program developing pathways to zero emissions ironmaking and ultra-low life cycle emissions for steelmaking. The program seeks to fund the development and demonstration of novel technologies that produce iron-based products from iron-containing ores and alternative feedstocks without process emissions in the ironmaking step. The Program's technologies will demonstrate a path to cost-competitiveness with traditional incumbent carbothermic blast furnace ironmaking. The technologies funded through this program have transformative potential, because no technology route exists today that meets both this emissions constraint and this cost parity goal. The program will have two categories. Category A includes processes from ore to ironmaking. Category B must include ironmaking but can extend to downstream steel production. Technologies must have the potential to achieve:

³ Research Institutions include FFRDCs, nonprofit educational institutions, and other nonprofit research organizations owned and operated exclusively for scientific purposes. Eligible Research Institutions must maintain a place of business in the United States, operate primarily in the United States, or make a significant contribution to the U.S. economy through the payment of taxes or use of American products, materials, or labor.

⁴ See 85 Fed. Reg. 50062 (Aug. 17, 2020).

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- Zero non-biogenic⁵ greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions specifically from the ironmaking⁶ process.
- Ultra-low cradle-to-gate lifecycle GHG emissions emitted per tonne of iron or steel product (<0.7 tonnes CO₂ emitted per tonne of HRC steel)
- Process and product scalability of >15 million tonnes
- Cost parity with the iron or steel product being displaced
- Materials properties consistent with relevant commercial product being displaced
- Produced 10 kilograms (kg) of proposed product by project end
- A demonstrated production rate of 1 kg/hour by project end

If successful, novel ironmaking technologies meeting the metrics set forth by the program will enable a reduction of U.S. emissions by over 65 million tonnes (Mt) carbon dioxide emitted (CO₂e) annually (~1% of U.S. emissions) and global emissions by over 2.9 gigatonnes (Gt) annually (5.5 % of global emissions).

1. INTRODUCTION

The iron and steel industry accounts for around 7% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and 11% of global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.⁷ Global steel production has more than doubled between 2000 and 2022 to 1,840 million tonnes (Mt), and worldwide iron and steel demand is projected to rise as much as 40% by 2050.^{8,9} U.S. steel production was over 85 Mt in 2021 and accounted for >5% of industry emissions.¹⁰ Current blast furnace technologies—responsible for ~70% of global iron and steel GHG emissions—require carbon as a reductant, materials additive, and source of heat. The central role of carbon makes this sector particularly difficult to decarbonize.

The proposed program, ROSIE aims to develop new technology pathways to enable zero direct process emissions in ironmaking (i.e., zero-process-emission ironmaking) and ultra-low life cycle

⁵ Biogenic emissions are atmospheric emissions from plant matter that accrued carbon as a natural consequence of its life cycle and is emitted during decomposition or combustion of biomass. Non-biogenic emissions refer to those emitted from fossil fuels or minerals (e.g., oil, coal, natural gas combustion or limestone calcining) which accrued their carbon content over many years.

⁶ The ironmaking process is the process by which oxidized iron(II) or iron(III) is reduced to metallic iron. When making primary iron (i.e., iron not from scrap recycle) this is done most commonly using blast furnace ironmaking.

⁷ A. Hasanbeigi. *Steel Climate Impact: An international benchmarking of energy and CO₂ intensities*. Global Efficiency Intelligence, April 2022. Available at <https://www.globalefficiencyintel.com/steel-climate-impact-international-benchmarking-energy-co2-intensities>; accessed May 2023.

⁸ *World Steel in Figures 2022*. worldsteel, April 2022. Available <https://worldsteel.org/wp-content/uploads/World-Steel-in-Figures-2022-1.pdf>; accessed May 2023.

⁹ *Iron and Steel Technology Roadmap*. International Energy Agency, October 2020. Available at <https://www.iea.org/reports/iron-and-steel-technology-roadmap>; accessed May 2023.

¹⁰ *Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program Reported Data*, Environmental Protection Agency, October 2022. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/ghgrp-reported-data>; accessed May 2023.

emissions for steelmaking at scale.¹¹ A successful program will identify technologies that can make primary iron with equal or lower cost than the incumbent processes. For the purposes of this funding opportunity, the *incumbent process* for making primary iron is traditional carbothermic blast furnace technology. This outcome supports the goals established by the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) to reduce GHG emissions while reducing imports of iron ore, iron products ($\geq 92\%$ pure iron), and steel products. This program represents an opportunity for the U.S. to recover technical leadership in a critical manufacturing discipline and to increase exportable technology for low-emissions iron and steelmaking.

While a variety of approaches could be envisioned to provide zero-process-emission ironmaking, the ROSIE program **requires** a responsive application to eliminate the emissions directly associated with ironmaking and provide a cost competitive iron or steel product.¹² The program will have two categories, A and B, as further discussed in Part D of this opportunity. An application in Category A must describe a novel ironmaking process to produce an iron product. An application in Category B must describe a novel ironmaking process that ultimately produces a specific steel product. Both categories must account for the impact a given technology will have on supply chain, production of a final steel product, and overall emissions. Cost and emissions will be assessed using the *ARPA-E Iron & Steel Cost and Life Cycle Assessment Tool* provided as an attachment to this funding opportunity.

The ROSIE Program has two phases: a Proof-of-Concept Phase I and a Prototype Phase II. These phases enable the Program to both catalyze the development of several completely new, high-risk technology learning curves and streamline funding of technologies toward rapid commercial deployment. Submissions must discuss project plans and budgets for both phases.

For Phase I, ARPA-E intends to fund teams for a 12 to 18 month period. At the end of Phase I, each team will have shown the feasibility of their concept and the potential to move forward. Teams approved to continue to Phase II will be awarded an additional budget to achieve the final program metrics. Advancement to Phase II represents a portfolio-wide down select, so advancement is not guaranteed, even if all the milestones from Phase I are met.

2. BACKGROUND

Iron and steel manufacturing is widely recognized as among the most difficult to decarbonize industrial sectors, owing both to the sheer tonnage of product and the dependence on carbon at every step of the process. With millennia of development, current blast furnace technologies are very well-established, leading to outstanding efficiency dependent upon extensive existing infrastructure.

¹¹ Process emissions are greenhouse gas emissions released from industrial processes and manufacturing as a result of the process chemistry, e.g., CO₂ emissions derived from coke ovens, blast furnaces, natural gas-based direct reduced ironmaking, or other ironmaking processes.

¹² An iron or steel product manufactured with ultra-low greenhouse gas emissions that is sold without an added "green premium".

A notional map of U.S. iron and steel production is shown in Figure 1.

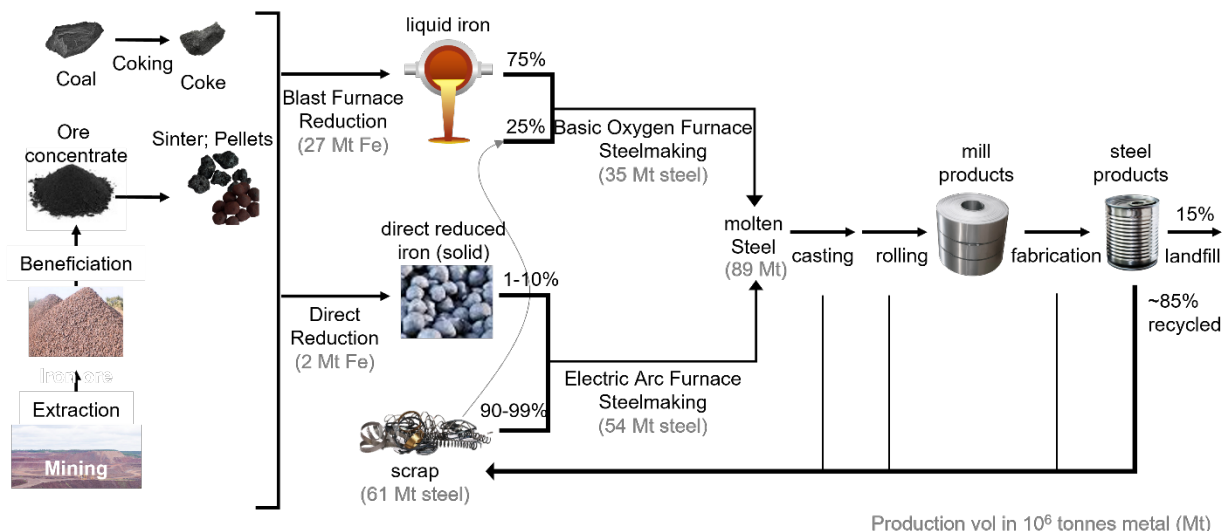


Figure 1. Notional Iron and Steel Industry process map for the United States¹³.

Technologies will focus on the development of ironmaking, and potentially steelmaking. Because these are new processes, they can potentially revolutionize not just the iron or steelmaking process, but also the rest of the supply chain from ore to final steel production. This potential disruption to the iron and steel supply chain provides an opportunity to consider alternative feedstocks, compress unit operations, and significantly improve the overall sustainability of iron and steel production. Consequently, the ROSIE Program seeks to encourage the development and scaling of innovative technologies, while addressing challenges including, but not limited to, reductant availability, electricity price uncertainty, and feedstock availability. Recent advances in electrolysis, plasma technology, and separations chemistry provide attractive opportunities, as do changes in U.S. feedstock economics, such as the availability of waste tailings for processing, domestic sourcing incentives, and the development of new mining technologies.

Examples of potential technologies that could satisfy industry requirements include novel thermochemical or electrolytic approaches to iron ore reduction, design innovations for carbon looping systems, and out-of-the-box concepts for direct ore-to-steel processing. The use of life cycle accounting will be used to advantage holistic solutions, such as incorporated beneficiation and process intensification.

D. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The ROSIE Program at ARPA-E seeks to fund the development and demonstration of novel technologies that produce iron-based products from iron-containing ores without process emissions in the ironmaking step. The ROSIE program's technologies will demonstrate a path to

¹³ Values derived from 2018 USGS reporting.

cost-parity with traditional incumbent carbothermic blast furnace. The technologies funded through this program have transformative potential, because no technology route exists today that meets both this emissions constraint and this cost parity goal. If successful, these novel ironmaking technologies can ultimately supplant traditional ironmaking routes, reducing U.S. emissions by over 65 Mt CO₂ emitted annually (~1% of U.S. emissions).

The following is a non-exhaustive list of the technologies that are of interest for the ROSIE Program. All technologies must satisfy zero-emissions ironmaking criteria.

- *Aqueous electrowinning*: in acidic, basic, or neutral media; including the potential for the acids/bases to be produced on-site and recycled;
- *Non-aqueous electrolysis*: using electrolytes of molten salts and eutectics; innovations in novel electrodes that will withstand operating conditions;
- *H₂ plasma-based ironmaking*: using microwave, arc, or other plasma generation methods;
- *Biological and biomimetic ironmaking*: siderophore derivatives or other catalyst mimics that selectively bind iron cations from ore and reduce them;
- *Novel thermochemical ironmaking*: methods to use nontraditional reductants, carbon looping, or other new thermochemistry to process realistic feedstocks;
- *Ironmaking from unconventional ores*: mine tailings, low-grade ores, and other wastes; especially, taconite or other ores found substantially in the United States; co-production of iron and other metals or byproducts as enabled by using mixed-metal ores; and

Other novel technologies: to produce iron from raw iron resources with zero GHG process emissions.

E. TECHNICAL CATEGORIES OF INTEREST

This funding opportunity seeks to encourage the formation of multi-disciplinary teams to overcome the technology barriers for the development of low emission iron and steel production that can simultaneously achieve the required emissions reduction, product quality, and cost viability. Proposing teams should incorporate expertise in relevant processes and process modeling, and iron or steel product economics and commercialization.

ARPA-E has identified two Technical Categories for low emission iron and steel opportunities. Technical Category A ends with an iron product; Technical Category B ends with a steel product, see Figure 2. All applications must address emissions associated with ironmaking while providing either a relevant iron or steel product. Cost and emissions will be assessed using the *ARPA-E Iron & Steel Cost and Life Cycle Assessment Tool* provided as an attachment to this funding opportunity.

