U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

GUIDE FOR THE SUBMISSION OF UNSOLICITED PROPOSALS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

January 2024

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) has operational responsibility of the DOE Unsolicited Proposal (USP) Program. All unsolicited proposals should be forwarded by email to the DOE USP team at DOEUSP@NETL.DOE.GOV which will serve as the single point of contact for all DOE unsolicited proposals, abstracts and correspondence.

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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) looks to the private sector to assist in the accomplishment of its mission (https://www.energy.gov/about-us) and program objectives. Organizations and individuals are encouraged to submit proposals which are relevant to the DOE's research and development mission either in response to formal DOE solicitations and funding opportunity announcements or through self-generated unsolicited proposals (USPs).

This guide is directed towards helping individuals, businesses, or other organizations in submitting USPs for review and consideration. It offers an overview of the USP process and describes the DOE policies and procedures related to the preparation, submission and evaluation of a USP.

Competitive Announcements

In the solicited area, DOE program offices issue competitive solicitations and funding opportunity announcements (collectively "competitive announcements") to seek ideas from the public for research, development or demonstration projects. Additionally, competitive announcements that may seek multiple projects under multiple topic areas are also issued by program offices. The predominance of DOE's funding for research, development or demonstration projects is awarded through competitive financial assistance funding opportunity announcements (FOAs).

You can access DOE competitive financial assistance opportunities at https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html. Additionally, competitive announcements for the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) can be accessed at http://www.netl.doe.gov/business/solicitations.

Unsolicited Proposals

It is the policy of the Government to encourage the submission of new and innovative ideas in response to Broad Agency Announcements, Small Business Innovation Research topics, Small Business Technology Transfer Research topics, Program Research and Development Announcements, or any other Government-initiated solicitation or program. When the new and innovative ideas do not fall under topic areas publicized under those programs or techniques, the ideas may be submitted as unsolicited proposals (USPs). The USP is another method used by the DOE to fund research and development or other efforts supporting DOE's mission. A USP is an application for support of an idea, method, or approach which is submitted by individuals, businesses, and organizations solely on the offeror's initiative, and not in response to a "formal" Government competitive announcement. Funding of USPs is considered a noncompetitive action and DOE is under no obligation to fund a meritorious USP due to funding limitations or other program priorities.

There are a number of applicable regulations relating to criteria governing acceptance and funding of a USP; principally:

- Title 48 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter 1, Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), Subpart 15.6 - Unsolicited Proposals;

- 2 CFR 910.126 Competition.

Before You Apply

All organizations/individuals that want to submit a proposal to DOE must register with The System for Award Management (SAM) through https://sam.gov/content/home prior to submitting a USP.

Additionally, organizations/individuals that want to submit a USP to DOE must obtain a Unique Entity ID (UEI) number. Organizations/individuals can apply for a UEI at https://sam.gov/content/home.

PART 1 — SUBMITTING AN UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL

All USPs submitted for review and consideration must propose ideas or technologies that will contribute to DOE's mission objectives. Proposals received that include advertising material or commercial products or commercial service offers will not be considered by the DOE USP Program and will be immediately eliminated from further review.

DOE will not reimburse any efforts related to creation, submission, or negotiation of an unsolicited proposal. All unsolicited proposals must be submitted to DOEUSP@netl.doe.gov. Submissions will not be accepted through any other means.

Unsolicited Proposal

The USP is the document intended to persuade DOE technical staff and other qualified members of the scientific and engineering community who review the proposal, that the project represents a worthwhile effort to consider funding. Each proposal should be self-contained and written with clarity and thoroughness.

In the USP, the offeror must present project objectives and the pertinence of the proposed work to DOE, the rationale of the approach, the methods to be pursued, the qualifications of the investigators and the institution, and the level of funding required to attain the objectives. Overall, the proposal should detail (1) how the proposal relates to DOE's mission, (2) how the proposed technology solution will benefit the DOE, and (3) what the offeror proposes to do and how the offeror proposes to do it.

A USP may be accepted by DOE if it:

- Demonstrates a unique and innovative concept, or demonstrates a unique capability or service of the submitter not otherwise available to the Government through competition or from another source;

- Does not fall within the scope of a recent, current or pending competitive announcement;

- Is independently originated by the offeror without Government supervision; and
- Can be adequately funded by the applicable Program office.

Part 4 of this guide lists various DOE program offices, with a brief description of each. This list is not all inclusive and a review of all DOE Program Offices can be found by accessing https://www.energy.gov/offices. Further insight into general areas of current and anticipated research needs can be gained by following the progress of related work at the websites identified under each of the DOE programs.

Who May Submit

DOE will consider abstracts or USPs submitted by any individual or organization, as long as the proposal follows the guidelines discussed in the previous section. This guide is prepared for the benefit of all prospective offerors and so the guidelines are presented as general instructions/information. If the format is not suitable for a particular proposal, it can be modified to fit the circumstances.

When to Submit

There are no specific dates for the submission of USPs. However, because a comprehensive review is required before a project can be funded, proposals should be submitted as early as possible, usually six months in advance of the desired project start date. Once a proposal is received in the inbox by the USP Team, an acknowledgment of the submission will be sent to the offeror. If a offeror wishes to withdraw a submission from consideration, they should promptly notify DOE by sending an e-mail to **DOEUSP@NETL.DOE.GOV.**

Where to Submit

The DOE Unsolicited Proposal Office is the central point for the receipt, distribution, and tracking of DOE USPs. Proposals received are acknowledged and assigned a DOE-USP identification (tracking) number. The number appears in the e-mailed acknowledgment letter and should be referenced in all subsequent communications pertaining to the proposal. All submissions must be sent to:

DOE Unsolicited Proposal Office

Email: DOEUSP@NETL.DOE.GOV

Proposals submitted via any other means will not be accepted nor considered.