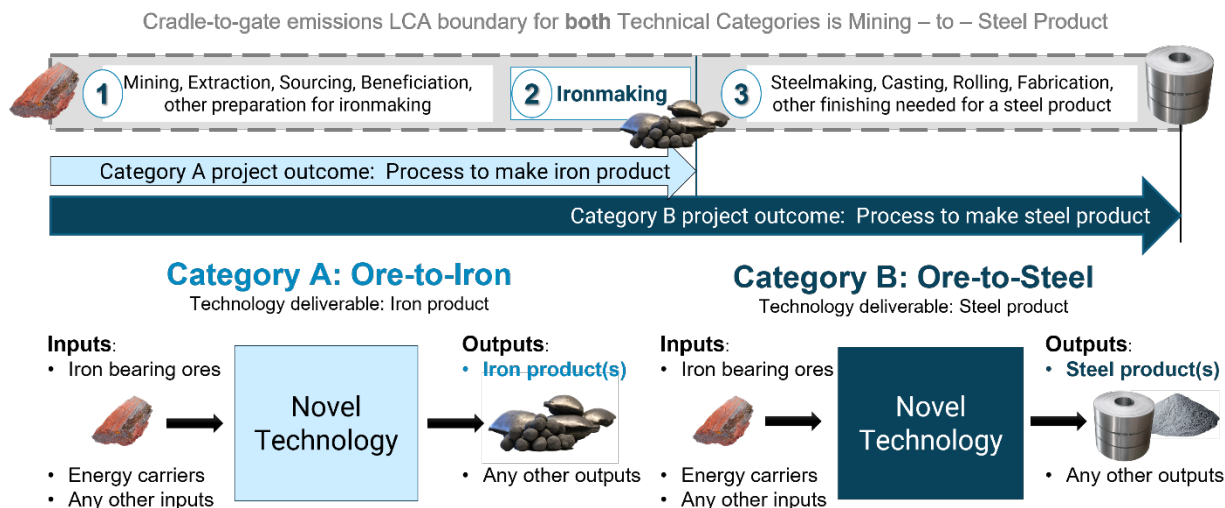


Figure 2. The relevant unit operations and categories for submission associated with the ROSIE Program.

TECHNICAL CATEGORY A. IRON PRODUCT

An application in Category A must describe a novel process to produce an iron product, as shown in Figure 2. Examples of iron products include pig iron, direct-reduced iron (DRI), hot-briquetted iron (HBI), iron powder, or other iron products; the actual composition and microstructure of any iron product will vary depending on the product requirements. Because the development of zero emissions ironmaking is at the core of the ROSIE Program, proposers to Category A must propose an innovation in *Step 2: zero non-biogenic-process-emissions ironmaking*. Applicants may also, optionally, choose to propose innovations in, deletions of, or alternatives to any parts of Step 1 (*mining, extraction, sourcing, beneficiation, and other preparation for Step 2*). The applicant’s work plan and budget should reflect all proposed innovations.

The iron product may be a final product for direct use or it may be iron designed to be used in further steelmaking. In the case that metallic iron is being produced for direct use, a clear and compelling tech-to-market case must be presented for this product. The chemistry, microstructure, and other characteristics should be appropriate for the designated use, and a method for verification and validation of the performance of the iron product should be discussed in the application.

A successful application in Category A must include a preliminary cradle-to-gate life-cycle assessment (LCA) and technoeconomic assessment (TEA), accounting for the energy, costs, and GHG emissions from mining/extraction/sourcing of the iron-containing feedstock; beneficiation and preparation for the ironmaking process; any agglomeration processes; and ironmaking; and casting, rolling, or other fabrication to produce a steel product. Even though the iron product may not be designed for use in steelmaking, this comparison of process cost and emissions will be valuable for consistent evaluation purposes. The *ARPA-E Iron & Steel Cost and Life Cycle*

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Assessment Tool with common assumptions is provided along with this document along with use instructions. Responsive applications must include some discussion of their tech-to-market strategy for transitioning their iron product to the market. Examples of this can include, but are not limited to, a direct market for their iron product, or partnerships with steel producers to transition the iron product to a steel market.

TECHNICAL CATEGORY B. STEEL PRODUCT

An application in Category B must describe a novel process to produce a steel product, as shown in Figure 2. Examples of steel products include carbon or alloy steels (e.g., mild steel, alloy steel, silicon/electrical steel, stainless steel, coated steel), in various product forms (e.g., powder, plate, coil, pipes, sheet); the actual composition and microstructure of any steel product will vary depending on the product requirements. Because the development of zero emissions ironmaking is at the core of this Program, proposers to Category B must propose an innovation in *Step 2: zero-process-emissions ironmaking* while also producing an ultra-low emission steel product. Applicants may also, optionally, choose to propose innovations in, deletions of, or alternatives to any parts of Step 1 (*mining, extraction, sourcing, beneficiation, and other preparation for Step 2*). Applicants to Category B must also propose an innovation path that includes steelmaking, and may also, optionally, choose to propose innovation(s) in, deletions of, or alternatives to Step 3 (*steelmaking, casting, rolling, fabrication and other finishing steps for a steel product*). The applicant's work plan and budget should reflect all proposed innovations.

The steel product must be a deliverable product in an existing or projected steel market. The chemistry, microstructure, and other characteristics should be appropriate for the designated use, and a method for verification and validation of the performance of the steel product should be discussed in the application. Applicants should note that while scrap may be a component in the steelmaking process, relying on additional scrap to achieve lower life cycle emissions will be considered non-responsive. Any inclusion of scrap in a proposed project must be related to understanding the materials properties of a final steel product. Any processes using scrap must be done such that there is a net increase in primary iron to the system.

Analogous to Category A, a successful application in Category B must also include a cradle-to-gate LCA and TEA, including an account for the energy, costs, and GHG emissions from mining/extraction/sourcing of the iron-containing ore; beneficiation and preparation for the ironmaking process; ironmaking; steelmaking, and casting, rolling, or other fabrication to produce a steel product. The *ARPA-E Iron & Steel Cost and Life Cycle Assessment Tool* with common assumptions is provided along with this document and with use instructions. Applications including scrap in the project must include the embedded scrap emissions associated with the production of the original primary iron product.

F. TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS

The ROSIE program goals are to develop low emissions ironmaking technologies that have the potential to scale to meaningful production levels at cost parity with existing technologies.

1. PERFORMANCE METRICS

Each Concept Paper should utilize Table 1 as a starting point and provide quantitative metrics to compare the proposed technology concepts to current and emerging technologies and to the Technical Performance Targets.

- **1a. Non-biogenic greenhouse gas emissions from ironmaking process**
The incumbent value is assumed to be 1 to 2 tonnes CO₂ emitted per tonne Fe produced; the program target is zero.
- **1b. Cradle-to-gate lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions**
The lifecycle 'cradle to gate' are carbon emissions released during (Step 1) raw material extraction, processing, and transportation of materials to the ironmaking site, Step 2 ironmaking, and (Step 3) steelmaking, casting, and hot rolling to produce hot-rolled coil (HRC). Any proposed zero-emissions ironmaking technologies must not increase emissions in Step 1 and Step 3. Teams that design their ironmaking technology to substantially limit the emissions in Steps 1 and 3 will be viewed as more responsive. The incumbent value is assumed to be 1.4 to 3 tonnes CO₂ emitted per tonne of HRC steel; the long-term program target is ≤ 0.7 tonnes CO₂ emitted per tonne of HRC steel.
- **1c. Process and product scalability**
The incumbent value of the tonnage demand for any specific iron or steel product will vary widely. The U.S. iron and steel industry today uses tonnes of iron ore, coking coal, lime, process water, and other resources to produce ~85 tonnes of steel annually. A responsive application must establish the sufficient supply of process inputs (feedstocks, reagents, etc) to enable production of ≥ 15 million tonnes of iron or steel products annually. A responsive application also must establish their targeted product has a market demand of ≥ 15 million tonnes.
- **1d. Target cost**
The ROSIE Program requires that each project describes, as a baseline, the cost to produce HRC via their proposed process using the *ARPA-E Iron & Steel Cost and Life Cycle Assessment Tool*. If an alternative iron or steel product is targeted, the proposed process at scale must be able to match or beat the cost of the incumbent steel product.
- **1e. Target lab scale prototype**
By project end, a lab scale prototype should be demonstrated that has at a minimum, a product rate of 1 kg product / hour, is operated for 100 hours, and produces an absolute value of 10 kg of iron product. Stated values are a minimum and higher metric targets may be more appropriate depending on the technology being developed.

Table 1. Performance Metrics

	Parameter	Project Target
1a.	Non-biogenic emissions from ironmaking process	
1b.	Cradle-to-gate lifecycle GHG emissions	
1c.	Process and product scalability	
1d.	Target cost	
1e.	Target lab scale prototype	

2. LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS

To assist in assessing the potential for technologies, a basic *ARPA-E Ironmaking Cost and Life Cycle Assessment Estimator Tool* is available to download directly as a separate Excel file from ARPA-E eXCHANGE. The goal of this tool is to enable fair comparison of technologies using input data (e.g., CO₂ footprint of grid electricity) from a standard library.

The basic spreadsheet tool is not designed to model every possible iron or steelmaking technology, although it should be possible to illustrate the basic benefits of your proposed technology using the data provided. If there are significant barriers to modeling your technology with the tool, do the best you can and discuss any limitations in your application.

3. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The following are not designated technical performance metrics but should be assessed in your application. Table 2 is provided as a guide, but is not necessary as not all of these additional considerations will apply to all technologies.

- *2a. Energy per tonne of iron or steel product*
Discuss the projected energy needed to produce each tonne of iron or steel using your process. This may be easily calculated from the data you input into the *ARPA-E Ironmaking Cost and Life Cycle Assessment Estimator Tool*.
- *2b. Process byproducts, waste streams, and sustainability*
Beyond greenhouse gas emissions, applicants should comment on the technology's environmental footprint. Discuss waste streams, water and land use factors, manufacturing and delivery methods, as well as other supply chain considerations.
- *2c. Process flexibility*
While ARPA-E does not expect any new technology to find 100% adoption across the breadth of the iron and steel industries, feedstocks are important. Discuss how robust the proposed technology is to common impurities in iron ore (i.e., silica, alumina, magnesia,

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calcium oxide, sulfur, potassium), the possible tradeoffs between ore quality and process constraints, the potential for use of various iron containing feedstocks in your process, as well as the sensitivity of your process to other process contaminants. Also discuss the technology's ability to potentially produce multiple iron or steel products.

- *2d. Product viability*

While ARPA-E does not expect any new product to find 100% adoption across the breadth of the iron and steel industries, markets are important. Discuss the market impact of your product proposed product

- *2e. Pathway to scale from lab (grams/hour) to pilot plant (tonnes/year)*

Discuss your pathway to scale from 10 grams per hour to 100 grams per hour to 1 kilogram per hour.

- *2f. Product qualification requirements*

Iron or steel products must meet the requirements – composition, microstructure, strength, and so on – of their designated application. Discuss these requirements and how the product will be verified and validated.

Table 2. Additional Considerations

	Parameter	Project Target
2a.	Energy per tonne of iron or steel product	
2b.	Process byproducts or waste streams	
2c.	Process flexibility	
2d.	Product viability	
2e.	Pathway to scale from lab (grams/hour) to pilot plant (tonnes/year)	
2f.	Product qualification requirements	

4. IRON FEEDSTOCK CONSIDERATIONS

ARPA-E is not interested in projects that exclusively consider the reduction of relatively pure iron oxide to iron. Successful applications need to demonstrate the reduction of iron oxide under conditions that will be industrially relevant to the commercial deployment of the proposed technology. Preferred feedstocks include lower-quality ores and tailings available in the US. Processes that can only use hematite and magnetite are not preferred. When possible, applications should include information on the source, composition, and microstructure of the feedstock for their process. To the degree possible, information regarding the geography, iron content, trace minerals, and especially the energy and emissions required to extract and beneficiate the feedstock is critical to understanding process operations and cost. The energy

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and emissions associated with each feedstock will be considered in the Additional Considerations and ARPA-E Iron & Steel Cost and Life Cycle Assessment Tool.

A non-exhaustive list of feedstocks or feedstocks that could be used or simulated is as follows:

- Taconite or hematite ore, either as-mined or after any beneficiation processing;
- Iron ore tailings with iron content that was not economically viable to extract when it was mined;
- Tailings from other mineral processes (e.g., aluminum or copper) that contain valuable iron that could be economically extracted with improved technology;
- Iron oxide fines, in the instance a clear source can be identified;
- Other iron sources.

If using a feedstock simulant, characteristics regarding trace metals and oxides, carbonates, manganates, and silicates as well as particle size, should be considered. Preliminary efforts may examine the reduction of pure iron oxide, but tests must ultimately be completed on relevant feedstock or simulants.

G. TECHNOLOGY-TO-MARKET (T2M)

ARPA-E project teams are required to construct and execute a commercialization strategy that is unique to their technology. The preparation of the commercialization plan includes conducting comprehensive market analyses, developing and refining business models, formulation of an intellectual property strategy, and preparing the appropriate cost and technoeconomic models that validate value propositions to the customer.

Some of the primary potential partners for low emission iron and steelmaking projects are product consumers in buildings and transportation seeking green steel to meet impending sustainability targets, as well as venture capital and industry partners eager to invest in vetted technologies. It should be noted that having a feedstock supplier or an industry advisor is encouraged but not required for a project team to be considered for this ARPA-E award.

Tech-to-market risks that may be addressed include the availability of the reductant for a chosen process, which may be electricity, hydrogen, sustainable carbon, or other technology-specific reagents. Other underlying cost and risk drivers that may be addressed include availability of the appropriate domestic ore feedstock and uncertainty in electricity pricing.

Finally, the Inflation Reduction Act provides many potential opportunities to support market transition of these technologies, including tax credits dedicated to carbon capture, hydrogen production, and clean electricity. While not included formally in the *ARPA-E Iron & Steel Cost and Life Assessment Tool*, applicants are encouraged to discuss how their specific tech-to-market strategy might leverage these opportunities. If applicable, applicants should discuss how their proposed processes can quickly be integrated into new infrastructure as it comes online during the coming decade.

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II. AWARD INFORMATION

A. AWARD OVERVIEW

ARPA-E expects to make approximately \$35 million available for new awards, subject to the availability of appropriated funds. ARPA-E anticipates making approximately 10-15 awards] awards under FOAs DE-FOA-0003117 and DE-FOA-0003118 (ROSIE SBIR/STTR). ARPA-E may, at its discretion, issue one, multiple, or no awards.

ARPA-E will accept only new applications under this FOA. Applicants may not seek renewal or supplementation of their existing awards through this FOA.

ARPA-E plans to fully fund negotiated budgets at the time of award.

Applicants must apply for a Combined Phase I/II Award or a Combined Phase I/II/IIS Award. Combined Phase I/II and I/II/IIS Awards are intended to develop transformational technologies with disruptive commercial potential. Such commercial potential may be evidenced by (1) the likelihood of follow-on funding by private or non-SBIR/STTR sources if the project is successful, or (2) the Small Business Concern's record of successfully commercializing technologies developed under prior SBIR/STTR awards. Phase IIS awards are a “sequential” (i.e., additional) Phase II award, intended to allow the continued development of promising energy technologies. Combined Phase I/II/IIS awards may be funded up to \$4,241,580. Funding amounts will be consistent with the Phase I and Phase II limits posted on the SBA’s website.¹⁴

ARPA-E reserves the right to select all or part of a proposed project (i.e. only Phase I, or only Phase I and Phase II). In the event that ARPA-E selects Phase I only or Phase I/II only, then the maximum award amount for a Phase I award is \$295,924 and the maximum amount for a Phase I/II award is \$2,268,752.

The period of performance for funding agreements may not exceed 36 months for a Combined Phase I/II/IIS Award. ARPA-E expects to issue funding agreements in May 2024, or as negotiated.

B. RENEWAL AWARDS

At ARPA-E’s sole discretion, awards resulting from this FOA may be renewed by adding one or more budget periods, extending the period of performance of the initial award, or issuing a new award. Renewal funding is contingent on: (1) availability of funds appropriated by Congress for the purpose of this program; (2) substantial progress towards meeting the objectives of the

¹⁴ For current SBIR Phase I and Phase II funding amounts, see <https://www.sbir.gov/about/about-sbir>. For current STTR Phase I and Phase II funding amounts, see <https://www.sbir.gov/about/about-sttr>. Phase IIS funding amounts are equal to Phase II funding amounts for both SBIR and STTR awards.

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approved application; (3) submittal of required reports; (4) compliance with the terms and conditions of the award; (5) ARPA-E approval of a renewal application; and (6) other factors identified by the Agency at the time it solicits a renewal application.

C. ARPA-E FUNDING AGREEMENTS

Through cooperative agreements, other transactions, and similar agreements, ARPA-E provides financial and other support to projects that have the potential to realize ARPA-E's statutory mission. ARPA-E does not use such agreements to acquire property or services for the direct benefit or use of the U.S. Government.

Congress directed ARPA-E to "establish and monitor project milestones, initiate research projects quickly, and just as quickly terminate or restructure projects if such milestones are not achieved."¹⁵ Accordingly, ARPA-E has substantial involvement in the direction of every Cooperative Agreement, as described in Section II.C below.

Cooperative Agreements involve the provision of 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.

Phase I will be made as a fixed-amount award. Phase II and Phase IIS of Combined Phase I/II/IIS awards will be made on a cost-reimbursement basis.

ARPA-E encourages Prime Recipients to review the Model Cooperative Agreement, which is available at <https://arpa-e.energy.gov/technologies/project-guidance/pre-award-guidance/funding-agreements>.

D. STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL INVOLVEMENT

ARPA-E is substantially involved in the direction of projects from inception to completion. For the purposes of an ARPA-E project, substantial involvement means:

- Project Teams must adhere to ARPA-E's agency-specific and programmatic requirements.
- ARPA-E may intervene at any time in the conduct or performance of work under an award.
- ARPA-E does not limit its involvement to the administrative requirements of an award. Instead, ARPA-E has substantial involvement in the direction and redirection of the technical aspects of the project as a whole.

¹⁵ U.S. Congress, Conference Report to accompany the 21st Century Competitiveness Act of 2007, H. Rpt. 110-289 at 171-172 (Aug. 1, 2007).

- ARPA-E may, at its sole discretion, modify or terminate projects that fail to achieve predetermined Go/No Go decision points or technical milestones and deliverables.
- During award negotiations, ARPA-E Program Directors and Prime Recipients mutually establish an aggressive schedule of quantitative milestones and deliverables that must be met every quarter. In addition, ARPA-E will negotiate and establish “Go/No-Go” milestones for each project. If the Prime Recipient fails to achieve any of the “Go/No-Go” milestones or technical milestones and deliverables as determined by the ARPA-E Contracting Officer, ARPA-E may – at its discretion - renegotiate the statement of project objectives or schedule of technical milestones and deliverables for the project. In the alternative, ARPA-E may suspend or terminate the award in accordance with 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.339 – 200.343.
- ARPA-E may provide guidance and/or assistance to the Prime Recipient to accelerate the commercialization of ARPA-E-funded technologies. Guidance and assistance provided by ARPA-E may include coordination with other Government agencies and nonprofits¹⁶ to provide mentoring and networking opportunities for Prime Recipients. ARPA-E may also organize and sponsor events to educate Prime Recipients about key barriers to the commercialization of their ARPA-E-funded technologies. In addition, ARPA-E may establish collaborations with private and public entities to provide continued support for the development and commercialization of ARPA-E-funded technologies.

¹⁶ The term “nonprofit organization” or “nonprofit” is defined in Section IX.

III. ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

A. ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

1. SBIR ELIGIBILITY

SBA rules and guidelines govern eligibility to apply to this FOA. For information on program eligibility, please refer to the SBIR/STTR website, available at <https://www.sbir.gov>, and to the “Eligibility” section for SBIR/STTR programs at <https://www.sbir.gov/about>.

A Small Business Concern¹⁷ may apply as a Standalone Applicant¹⁸ or as the lead organization for a Project Team.¹⁹ If applying as the lead organization, the Small Business Concern must perform at least 66.7% of the work in Phase I and at least 50% of the work in Phase II and Phase IIS, as measured by the Total Project Cost.²⁰

For information on eligibility as a Small Business Concern, please refer to SBA’s website (<https://www.sba.gov/content/am-i-small-business-concern>).

2. STTR ELIGIBILITY

SBA rules and guidelines govern eligibility to apply to this FOA. For information on program eligibility, please refer the SBIR/STTR website, available at <https://www.sbir.gov>, and to the “Eligibility” section for SBIR/STTR programs at <https://www.sbir.gov/about>.

Only a Small Business Concern may apply as the lead organization for a Project Team. The Small Business Concern must perform at least 40% of the work in Phase I, Phase II, and/or Phase IIS, as measured by the Total Project Cost. A single Research Institution must perform at least 30% of the work in Phase I, Phase II, and/or Phase IIS, as measured by the Total Project

¹⁷ A Small Business Concern is a for-profit entity that: (1) maintains a place of business located in the United States; (2) operates primarily within the United States or makes a significant contribution to the United States economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials or labor; (3) is an individual proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, joint venture, association, trust, or cooperative; and (4) meets the size eligibility requirements set forth in 13 C.F.R. § 121.702. Where the entity is formed as a joint venture, there can be no more than 49% participation by foreign business entities in the joint venture. Small Business Concerns that are majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms are eligible to apply to this FOA.

¹⁸ A “Standalone Applicant” is an Applicant that applies for funding on its own, not as part of a Project Team.

¹⁹ The term “Project Team” is used to mean any entity with multiple players working collaboratively and could encompass anything from an existing organization to an ad hoc teaming arrangement. A Project Team consists of the Prime Recipient, Subrecipients, and others performing any of the research and development work under an ARPA-E funding agreement, whether or not costs of performing the research and development work are being reimbursed under any agreement.

²⁰ The Total Project Cost is the sum of the Prime Recipient share and the Federal Government share of total allowable costs. The Federal Government share generally includes costs incurred by GOGOs, FFRDCs, and GOCOs.

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Cost. Please refer to Section III.B.1 of the FOA for guidance on Research Institutions' participation in STTR projects.

For information on eligibility as a Small Business Concern, please refer to SBA's website (<https://www.sba.gov/content/am-i-small-business-concern>).

3. JOINT SBIR AND STTR ELIGIBILITY

An Applicant that meets both the SBIR and STTR eligibility criteria above may request both SBIR and STTR funding if:

- The Small Business Concern is partnered with a Research Institution;
- The Small Business Concern performs at least 66.7% of the work in Phase I and at least 50% of the work in Phase II and/or Phase IIS (as applicable), as measured by the Total Project Cost;
- The partnering Research Institution performs 30-33.3% of the work in Phase I and 30-50% of the work in Phase II and/or Phase IIS (as applicable), as measured by the Total Project Cost; and
- The Principal Investigator (PI) is employed by the Small Business Concern. If the PI is employed by the Research Institution, submissions will be considered only under the STTR program.

B. ELIGIBLE SUBRECIPIENTS

1. RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

A Research Institution²¹ may apply only as a member of a Project Team (i.e., as a Subrecipient to a Small Business Concern). In STTR projects, a single Research Institution must perform at least 30%, but no more than 60%, of the work under the award in Phase I, Phase II, and/or Phase IIS (as applicable), as measured by the Total Project Cost.

2. OTHER PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS

The following entities are eligible to apply for SBIR/STTR funding as a member of a Project Team (i.e., as a Subrecipient to a Small Business Concern):

- For-profit entities, including Small Business Concerns

²¹ Research Institutions include FFRDCs, nonprofit educational institutions, and other nonprofit research organizations owned and operated exclusively for scientific purposes. Eligible Research Institutions must maintain a place of business in the United States, operate primarily in the United States, or make a significant contribution to the U.S. economy through the payment of taxes or use of American products, materials, or labor.

- Nonprofits other than Research Institutions²²
- Government-Owned, Government Operated laboratories (GOGOs)
- State, local, and tribal government entities
- Foreign entities²³

In SBIR projects, Project Team members other than the lead organization, including but not limited to Research Institutions, may collectively perform no more than 33.3% of the work under the award in Phase I and no more than 50% of the work under the award in Phase II and/or Phase IIS. This includes efforts performed by Research Institutions.

In STTR projects, Project Team members (other than the lead organization and the partnering Research Institution) may collectively perform no more than 30% of work under the award in Phase I, Phase II, and/or Phase IIS.

C. ELIGIBLE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

1. SBIR

For the duration of the award, the PI for the proposed project (or, if multiple PIs, at least one PI) must be employed by, and perform more than 50% of his or her work for, the Prime Recipient. The Contracting Officer may waive this requirement or approve the substitution of the PI after consultation with the ARPA-E SBIR/STTR Program Director.

For projects with multiple PIs, at least one PI must meet the primary employment requirement. That PI will serve as the contact PI for the Project Team.

2. STTR

For the duration of the award, the PI for the proposed project (or, if multiple PIs, at least one PI) must be employed by, and perform more than 50% his or her work for, the Prime Recipient or the partnering Research Institution. The Contracting Officer may waive this requirement or approve the substitution of the PI after consultation with the ARPA-E SBIR/STTR Program Director.

For projects with multiple PIs, at least one PI must meet the primary employment requirement. That PI will serve as the contact PI for the Project Team.

²²Nonprofit 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 as a Subrecipient.

²³ All work by foreign entities must be performed by subsidiaries or affiliates incorporated in the United States (see Section IV.G.6 of the FOA). However, the Applicant may request a waiver of this requirement in the Business Assurances & Disclosures Form submitted with the Full Application.

D. ELIGIBILITY OF PRIOR SBIR AND STTR Awardees: SBA Benchmarks on Progress Towards Commercialization

Applicants awarded multiple prior SBIR or STTR awards must meet DOE's benchmark requirements for progress towards commercialization before ARPA-E may issue a new Phase I award. For purposes of this requirement, Applicants are assessed using their prior Phase I and Phase II SBIR and STTR awards across all SBIR agencies. If an awardee fails to meet either of the benchmarks, that awardee is not eligible for an SBIR or STTR Phase I award and any Phase II award for a period of one year from the time of the determination.

ARPA-E applies two benchmark rates addressing an Applicant's progress towards commercialization: (1) the DOE Phase II Transition Rate Benchmark and (2) the SBA Commercialization Rate Benchmark:

- The DOE Phase II Transition Rate Benchmark sets the minimum required number of Phase II awards the Applicant must have received for a given number of Phase I awards received during the specified period. **This Transition Rate Benchmark applies only to Phase I Applicants that have received more than 20 Phase I awards during the last five (5) year period, excluding the most recently completed fiscal year.** DOE's Phase II Transition Rate Benchmark requires that 25% of all Phase I awards received over the past five years transition to Phase II awards.

The SBIR/STTR Phase II transition rates and commercialization rates are calculated using the data in the SBA's TechNet database. For the purpose of these benchmark requirements, awardee firms are assessed once a year, on June 1st, using their prior SBIR and STTR awards across all agencies. SBA makes this tabulation of awardee transition rates and commercialization rates available to all federal agencies. ARPA-E uses this tabulation to determine which companies do not meet the DOE benchmark rates and are, therefore, ineligible to receive new Phase I awards.

- The Commercialization Rate Benchmark sets the minimum Phase III²⁴ commercialization results that an Applicant must have achieved from work it performed under prior Phase II awards (i.e. this measures an Applicant's progress from Phase II or Phase IIS to Phase III awards). **This benchmark requirement applies only to Applicants that have received more than 15 Phase II awards during the last 10 fiscal years, excluding the two most recently completed fiscal years.**

²⁴ Phase III refers to work that derives from, extends or completes an effort made under prior SBIR/STTR funding agreements, but is funded by sources other than the SBIR/STTR Program. Phase III work is typically oriented towards commercialization of SBIR/STTR research or technology. For more information please refer to the Small Business Administration's "Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Program Policy Directive" at https://www.sbir.gov/sites/default/files/SBIR-STTR_Policy_Directive_2019.pdf.

The current Commercialization Benchmark requirement, agreed upon and established by all 11 SBIR agencies, is that the Applicants must have received, to date, an average of at least \$100,000 of sales and/or investments per Phase II award received, or have received a number of patents resulting from the relevant SBIR/STTR work equal to or greater than 15% of the number of Phase II awards received during the period.

- On June 1 of each year, SBIR/STTR awardees registered on SBIR.gov are assessed to determine if they meet the Phase II Transition Rate Benchmark requirement. (At this time, SBA is not identifying companies that fail to meet the Commercialization Rate Benchmark requirement). Companies that fail to meet the Phase II Transition Rate Benchmark as of June 1 of a given year will not be eligible to apply to an SBIR/STTR FOA for the following year. For example, if SBA determined on June 1, 2017 that a small business failed to meet the Phase II Transition Rate Benchmark requirement, that small business would not be eligible to apply to an ARPA-E SBIR/STTR FOA from June 1, 2017 to May 31, 2018.

E. COST SHARING

Cost sharing is not required for this FOA.

F. OTHER

1. COMPLIANT CRITERIA

Concept Papers are deemed compliant if:

- The Applicant meets the eligibility requirements in Section III.A of the FOA;
- The Concept Paper complies with the content and form requirements in Section IV.C of the FOA; and
- The Applicant entered all required information, successfully uploaded all required documents, and clicked the “Submit” button in ARPA-E eXCHANGE by the deadline stated in the FOA.

Concept Papers found to be noncompliant may not be merit reviewed or considered for award. ARPA-E may not review or consider noncompliant Concept Papers, including Concept Papers submitted through other means, Concept Papers submitted after the applicable deadline, and incomplete Concept Papers. A Concept Paper is incomplete if it does not include required information. ARPA-E will not extend the submission deadline for Applicants that fail to submit required information and documents due to server/connection congestion.

Full Applications are deemed compliant if:

- The Applicant submitted a compliant and responsive Concept Paper;

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

- The Applicant meets the eligibility requirements in Section III.A of the FOA;
- The Full Application complies with the content and form requirements in Section IV.D of the FOA; and
- The Applicant entered all required information, successfully uploaded all required documents, and clicked the “Submit” button in ARPA-E eXCHANGE by the deadline stated in the FOA.

Full Applications found to be noncompliant may not be merit reviewed or considered for award. ARPA-E may not review or consider noncompliant Full Applications, including Full Applications submitted through other means, Full Applications submitted after the applicable deadline, and incomplete Full Applications. A Full Application is incomplete if it does not include required information and documents, such as Forms SF-424 and SF-424A. ARPA-E will not extend the submission deadline for Applicants that fail to submit required information and documents due to server/connection congestion.

Replies to Reviewer Comments are deemed compliant if:

- The Applicant successfully uploads its response to ARPA-E eXCHANGE by the deadline stated in the FOA; and
- The Replies to Reviewer Comments comply with the content and form requirements of Section IV.E of the FOA.

ARPA-E will not review or consider noncompliant Replies to Reviewer Comments, including Replies submitted through other means and Replies submitted after the applicable deadline. ARPA-E will not extend the submission deadline for Applicants that fail to submit required information due to server/connection congestion. ARPA-E will review and consider each compliant and responsive Full Application, even if no Reply is submitted or if the Reply is found to be noncompliant.

2. RESPONSIVENESS CRITERIA

ARPA-E performs a preliminary technical review of Concept Papers and Full Applications. The following types of submissions may be deemed nonresponsive and may not be reviewed or considered:

- Submissions that fall outside the technical parameters specified in this FOA.
- Submissions that have been submitted in response to currently issued ARPA-E FOAs.
- Submissions that are not scientifically distinct from applications submitted in response to currently issued ARPA-E FOAs.
- Submissions for basic research aimed solely at discovery and/or fundamental knowledge generation.
- Submissions for large-scale demonstration projects of existing technologies.

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- Submissions for proposed technologies that represent incremental improvements to existing technologies.
- Submissions for proposed technologies that are not based on sound scientific principles (e.g., violates a law of thermodynamics).
- Submissions for proposed technologies that are not transformational, as described in Section I.A of the FOA.
- Submissions for proposed technologies that do not have the potential to become disruptive in nature, as described in Section I.A of the FOA. Technologies must be scalable such that they could be disruptive with sufficient technical progress.
- Submissions that are not distinct in scientific approach or objective from activities currently supported by or actively under consideration for funding by any other office within Department of Energy.
- Submissions that are not distinct in scientific approach or objective from activities currently supported by or actively under consideration for funding by other government agencies or the private sector.
- Submissions that do not propose a R&D plan that allows ARPA-E to evaluate the submission under the applicable merit review criteria provided in Section V.A of the FOA.

3. SUBMISSIONS SPECIFICALLY NOT OF INTEREST

The scope of the ROSIE program is framed to advance high-potential, high-impact technologies with the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ironmaking to zero, while significantly reducing emissions throughout the iron and steel supply chain. Submissions that do not substantially alter the blast furnace process or represent a significant innovation in ironmaking technology are out of scope.

Submissions that propose the following will be deemed nonresponsive and will not be merit reviewed or considered:

- More efficient blast furnace technologies or direct reduced iron (DRI) - electric arc furnace (EAF) processes
- Adding carbon capture and sequestration to blast furnaces
- Transitioning from DRI using natural gas to DRI using hydrogen (H₂)
- Ore beneficiation for blast furnace or DRI processes
- Biomass to make biocoke followed by standard blast furnace ironmaking
- Enabling increased quality and availability of scrap metal feedstock
- Reducing or removing carbon emissions in existing pre-processing stages such as sintering and induration

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4. LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS

ARPA-E is not limiting the number of submissions from Applicants. Applicants may submit more than one application to this FOA, provided that each application is scientifically distinct.

Small business Applicants that qualify as a “Small Business Concern” may apply to only one of the two ARPA-E ROSIE FOAs: DE-FOA-0003118 (ROSIE SBIR/STTR), or DE-FOA-0003117 (ROSIE). Small businesses that qualify as “Small Business Concerns” are strongly encouraged to apply under the former (SBIR/STTR FOA). To determine eligibility as a “Small Business Concern” under DE-FOA-0003118, please review the eligibility requirements in Sections III.A – III.D above.

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

IV. APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

A. APPLICATION PROCESS OVERVIEW

1. REGISTRATION IN SBA COMPANY REGISTRY

The first step in applying to this FOA is registering in the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Company Registry (<http://sbir.gov/registration>). Upon completing registration, Applicants will receive a unique small business Control ID and Registration Certificate in Adobe PDF format, which may be used at any participating SBIR and STTR agencies. Applicants that have previously registered in the SBA Company Registry need not register again.

Applicants must submit their Registration Certificate in ARPA-E eXCHANGE (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov>) as part of their Full Application (see Section IV.D.6 of the FOA).

2. REGISTRATION IN ARPA-E eXCHANGE

The second step in applying to this FOA is registration in ARPA-E eXCHANGE, ARPA-E's online application portal. For detailed guidance on using ARPA-E eXCHANGE, please refer to Section IV.H.1 of the FOA and the "ARPA-E eXCHANGE User Guide" (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/Manuals.aspx>).

3. CONCEPT PAPERS

Applicants must submit a Concept Paper by the deadline stated in the FOA. Section IV.C of the FOA provides instructions on submitting a Concept Paper.

ARPA-E performs a preliminary review of Concept Papers to determine whether they are compliant and responsive, as described in Section III.F of the FOA. Concept Papers found to be noncompliant or nonresponsive may not be merit reviewed or considered for award. ARPA-E makes an independent assessment of each compliant and responsive Concept Paper based on the criteria and program policy factors in Sections V.A.1 and V.B.1 of the FOA.

ARPA-E will encourage a subset of Applicants to submit Full Applications. Other Applicants will be discouraged from submitting a Full Application in order to save them the time and expense of preparing an application submission that is unlikely to be selected for award negotiations. By discouraging the submission of a Full Application, ARPA-E 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. Unsuccessful Applicants should continue to submit innovative ideas and concepts to future FOAs.

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

4. FULL APPLICATIONS

Applicants must submit a Full Application by the deadline stated in the FOA. Applicants will have approximately 45 days from receipt of the Encourage/Discourage notification to prepare and submit a Full Application. Section IV.D of the FOA provides instructions on submitting a Full Application.

ARPA-E performs a preliminary review of Full Applications to determine whether they are compliant and responsive, as described in Section III.F of the FOA. Full Applications found to be noncompliant or nonresponsive may not be merit reviewed or considered for award. ARPA-E makes an independent assessment of each compliant and responsive Full Application based on the criteria and program policy factors in Sections V.A.2 and V.B.1 of the FOA.

5. REPLY TO REVIEWER COMMENTS

Once ARPA-E has completed its review of Full Applications, reviewer comments on compliant and responsive Full Applications are made available to Applicants via ARPA-E eXCHANGE. Applicants may submit an optional Reply to Reviewer Comments, which must be submitted by the deadline stated in the FOA. Section IV.E of the FOA provides instructions on submitting a Reply to Reviewer Comments.

ARPA-E performs a preliminary review of Replies to determine whether they are compliant, as described in Section III.F.1 of the FOA. ARPA-E will review and consider compliant Replies only. ARPA-E will review and consider each compliant and responsive Full Application, even if no Reply is submitted or if the Reply is found to be non-compliant.

6. PRE-SELECTION CLARIFICATIONS AND “DOWN-SELECT” PROCESS

Once ARPA-E completes its review of Full Applications and Replies to Reviewer Comments, it may, at the Contracting Officer’s discretion, conduct a pre-selection clarification process and/or perform a “down-select” of Full Applications. Through the pre-selection clarification process or down-select process, ARPA-E may obtain additional information from select Applicants through pre-selection meetings, webinars, videoconferences, conference calls, written correspondence, or site visits that can be used to make a final selection determination. ARPA-E will not reimburse Applicants for travel and other expenses relating to pre-selection meetings or site visits, nor will these costs be eligible for reimbursement as pre-award costs.

ARPA-E may select applications for award negotiations and make awards without pre-selection meetings and site visits. Participation in a pre-selection meeting or site visit with ARPA-E does not signify that Applicants have been selected for award negotiations.

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7. SELECTION FOR AWARD NEGOTIATIONS

ARPA-E carefully considers all of the information obtained through the application process and makes an independent assessment of each compliant and responsive Full Application based on the criteria and program policy factors in Sections V.A.2 and V.B.1 of the FOA. The Selection Official may select all or part of a Full Application for award negotiations. The Selection Official may also postpone a final selection determination on one or more Full Applications until a later date, subject to availability of funds and other factors. ARPA-E will enter into award negotiations only with selected Applicants.

Applicants are promptly notified of ARPA-E's selection determination. ARPA-E may stagger its selection determinations. As a result, some Applicants may receive their notification letter in advance of other Applicants. Please refer to Section VI.A of the FOA for guidance on award notifications.

B. APPLICATION FORMS

Required forms for Full Applications are available on ARPA-E eXCHANGE (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov>), including the SF-424 and Budget Justification Workbook/SF-424A. A sample Summary Slide is available on ARPA-E eXCHANGE. Applicants may use the templates available on ARPA-E eXCHANGE, including the template for the Concept Paper, the template for the Technical Volume of the Full Application, the template for the Summary Slide, the template for the Summary for Public Release, the template for the Reply to Reviewer Comments, and the template for the Business Assurances & Disclosures Form. A sample response to the Business Assurances & Disclosures Form is available on ARPA-E eXCHANGE.

C. CONTENT AND FORM OF CONCEPT PAPERS

The Concept Paper is mandatory (i.e. in order to submit a Full Application, a compliant and responsive Concept Paper must have been submitted) and must conform to the following formatting requirements:

- The Concept Paper must not exceed 4 pages in length including graphics, figures, and/or tables.
- The Concept Paper must be submitted in Adobe PDF format.
- The Concept Paper must be written in English.
- All pages must be formatted to fit on 8-1/2 by 11 inch paper with margins not less than one inch on every side. Single space all text and use Times New Roman typeface, a black font color, and a font size of 12 point or larger (except in figures and tables).
- The ARPA-E assigned Control Number, the Lead Organization Name, and the Principal Investigator's Last Name must be prominently displayed on the upper right

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corner of the header of every page. Page numbers must be included in the footer of every page.

- The first paragraph must include the Lead Organization's Name and Location, Principal Investigator's Name, Technical Category, Proposed Funding Requested (Federal and Cost Share [not required for this SBIR/STTR FOA]), and Project Duration.
- Each Applicant must submit a separate, filled-out Ironmaking Cost and LCA Estimator Tool (Excel) using the template available on ARPA-E eXCHANGE.

Concept Papers found to be noncompliant or nonresponsive may not be merit reviewed or considered for award (see Section III.F of the FOA).

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

A fillable Concept Paper template is available on ARPA-E eXCHANGE at <https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov>.

Concept Papers must conform to the content requirements described below. If Applicants exceed the maximum page length indicated above, ARPA-E will review only the authorized number of pages and disregard any additional pages.

1. CONCEPT PAPER

a. CONCEPT SUMMARY

- Describe the proposed concept with minimal jargon, and explain how it addresses the Program Objectives of the FOA.

b. INNOVATION AND IMPACT

- Clearly identify the problem to be solved with the proposed technology concept.
- Describe how the proposed effort represents an innovative and potentially transformational solution to the technical challenges posed by the FOA.
- Explain the concept's potential to be disruptive compared to existing or emerging technologies.
- To the extent possible, provide quantitative metrics in a table that compares the proposed technology concept to current and emerging technologies and to the Technical Performance Targets in Section I.E of the FOA for the appropriate Technology Category in Section I.D of the FOA.

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C. PROPOSED WORK

- Describe the final deliverable(s) for the project.
- Discuss alternative approaches considered, if any, and why the proposed approach is most appropriate for the project objectives.
- Describe the background, theory, simulation, modeling, experimental data, or other sound engineering and scientific practices or principles that support the proposed approach. Provide specific examples of supporting data and/or appropriate citations to the scientific and technical literature.
- Describe why the proposed effort is a significant technical challenge and the key technical risks to the project. Does the approach require one or more entirely new technical developments to succeed? How will technical risk be mitigated?
- Identify techno-economic challenges to be overcome for the proposed technology to be commercially relevant.
- Estimated federal funds requested; total project cost including cost share (if cost share is being provided – cost share is not required under this FOA).

d. TEAM ORGANIZATION AND CAPABILITIES

- Indicate the roles and responsibilities of the organizations and key personnel that comprise the Project Team.
- Provide the name, position, and institution of each key team member and describe in 1-2 sentences the skills and experience that they bring to the team.
- Identify key capabilities provided by the organizations comprising the Project Team and how those key capabilities will be used in the proposed effort.
- Identify (if applicable) previous collaborative efforts among team members relevant to the proposed effort.

e. IRONMAKING COST AND LCA ESTIMATOR TOOL

- Please use the Ironmaking Cost and LCA Estimator Tool (Excel document available to download in eXCHANGE) to assess the life cycle emissions and costs of your proposed process or processes, and submit it alongside your application.

D. CONTENT AND FORM OF FULL APPLICATIONS

[TO BE INSERTED BY FOA MODIFICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2023]

E. CONTENT AND FORM OF REPLIES TO REVIEWER COMMENTS

[TO BE INSERTED BY FOA MODIFICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2023]

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

F. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW

This program is not subject to Executive Order 12372 (Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs).

G. FUNDING RESTRICTIONS

1. ALLOWABLE COSTS

All expenditures must be allowable, allocable, and reasonable in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles. Pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 910.352, the cost principles in the Federal Acquisition Regulations (48 C.F.R. Part 31.2) apply to for-profit entities. The cost principles contained in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart E apply to all entities other than for-profits.

2. PRE-AWARD COSTS

ARPA-E will not reimburse any pre-award costs incurred by Applicants before they are selected for award negotiations. Please refer to Section VI.A of the FOA for guidance on award notices.

Upon selection for award negotiations, Applicants may incur pre-award costs at their own risk, consistent with the requirements in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, as modified by 2 C.F.R. Part 910, and other Federal laws and regulations. All submitted budgets are subject to change and are typically reworked during award negotiations. ARPA-E is under no obligation to reimburse pre-award costs if, for any reason, the Applicant does not receive an award or the award is made for a lesser amount than the Applicant expected, or if the costs incurred are not allowable, allocable, or reasonable.

3. PATENT COSTS

For Subject Inventions disclosed to DOE under an award, ARPA-E will reimburse the Prime Recipient – in addition to allowable costs associated with Subject Invention disclosures - up to \$30,000 of expenditures for filing and prosecution of United States patent applications, including international applications (PCT application) submitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

The Prime Recipient may request a waiver of the \$30,000 cap. Note that, patent costs are considered to be Technology Transfer & Outreach (TT&O) costs (see Section IV.G.8 of the FOA below), and should be requested as such.

4. CONSTRUCTION

ARPA-E generally does not fund projects that involve major construction. Recipients are

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

5. FOREIGN TRAVEL

ARPA-E generally does not fund projects that involve foreign travel. Recipients are required to obtain written authorization from the ARPA-E Program Director before incurring any foreign travel costs and provide trip reports with their reimbursement requests.

6. PERFORMANCE OF WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

ARPA-E strongly encourages interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral collaboration spanning organizational boundaries. Such collaboration enables the achievement of scientific and technological outcomes that were previously viewed as extremely difficult, if not impossible.

ARPA-E requires all work under ARPA-E funding agreements to be performed in the United States – i.e., Prime Recipients must expend 100% of the Total Project Cost in the United States. However, Applicants may request a waiver of this requirement where their project would materially benefit from, or otherwise requires, certain work to be performed overseas.

Applicants seeking a waiver of this requirement are required to include an explicit request in the Business Assurances & Disclosures Form, which is part of the Full Application submitted to ARPA-E. Such waivers are granted where there is a demonstrated need, as determined by ARPA-E.

7. PURCHASE OF NEW EQUIPMENT

All equipment purchased under ARPA-E funding agreements must be made or manufactured in the United States, to the maximum extent practicable. This requirement does not apply to used or leased equipment. The Prime Recipients are required to notify the ARPA-E Contracting Officer reasonably in advance of purchasing any equipment that is not made or manufactured in the United States with a total acquisition cost of \$250,000 or more. Purchases of foreign equipment with a total acquisition cost of \$1,000,000 or more require the approval of the Head of Contracting Activity (HCA). The ARPA-E Contracting Officer will provide consent to purchase or reject within 30 calendar days of receipt of the Recipient's notification.

8. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND OUTREACH

ARPA-E is required to contribute a percentage of appropriated funds to Technology Transfer and Outreach (TT&O) activities. In order to meet this mandate, every Project Team must spend at least 5% of the Federal funding (i.e., the portion of the award that does not include the recipient's cost share) provided by ARPA-E on TT&O activities to promote and further the development and eventual deployment of ARPA-E-funded technologies. Project Teams must

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also seek a waiver from ARPA-E to spend less than the minimum 5% TT&O expenditure requirement.

All TT&O expenditures are subject to the applicable Federal cost principles (i.e., 2 C.F.R. 200 Subpart E and 48 C.F.R. Subpart 31). Examples of TT&O expenditures are as follows:

- Documented travel and registration for the ARPA-E Energy Innovation Summit and other energy-related conferences and events;
- Documented travel to meet with potential suppliers, partners, or customers;
- Documented work by salaried or contract personnel to develop technology-to-market models or plans;
- Documented costs of acquiring industry-accepted market research reports; and
- Approved patent costs.

ARPA-E will not reimburse recipients for TT&O costs considered to be unallowable in accordance with the applicable cost principles. Examples of unallowable TT&O expenditures include:

- Meals or entertainment;
- Gifts to potential suppliers, partners, or customers;
- TT&O activities that do not relate to the ARPA-E-funded technologies;
- Undocumented TT&O activities; and
- TT&O activities unrelated and/or unallocable to the subject award.

Applicants may seek a waiver of the TT&O requirement by including an explicit request in the Business Assurances & Disclosures Form. Please refer to the Business Assurances & Disclosures Form for guidance on the content and form of the waiver request. ARPA-E may waive or modify the TT&O requirement, as appropriate.

For information regarding incorporation of TT&O costs into budget documentation, see Section IV.D.3 of the FOA.

9. LOBBYING

Prime Recipients and Subrecipients may not use any Federal funds, directly or indirectly, to influence or attempt to influence, directly or indirectly, congressional action on any legislative 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.

Prime Recipients and Subrecipients are required to complete and submit SF-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities"

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(<https://www.gsa.gov/forms-library/disclosure-lobbying-activities>) if any non-Federal funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence any of the following in connection with your 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.

10. CONFERENCE SPENDING

Prime Recipients and Subrecipients may not use any Federal funds to:

- Defray the cost to the United States Government of a conference held by any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office which is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which their ARPA-E award is made and for which the cost to the United States Government is more than \$20,000; or
- To circumvent 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 a conference.

11. INDEPENDENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

ARPA-E does not fund Independent Research and Development (IR&D) as part of an indirect cost rate under its Grants and Cooperative Agreements. IR&D, as defined at FAR 31.205-18(a), includes cost of effort that is not sponsored by an assistance agreement or required in performance of a contract, and that consists of projects falling within the four following areas: (i) basic research, (ii) applied research, (iii) development, and (iv) systems and other concept formulation studies.

ARPA-E's goals are to enhance the economic and energy security of the United States through the development of energy technologies and ensure that the United States maintains a technological lead in developing and deploying advanced energy technologies. ARPA-E accomplishes these goals by providing financial assistance for energy technology projects, and has well recognized and established procedures for supporting research through competitive financial assistance awards based on merit review of proposed projects. Reimbursement for independent research and development costs through the indirect cost mechanism could circumvent this competitive process.

To ensure that all projects receive similar and equal consideration, eligible organizations may compete for direct funding of independent research projects they consider worthy of support by submitting proposals for those projects to ARPA-E. Since proposals for these projects may

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be submitted for direct funding, costs for independent research and development projects are not allowable as indirect costs under ARPA-E awards. IR&D costs, however, would still be included in the direct cost base that is used to calculate the indirect rate so as to ensure an appropriate allocation of indirect costs to the organization's direct cost centers.

12. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SERVICES OR EQUIPMENT

Per 2 C.F.R. § 200.216, recipients and subrecipients are prohibited from obligating or expending project funds to: (1) procure or obtain; (2) extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain; or (3) enter into a contract (or extend or renew a contract) to procure or obtain equipment, services, or systems that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system. As described in Public Law 115–232, section 889, covered telecommunications equipment is telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities). Refer to 2 C.F.R. § 200.216 for possible additional prohibitions and limitations.

13. BUY AMERICA REQUIREMENT FOR PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Projects funded through this FOA that are for, or contain, construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of public infrastructure in the United States undertaken by applicable recipient types, require that:

- All iron, steel, and manufactured products used in the infrastructure project are produced in the United States; and
- All construction materials used in the infrastructure project are manufactured in the United States.

However, ARPA-E does not anticipate soliciting for or selecting projects that propose project tasks that are for, or contain, construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of public infrastructure. If a project selected for award negotiations includes project tasks that may be subject to the Buy America Requirement, those project tasks will be removed from the project before any award is issued – i.e., no federal funding or Recipient cost share will be available for covered project tasks.

This “Buy America” requirement does not apply to an award where the Prime Recipient is a for-profit entity.

14. REQUIREMENT FOR FINANCIAL PERSONNEL

ARPA-E requires Small Business or Nonprofit applicants to identify a finance/budget professional (employee or contracted support) with an understanding of Federal contracting

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and/or financial assistance and cost accounting (including indirect costs, invoicing, and financial management systems) that will support the team in complying with all applicable requirements.

H. OTHER SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

1. USE OF ARPA-E eXCHANGE

To apply to this FOA, Applicants must register with ARPA-E eXCHANGE (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/Registration.aspx>). Concept Papers, Full Applications, and Replies to Reviewer Comments must be submitted through ARPA-E eXCHANGE (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/login.aspx>). ARPA-E will not review or consider applications submitted through other means (e.g., fax, hand delivery, email, postal mail). For detailed guidance on using ARPA-E eXCHANGE, please refer to the “ARPA-E eXCHANGE Applicant Guide” (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/Manuals.aspx>).

Upon creating an application submission in ARPA-E eXCHANGE, Applicants will be assigned a Control Number. If the Applicant creates more than one application submission, a different Control Number will be assigned for each application.

Once logged in to ARPA-E eXCHANGE (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/login.aspx>), Applicants may access their submissions by clicking the “My Submissions” link in the navigation on the left side of the page. Every application that the Applicant has submitted to ARPA-E and the corresponding Control Number is displayed on that page. If the Applicant submits more than one application to a particular FOA, a different Control Number is shown for each application.

Applicants are responsible for meeting each submission deadline in ARPA-E eXCHANGE. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit their 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. In addition, Applicants should allow at least 15 minutes to submit a Reply to Reviewer Comments. Once the application is submitted in ARPA-E eXCHANGE, Applicants may revise or update their application until the expiration of the applicable deadline.

Applicants should not wait until the last minute to begin the submission process. During the final hours before the submission deadline, Applicants may experience server/connection congestion that prevents them from completing the necessary steps in ARPA-E eXCHANGE to submit their applications. **ARPA-E will not extend the submission deadline for Applicants that fail to submit required information and documents due to server/connection congestion.**

ARPA-E may not review or consider incomplete applications and applications received after the deadline stated in the FOA. Such applications may be deemed noncompliant (see Section

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III.F.1 of the FOA). The following errors could cause an application to be deemed “incomplete” and thus noncompliant:

- Failing to comply with the form and content requirements in Section IV of the FOA;
- Failing to enter required information in ARPA-E eXCHANGE;
- Failing to upload required document(s) to ARPA-E eXCHANGE;
- Failing to click the “Submit” button in ARPA-E eXCHANGE by the deadline stated in the FOA;
- Uploading the wrong document(s) or application(s) to ARPA-E eXCHANGE; and
- Uploading the same document twice, but labeling it as different documents. (In the latter scenario, the Applicant failed to submit a required document.)

ARPA-E urges Applicants to carefully review their applications and to allow sufficient time for the submission of required information and documents.

V. APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

A. CRITERIA

ARPA-E performs a preliminary review of Concept Papers and Full Applications to determine whether they are compliant and responsive (see Section III.F of the FOA). ARPA-E also performs a preliminary review of Replies to Reviewer Comments to determine whether they are compliant.

ARPA-E considers a mix of quantitative and qualitative criteria in determining whether to encourage the submission of a Full Application and whether to select a Full Application for award negotiations.

1. CRITERIA FOR CONCEPT PAPERS

(1) Impact of the Proposed Technology Relative to FOA Targets (50%) - This criterion involves consideration of the following:

- The potential for a transformational and disruptive (not incremental) advancement compared to existing or emerging technologies;
- Achievement of the technical performance targets defined in Section I.F of the FOA for the appropriate technology Category in Section I.E of the FOA;
- Identification of techno-economic challenges that must be overcome for the proposed technology to be commercially relevant; and
- Demonstration of awareness of competing commercial and emerging technologies and identifies how the proposed concept/technology provides significant improvement over existing solutions.

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(2) *Overall Scientific and Technical Merit* (50%) - This criterion involves consideration of the following:

- The feasibility of the proposed work, as justified by appropriate background, theory, simulation, modeling, experimental data, or other sound scientific and engineering practices;
- Sufficiency of technical approach to accomplish the proposed R&D objectives, including why the proposed concept is more appropriate than alternative approaches and how technical risk will be mitigated;
- Clearly defined project outcomes and final deliverables; and
- The demonstrated capabilities of the individuals performing the project, the key capabilities of the organizations comprising the Project Team, the roles and responsibilities of each organization and (if applicable) previous collaborations among team members supporting the proposed project.

Submissions will not be evaluated against each other since they are not submitted in accordance with a common work statement.

2. CRITERIA FOR FULL APPLICATIONS

[TO BE INSERTED BY FOA MODIFICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2023]

3. CRITERIA FOR REPLIES TO REVIEWER COMMENTS

[TO BE INSERTED BY FOA MODIFICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2023]

B. REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

1. PROGRAM POLICY FACTORS

In addition to the above criteria, ARPA-E may consider the following program policy factors in determining which Concept Papers to encourage to submit a Full Application and which Full Applications to select for award negotiations:

- I. **ARPA-E Portfolio Balance.** Project balances ARPA-E portfolio in one or more of the following areas:
 - a. Diversity of technical personnel in the proposed Project Team;
 - b. Technological diversity;
 - c. Organizational diversity;
 - d. Geographic diversity;
 - e. Technical or commercialization risk; or
 - f. Stage of technology development.

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- II. **Relevance to ARPA-E Mission Advancement.** Project contributes to one or more of ARPA-E's key statutory goals:
 - a. Reduction of U.S. dependence on foreign energy sources;
 - b. Stimulation of U.S. manufacturing and/or software development
 - c. Reduction of energy-related emissions;
 - d. Increase in U.S. energy efficiency;
 - e. Enhancement of U.S. economic and energy security; or
 - f. Promotion of U.S. advanced energy technologies competitiveness.
- III. **Synergy of Public and Private Efforts.**
 - a. Avoids duplication and overlap with other publicly or privately funded projects;
 - b. Promotes increased coordination with nongovernmental entities for demonstration of technologies and research applications to facilitate technology transfer; or
 - c. Increases unique research collaborations.
- IV. **Low likelihood of other sources of funding.** High technical and/or financial uncertainty that results in the non-availability of other public, private or internal funding or resources to support the project.
- V. **High Project Impact Relative to Project Cost.**
- VI. **Qualified Opportunity Zone (QOZ).** Whether the entity is located in an urban and economically distressed area including a Qualified Opportunity Zone (QOZ) or the proposed project will occur in a QOZ or otherwise advance the goals of QOZ. The goals include spurring economic development and job creation in distressed communities throughout the United States. For a list or map of QOZs go to:
<https://www.cdfifund.gov/opportunity-zones>.

2. ARPA-E REVIEWERS

By submitting an application to ARPA-E, Applicants consent to ARPA-E's use of Federal employees, contractors, and experts from educational institutions, nonprofits, industry, and governmental and intergovernmental entities as reviewers. ARPA-E selects reviewers based on their knowledge and understanding of the relevant field and application, their experience and skills, and their ability to provide constructive feedback on applications.

ARPA-E requires all reviewers to complete a Conflict-of-Interest Certification and Nondisclosure Agreement through which they disclose their knowledge of any actual or apparent conflicts and agree to safeguard confidential information contained in Concept Papers, Full Applications, and Replies to Reviewer Comments. In addition, ARPA-E trains its reviewers in proper evaluation techniques and procedures.

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Applicants are not permitted to nominate reviewers for their applications. Applicants may contact the Contracting Officer by email (ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov) if they have knowledge of a potential conflict of interest or a reasonable belief that a potential conflict exists.

3. ARPA-E SUPPORT CONTRACTORS

ARPA-E utilizes contractors to assist with the evaluation of applications and project management. To avoid actual and apparent conflicts of interest, ARPA-E prohibits its support contractors from submitting or participating in the preparation of applications to ARPA-E.

By submitting an application to ARPA-E, Applicants represent that they are not performing support contractor services for ARPA-E in any capacity and did not obtain the assistance of ARPA-E's support contractor to prepare the application. ARPA-E will not consider any applications that are submitted by or prepared with the assistance of its support contractors.

C. ANTICIPATED ANNOUNCEMENT AND AWARD DATES

[TO BE INSERTED BY FOA MODIFICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2023]

VI. AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

A. AWARD NOTICES

1. REJECTED SUBMISSIONS

Noncompliant and nonresponsive Concept Papers and Full Applications are rejected by the Contracting Officer and are not merit reviewed or considered for award. The Contracting Officer sends a notification letter by email to the technical and administrative points of contact designated by the Applicant in ARPA-E eXCHANGE. The notification letter states the basis upon which the Concept Paper or Full Application was rejected.

2. CONCEPT PAPER NOTIFICATIONS

ARPA-E promptly notifies Applicants of its determination to encourage or discourage the submission of a Full Application. ARPA-E sends a notification letter by email to the technical and administrative points of contact designated by the Applicant in ARPA-E eXCHANGE. ARPA-E provides feedback in the notification letter in order to guide further development of the proposed technology.

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, ARPA-E 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 letter encouraging the submission of a Full Application does not authorize the Applicant to commence performance of the project. Please refer to Section IV.G of the FOA for guidance on pre-award costs.

3. FULL APPLICATION NOTIFICATIONS

[TO BE INSERTED BY FOA MODIFICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2023]

B. ADMINISTRATIVE AND NATIONAL POLICY REQUIREMENTS

The following administrative and national policy requirements apply to Prime Recipients. The Prime Recipient is 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 a FFRDC contractor. Prime Recipients

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are required to flow down these requirements to their Subrecipients through subawards or related agreements.

- If a subaward is made to a DOE/NNSA National Laboratory, all Disputes and Claims will be resolved in accordance with the terms and conditions of the DOE/NNSA National Laboratory's management and operating (M&O) contract, as applicable, in consultation between DOE and the prime awardee.
- If a subaward is made to another Federal agency or its FFRDC contractor, all Disputes and Claims will be resolved in accordance with the terms and conditions of the interagency agreement in consultation between DOE and the prime awardee.

1. UNIQUE ENTITY IDENTIFIER- AND SAM, FSRS, AND FEDCONNECT REGISTRATIONS

Prime Recipients must register with the System for Award Management (SAM) at www.sam.gov/SAM prior to submitting an application, at which time the system will assign (if newly registered) a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI).

Prime Recipients must:

- Maintain an active SAM registration with current information, including information on a its immediate and highest-level owner and subsidiaries, as well as on all predecessors that have been awarded a Federal contract or financial assistance award within the last three years, if applicable, at all times during which it has an active Federal award or an application or plan under consideration by a Federal awarding agency;
- Remain registered in the SAM database after the initial registration;
- Update its information in the SAM database as soon as it changes;
- Review its information in the SAM database on an annual basis from the date of initial registration or subsequent updates to ensure it is current, accurate and complete; and
- Not make a subaward to any entity unless the entity has provided its UEI.

Subrecipients are not required to register in SAM, but must obtain a UEI.

Prime Recipients and Subrecipients should commence this process as soon as possible in order to expedite the execution of a funding agreement. Registering with SAM and obtaining the UEI could take several weeks.

Prime Recipients are also required to register with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) at <https://www.fsrs.gov/>.²⁵ Prime Recipients are required to report to FSRS the names and total compensation of each of the

²⁵ The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, P.L. 109-282, 31 U.S.C. 6101 note.

Prime Recipient's five most highly compensated executives and the names and total compensation of each Subrecipient's five most highly compensated executives. Please refer to <https://www.fsr.gov/> for guidance on reporting requirements. Prime Recipients are required to keep the FSR data current throughout the duration of the project.

ARPA-E may not execute a funding agreement with the Prime Recipient until it has obtained a UEI and completed its SAM and FSR registrations.

Finally, Prime Recipients are required to register with FedConnect in order to receive notification that their funding agreement has been executed by the Contracting Officer and to obtain a copy of the executed funding agreement. Please refer to <https://www.fedconnect.net/FedConnect/> for registration instructions.

2. NATIONAL POLICY ASSURANCES

Project Teams, including Prime Recipients and Subrecipients, are required to comply with the National Policy Assurances attached to their funding agreement in accordance with 2 C.F.R. 200.300. Refer to Attachment 6 of ARPA-E's Model Cooperative Agreement (<https://arpa-e.energy.gov/technologies/project-guidance/pre-award-guidance/funding-agreements>) for information on the National Policy Assurances.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT QUESTIONNAIRE

By law, ARPA-E is required to evaluate the potential environmental impact of projects that it is considering for funding. In particular, ARPA-E must determine before funding a project whether the project qualifies for a categorical exclusion under 10 C.F.R. § 1021.410 or whether it requires further environmental review (i.e., an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement).

To facilitate and expedite ARPA-E's environmental review, Prime Recipients are required to complete an Environmental Impact Questionnaire during award negotiations. This form is available at <https://arpa-e.energy.gov/technologies/project-guidance/pre-award-guidance/required-forms-and-templates>. Each Prime Recipient must wait to complete the Environmental Impact Questionnaire (EIQ) until after ARPA-E has notified them that Attachment 3 Statement of Program Objectives is in final form. The completed EIQ is then due back to ARPA-E within 14 calendar days.

4. TECHNOLOGY-TO-MARKET PLAN

During award negotiations, Prime Recipients are required to negotiate and submit an initial Technology-to-Market Plan for Phase II and Phase IIS with the ARPA-E Program Director, and obtain the ARPA-E Program Director's approval prior to the execution of the award. Prime Recipients must show how any budgeted Technology Transfer and Outreach (TT&O) costs relate

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to furthering elements of the Technology-to-Market Plan. During the period of performance, Prime Recipients are required to provide regular updates on the initial Technology-to-Market plan and report on implementation of Technology-to-Market activities. Prime Recipients may be required to perform other actions to further the commercialization of their respective technologies. Prime Recipients are not required to negotiate a Technology-to-Market Plan for Phase I only awards.

ARPA-E may waive or modify this requirement, as appropriate.

5. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND DATA MANAGEMENT PLANS

ARPA-E requires every Project Team to negotiate and establish an Intellectual Property Management Plan for the management and disposition of intellectual property arising from the project. The Prime Recipient must submit a completed and signed Intellectual Property Management plan to ARPA-E within six weeks of the effective date of the ARPA-E funding agreement. All Intellectual Property Management Plans are subject to the terms and conditions of the ARPA-E funding agreement and its intellectual property provisions, and applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies, all of which take precedence over the terms of Intellectual Property Management Plans.

ARPA-E has developed a template for Intellectual Property Management Plans (<https://arpa-e.energy.gov/technologies/project-guidance/post-award-guidance/project-management-reporting-requirements>) so as to facilitate and expedite negotiations between Project Team members. ARPA-E does not mandate the use of this template. ARPA-E and DOE do not make any warranty (express or implied) or assume any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of the template. ARPA-E and DOE strongly encourage Project Teams to consult independent legal counsel before using the template.

Awardees are also required, post-award, to submit a Data Management Plan (DMP) that addresses how data generated in the course of the work performed under an ARPA-E award will be preserved and, as appropriate, shared publicly. At that time ARPA-E may negotiate with the Prime Recipient a mutually agreeable list of data that may be released to the public and not be treated as SBIR/STTR data. The Prime Recipient must submit a completed and signed DMP - as part of the Team's Intellectual Property Management Plan - to ARPA-E within six weeks of the effective date of the ARPA-E funding agreement.

6. U.S. COMPETITIVENESS

A primary objective of DOE's multi-billion dollar research, development and demonstration investments – including ARPA-E awards - is advancement of new energy technologies, 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.

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U.S. Competitiveness

The Contractor (Prime Recipient in ARPA-E awards) 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 Contractor 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 Contractor 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 Contractor 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 Contractor 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 Contractor will include this paragraph in all subawards/contracts, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental or research work.

A subject invention is any invention of the contractor conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under an award. An invention is any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable. The contractor includes any awardee, recipient, sub-awardee, or sub-recipient.

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.

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

See Section VIII.A, “Title to Subject Inventions”, of this FOA for more information on the DEC and DOE Patent Waiver.

7. CORPORATE FELONY CONVICTIONS AND FEDERAL TAX LIABILITY

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

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

8. APPLICANT RISK ANALYSIS

If selected for award negotiations, ARPA-E may evaluate the risks posed by the Applicant using the criteria set forth at 2 CFR §200.206(b)(2). ARPA-E may require special award terms and conditions depending upon results of the risk analysis.

ARPA-E will not make an award if ARPA-E has determined that:

- The entity submitting the proposal or application:
 - o has an owner or covered individual that is party to a malign foreign talent recruitment program;
 - o has a business entity, parent company, or subsidiary located in the People’s Republic of China or another foreign country of concern; or
 - o has an owner or covered individual that has a foreign affiliation with a research institution located in the People’s Republic of China or another foreign country of concern; and
- The relationships and commitments described above:
 - o interfere with the capacity for activities supported by the Federal agency to be carried out;
 - o create duplication with activities supported by the Federal agency;
 - o present concerns about conflicts of interest;
 - o were not appropriately disclosed to the Federal agency;
 - o violate Federal law or terms and conditions of the Federal agency; or
 - o pose a risk to national security.

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9. RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS

Prior to making a Federal award, ARPA-E is required to review and consider any information about Applicants that is contained in the Office of Management and Budget's designated integrity and performance system accessible through SAM (currently the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System or FAPIIS) (41 U.S.C. § 2313 and 2 C.F.R. 200.206).

Applicants may review information in FAPIIS and comment on any information about itself that a Federal awarding agency previously entered into FAPIIS.

ARPA-E will consider any written comments provided by Applicants during award negotiations, in addition to the other information in FAPIIS, in making a judgment about an Applicant's integrity, business ethics, and record of performance under Federal awards when reviewing potential risk posed by Applicants as described in 2 C.F.R. §200.205.

10. NONDISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS REPRESENTATIONS

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

- (1) **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 contractors 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.
- (2) **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:
 - a. *"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."*
 - b. The limitation above shall not contravene requirements applicable to Standard Form 312, Form 4414, or any other form issued by a Federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

- c. Notwithstanding the provision listed in paragraph (a), a nondisclosure 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 disclosure 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.

11. INTERIM CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The DOE interim Conflict of Interest Policy for Financial Assistance (COI Policy) can be found at <https://www.energy.gov/management/financial-assistance-letter-no-fal-2022-02>. 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 or similar other transaction 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. For applicants to any ARPA-E Funding Opportunity Announcement, this certification, disclosure of any managed or unmanaged conflicts of interest, and a copy of (or link to) the applicant's own conflict of interest policy must be included with the information provided in the Business Assurances & Disclosures Form. The applicant must also flow down the requirements of the interim COI Policy to any subrecipient non-Federal entities.

12. COMMERCIALIZATION PLAN AND SOFTWARE REPORTING

If your project is selected and it targets the development of software, you may be required to prepare a Commercialization Plan for the targeted software and agree to special provisions that require the reporting of the targeted software and its utilization. This special approach to projects that target software mirrors the requirements for reporting that attach to new inventions made in performance of an award.

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

C. REPORTING

[TO BE INSERTED BY FOA MODIFICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2023]

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

VII. AGENCY CONTACTS

A. COMMUNICATIONS WITH ARPA-E

Upon the issuance of a FOA, only the Contracting Officer may communicate with Applicants. ARPA-E personnel and our support contractors are prohibited from communicating (in writing or otherwise) with Applicants regarding the FOA. This “quiet period” remains in effect until ARPA-E’s public announcement of its project selections.

During the “quiet period,” Applicants are required to submit all questions regarding this FOA to ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov. Questions and Answers (Q&As) about ARPA-E and the FOA are available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, please send an email with the FOA name and number in the subject line to ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov. Due to the volume of questions received, ARPA-E will only answer pertinent questions that have not yet been answered and posted at the above link.

- ARPA-E will post responses on a weekly basis to any questions that are received that have not already been addressed at the link above. ARPA-E may re-phrase questions or consolidate similar questions for administrative purposes.
- ARPA-E will cease to accept questions approximately 10 business days in advance of each submission deadline. Responses to questions received before the cutoff will be posted no later than three business days in advance of the submission deadline. ARPA-E may re-phrase questions or consolidate similar questions for administrative purposes.
- Responses are published in a document specific to this FOA under “CURRENT FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES – FAQs” on ARPA-E’s website (<http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>).

Applicants may submit questions regarding ARPA-E eXCHANGE, ARPA-E’s online application portal, to ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov. ARPA-E will promptly respond to emails that raise legitimate, technical issues with ARPA-E eXCHANGE. ARPA-E will refer any questions regarding the FOA to ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov.

ARPA-E will not accept or respond to communications received by other means (e.g., fax, telephone, mail, hand delivery). Emails sent to other email addresses will be disregarded.

During the “quiet period,” only the Contracting Officer may authorize communications between ARPA-E personnel and Applicants. The Contracting Officer may communicate with Applicants as necessary and appropriate. As described in Section IV.A of the FOA, the Contracting Officer may arrange pre-selection meetings and/or site visits during the “quiet period.”

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

B. DEBRIEFINGS

ARPA-E does not offer or provide debriefings. ARPA-E provides Applicants with a notification encouraging or discouraging the submission of a Full Application based on ARPA-E's assessment of the Concept Paper. In addition, ARPA-E provides Applicants with reviewer comments on Full Applications before the submission deadline for Replies to Reviewer Comments.

VIII. OTHER INFORMATION

A. 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 subject inventions unless a waiver is granted (see below):
 - Class Patent Waiver for Domestic Large Businesses: DOE has issued a class patent waiver that applies to this FOA. Under this class patent 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 patent waiver, a domestic large business must agree to the U.S. Competitiveness Provision in accordance with Section VI.B.6. of this FOA.
 - Advance and Identified Waivers: For applicants that do not fall under the class patent waiver or the Bayh-Dole Act, those applicants may request a patent waiver that will cover subject inventions that may be made 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 DOE within the time frames 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 made to a Bayh-Dole entity (domestic small businesses and nonprofit organizations) shall include the U.S. Competitiveness Provision in accordance with Section VI.B.6 of this FOA. A copy of the DEC may be found on the DoE website. Pursuant to 37 CFR § 401.4, any Bayh-Dole entity affected by this 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.

B. GOVERNMENT RIGHTS IN SUBJECT INVENTIONS

Where Prime Recipients and Subrecipients retain title to subject inventions, the U.S. Government retains certain rights.

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

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. In addition, the Government may grant licenses for use of the subject invention when Prime Recipients, Subrecipients, or their assignees and exclusive licensees refuse to do so.

The U.S. Government may exercise its march-in rights 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 satisfactory manner;
- The owner has not met public use requirements specified by Federal statutes in a reasonably satisfactory manner; or
- The U.S. Manufacturing requirement has not been met.

C. 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.

- Background or “Limited Rights Data”: The U.S. Government will not normally require delivery of 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.
- Generated Data: Pursuant to special statutory authority for SBIR/STTR awards, data generated under ARPA-E SBIR/STTR awards may be protected from public disclosure for twenty years from the date of award in accordance with provisions that will be set forth 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.

D. PROTECTED PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION

Applicants may not include any Protected Personally Identifiable Information (Protected PII) in their submissions to ARPA-E. Protected PII is defined as data that, if compromised, could cause harm to an individual such as identity theft. Listed below are examples of Protected PII that Applicants must not include in their submissions.

- Social Security Numbers in any form;
- Place of Birth associated with an individual;
- Date of Birth associated with an individual;
- Mother's maiden name associated with an individual;
- Biometric record associated with an individual;
- Fingerprint;
- Iris scan;
- DNA;
- Medical history information associated with an individual;
- Medical conditions, including history of disease;
- Metric information, e.g. weight, height, blood pressure;
- Criminal history associated with an individual;
- Ratings;
- Disciplinary actions;
- Performance elements and standards (or work expectations) are PII when they are so intertwined with performance appraisals that their disclosure would reveal an individual's performance appraisal;
- Financial information associated with an individual;
- Credit card numbers;
- Bank account numbers; and
- Security clearance history or related information (not including actual clearances held).

E. FOAs AND FOA MODIFICATIONS

FOAs are posted on ARPA-E eXCHANGE (<https://arpa-e-foa.energy.gov/>), Grants.gov (<http://www.grants.gov/>), and FedConnect (<https://www.fedconnect.net/FedConnect/>). Any modifications to the FOA are also posted to these websites. You can receive an e-mail when a modification is posted by registering with FedConnect as an interested party for this FOA. It is recommended that you register as soon as possible after release of the FOA to ensure that you receive timely notice of any modifications or other announcements. More information is available at <https://www.fedconnect.net>.

F. OBLIGATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS

The Contracting Officer is the only individual who can make awards on behalf of ARPA-E or

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obligate ARPA-E to the expenditure of public funds. A commitment or obligation by any individual other than the Contracting Officer, either explicit or implied, is invalid.

ARPA-E awards may not be transferred, assigned, or assumed without the prior written consent of a Contracting Officer.

G. REQUIREMENT FOR FULL AND COMPLETE DISCLOSURE

Applicants are required to make a full and complete disclosure of the information requested in the Business Assurances & Disclosures Form. Disclosure of the requested information is mandatory. Any failure to make a full and complete disclosure of the requested information may result in:

- The rejection of a Concept Paper, Full Application, and/or Reply to Reviewer Comments;
- The termination of award negotiations;
- The modification, suspension, and/or termination of a funding agreement;
- The initiation of debarment proceedings, debarment, and/or a declaration of ineligibility for receipt of Federal contracts, subcontracts, and financial assistance and benefits; and
- Civil and/or criminal penalties.

H. RETENTION OF SUBMISSIONS

ARPA-E expects to retain copies of all Concept Papers, Full Applications, Replies to Reviewer Comments, and other submissions. No submissions will be returned. By applying to ARPA-E for funding, Applicants consent to ARPA-E's retention of their submissions.

I. MARKING OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

ARPA-E will use data and other information contained in Concept Papers, Full Applications, and Replies to Reviewer Comments strictly for evaluation purposes.

Concept Papers, Full Applications, Replies to Reviewer Comments, and other submissions containing confidential, proprietary, or privileged information should 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 Concept Paper, Full Application, Reply to Reviewer Comments, or other submission must be marked as follows and identify the specific pages containing confidential, proprietary, or privileged information:

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

Notice of Restriction on Disclosure and Use of Data:

Pages [] of this document may contain 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.

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

J. ADDITIONAL NOTICES

- This FOA is intended for informational purposes and reflects current planning. If there is any inconsistency between the information contained herein and the terms of any resulting SBIR or STTR funding agreement, the terms of the funding agreement are controlling.
- Before award of an SBIR or STTR funding agreement, ARPA-E may request the selectee to submit certain organizational, management, personnel, and financial information to assure responsibility of the Prime Recipient. In addition, selectees will be required to make certain legal commitments at the time of execution of funding agreements resulting from this FOA. ARPA-E encourages Prime Recipients to review the Model Cooperative Agreement for SBIR/STTR Awards, which is available at <https://arpa-e.energy.gov/?q=site-page/funding-agreements>.
- Actual or suspected fraud, waste, or abuse may be reported to the DOE Office of Inspector General (OIG) at 1-800-541-1625.

K. EXPORT CONTROL INFORMATION

Do not include information subject to export controls in any submissions, including Concept Papers, Full Applications, and Replies to Reviewer Comments – whether marked as subject to US export control laws/regulations or otherwise. Such information may not be accepted by ARPA-E and may result in a determination that the application is non-compliant, and therefore not eligible for selection. This prohibition includes any submission containing a general, non-determinative statement such as "The information on this page [or pages _ to_] may be subject to US export control laws/regulations", or similar. Under the terms of their award, awardees shall be responsible for compliance with all export control laws/regulations.

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

L. COMPLIANCE AUDIT REQUIREMENT

A prime recipient organized as a for-profit entity expending \$750,000 or more of DOE funds in the entity's fiscal year (including funds expended as a Subrecipient) must have an annual compliance audit performed at the completion of its fiscal year. For additional information, refer to Subpart F of: (i) 2 C.F.R. Part 200, and (ii) 2 C.F.R. Part 910.

If an educational institution, non-profit organization, or state/local government is either a Prime Recipient or a Subrecipient, and has expended \$750,000 or more of Federal funds in the entity's fiscal year, the entity must have an annual compliance audit performed at the completion of its fiscal year. For additional information refer to Subpart F of 2 C.F.R. Part 200.

M. PAYMENT OF FEE OR PROFIT

ARPA-E will pay a fee or profit to Prime Recipients in an amount not to exceed 7% of total project cost under any agreement resulting from this FOA, subject to negotiations. Any fee or profit paid by Prime Recipients to their sub-recipients (but not commercial suppliers, vendors, or contractors) must be paid from fee or profit paid to Prime Recipients by ARPA-E. Any fee or profit must be included in the budget submitted with Prime Recipients' Full Applications and will be payable to Prime Recipients upon: (i) completion of all work required by the agreement, (ii) submission and acceptance of all for-profit audit reports and resolution of all findings (if any) identified in the reports, (iii) submission and acceptance by the Government of all closeout documentation required by Attachment 4 to the agreement (refer to ARPA-E's Model Cooperative Agreement found at <https://arpa-e.energy.gov/?q=site-page/funding-agreements>), and (iv) submission of an acceptable invoice.

IX. GLOSSARY

Applicant: The entity that submits the application to ARPA-E. In the case of a Project Team, the Applicant is the lead organization listed on the application.

Application: The entire submission received by ARPA-E, including the Preliminary Application, Full Application, Reply to Reviewer Comments, and Small Business Grant Application (if applicable).

ARPA-E: is the Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy, an agency of the U.S. Department of Energy.

Cost Sharing: Is the portion of project costs from non-Federal sources that are borne by the Prime Recipient (or non-Federal third parties on behalf of the Prime Recipient), rather than by the Federal Government.

Covered Individual: an individual who contributes in a substantive, meaningful way to the scientific development or execution of an R&D project proposed to be carried out with an award from ARPA-E. This includes, but is not limited to, the PI, Co-PI, Key Personnel, and technical staff (e.g., postdoctoral fellows/researchers and graduate students). ARPA-E may further designate covered individuals during award negotiations or the award period of performance.

Deliverable: A deliverable is the quantifiable goods or services that will be provided upon the successful completion of a project task or sub-task.

DOE: U.S. Department of Energy.

DOE/NNSA: U.S. Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration.

FFRDCs: Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.

FOA: Funding Opportunity Announcement.

Foreign Affiliation: a funded or unfunded academic, professional, or institutional appointment or position with a foreign government or government-owned entity, whether full-time, part-time, or voluntary (including adjunct, visiting, or honorary).

Foreign Countries of Concern: the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Burma, Eritrea, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

GOCOs: U.S. Government Owned, Contractor Operated laboratories.

Questions about this FOA? Check the Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://arpa-e.energy.gov/faq>. For questions that have not already been answered, email ARPA-E-CO@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line); see FOA Sec. VII.A. Problems with ARPA-E eXCHANGE? Email ExchangeHelp@hq.doe.gov (with FOA name and number in subject line).

GOGOs: U.S. Government Owned, Government Operated laboratories.

Malign Foreign Talent Recruitment Program: the meaning given such term in section 10638 of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (division B of Public Law 117–167) or 42 USC 19237, as of October 20, 2022.

Milestone: A milestone is the tangible, observable measurement that will be provided upon the successful completion of a project task or sub-task.

Nonprofit Organizations (or *nonprofits*): Has the meaning set forth at 2 C.F.R. § 200.70.

Prime Recipient: The signatory to the funding agreement with ARPA-E.

PI: Principal Investigator.

Project Team: A Project Team consists of the Prime Recipient, Subrecipients, and others performing or otherwise supporting work under an ARPA-E funding agreement.

SBA: U.S. Small Business Administration.

SBIR: Small Business Innovation Research Program.

Small Business: Small businesses are domestically incorporated entities that meet the criteria established by the U.S. Small Business Administration’s (SBA) “Table of Small Business Size Standards Matched to North American Industry Classification System Codes” (NAICS) (<http://www.sba.gov/content/small-business-size-standards>).

Small Business Concern: A for-profit entity that: (1) maintains a place of business located in the United States; (2) operates primarily within the United States or makes a significant contribution to the United States economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials or labor; (3) is an individual proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, joint venture, association, trust, or cooperative; and (4) meets the size eligibility requirements set forth in 13 C.F.R. § 121.702. Where the entity is formed as a joint venture, there can be no more than 49% participation by foreign business entities in the joint venture. Such joint ventures must submit the VCOC/FJV Certification (the seventh component of the Full Application).

Standalone Applicant: An Applicant that applies for funding on its own, not as part of a Project Team.

STTR: Small Business Technology Transfer Program.

Subject Invention: Any invention conceived or first actually reduced to practice under an ARPA-E funding agreement.

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Subrecipient: An entity (not an individual) that receives a subaward from the Prime Recipient to carry out part of the ARPA-E award.

Task: A task is an operation or segment of the work plan that requires both effort and resources. Each task (or sub-task) is connected to the overall objective of the project, via the achievement of a milestone or a deliverable.

Total Project Cost: The sum of the Prime Recipient share and the Federal Government share of total allowable costs. The Federal Government share generally includes costs incurred by GOGOs, FFRDCs, and GOCOs.

TT&O: Technology Transfer and Outreach. (See Section IV.G.8 of the FOA for more information).