What to Submit

There is not a particular format to follow for the submission of USPs, however all USPs should cover the points discussed in this guide. USPs should be signed by an authorized official of the proposing organization or by the offeror if submitted by an individual.

Elaborate proposals or presentations are not desired, and the proposal must be kept within 25 pages, not including appendices. If submissions exceed the maximum page lengths indicated above, evaluators will review only the stated number of pages and disregard any additional pages. Each offeror should review the submission to ensure that all data necessary for critical evaluation is included. Correspondence required as a result of omission of essential items delays processing of proposals. The following is a list of essential items that a USP should contain.

Cover Page

A sample cover page format has been included in Appendix A.

Basic Information

1. Name and address of submitter.

2. Proposal submission date.

3. Type of organization (indicate whether profit, nonprofit, educational, small business, woman-owned, socially and economically disadvantaged, or other similar classifications).

4. Proposed starting date and estimated period of performance.

5. Period for which proposal is valid (minimum of six months from date of submission).

6. Names and telephone numbers of the offeror's primary business and technical personnel whom DOE may contact for evaluation or negotiation purposes.

7. Signature of person authorized to contractually represent the individual or organization.

8. List of other Federal, State, or local government agencies or private organizations to which the proposal has been submitted and/or are funding the proposed effort.

9. Statement that the proposal may, or may not, be subjected to external review. (See "Limited Use of Data.")

10. Statement that the proposal does/does not contain proprietary information.

    If you choose to include proprietary information in your proposal, the title page must be marked with the following legend:

    "USE AND DISCLOSURE OF DATA"

This proposal includes data that shall not be disclosed outside the Government and shall not be duplicated, used, or disclosed-in whole or in part-for any purpose other than to evaluate this proposal. However, if a contract is awarded to this offeror as a result of-or in connection with-the submission of these data, the Government shall have the right to duplicate, use, or disclose the data to the extent provided in the resulting contract. This restriction does not limit the Government's right to use information contained in these pages if they are obtained from another source without restriction. The data subject to this restriction are contained in *[insert page numbers]*.

The offeror must also mark <u>each page</u> of data it wishes to restrict with the following legend:

Use or disclosure of data contained on this page is subject to the restriction on the title page of this proposal.

Any unsolicited proposal marked with a legend different from that provided above will be returned to the offeror and not be considered because it is impracticable for the Government to comply with any other legend. The proposal will be considered if it is resubmitted with the proper legend.

Body of USP

Business and Financial Information

1. A cost estimate for the proposed effort sufficiently detailed by element of cost to permit a meaningful evaluation (where a cost-sharing arrangement is proposed, the offeror's share should be separately identified and similarly detailed);

2. A descriptive brochure if available of the offeror's organization, if applicable; and

3. A brief description of the offeror's facilities.

Technical Information

1. A concise title and about a 500-word abstract of the proposed research. The abstract should be informative to other researchers in the same field, but in language that can be understood by a layperson. It should be kept in mind that the abstract is the reviewer's introduction to the proposed research.

2. The body of the proposal should contain a statement of the work with sufficient technical detail to permit a meaningful evaluation: the phase-by-phase procedures to be followed; the objectives and expected significance; the method of approach and extent of the effort employed; the nature and extent of the anticipated results; the manner in which the work will help to support accomplishment of the DOE's mission; the relation of the project both to the present state of knowledge in the field and to comparable work in progress elsewhere; and a bibliography of pertinent literature. Particularly important are references authored by the propose in the event the proposal is of basic or applied research. The general plan of approach should be outlined. Experimental methods and procedures should be adequately

described. Appraisal of the technical merit of the proposed project will be influenced in large measure by this statement of work . It is understood that carefully detailed plans may require modification during the course of the project.

3. Available facilities and major items of equipment especially adapted or suited to the proposed project should be described. If all or any part of the project is to be performed away from the offeror's facility, this should be explained in full.

4. Names of key project personnel including the principal investigator or project leader along with brief biographical information on each, clearly showing the investigator's experience and expertise in the technical area(s) of the proposal.

Limited Use of Proposal Data

It is the policy of DOE that all Government and non-Government personnel handling unsolicited proposals shall exercise extreme care to ensure that the proposal information is not duplicated, used, or disclosed in whole or in part for any purpose other than to evaluate the proposal, without written permission of the offeror. If the proposal is funded, DOE will take greater rights in the proposal data.

In some instances, the proposal may be subject to evaluation by Government personnel outside the DOE and/or by leading scientists or preeminent experts outside the Government. In such instances a written agreement will be obtained from any non-Government evaluator that the evaluator will not disclose information in the proposal outside the Government.

If a proposal under consideration expressly states that only Government evaluation is authorized and DOE believes that evaluation outside the Government is necessary to determine the technical merit of the proposal, the offeror may be advised that DOE will be unable to give full consideration to the proposal unless the offeror consents in writing to having the proposal evaluated outside the Government.

If a proposal contains proprietary data, it shall be marked in accordance with the procedure as above.

DOE will obtain unlimited rights, including the right to distribute to the public, in technical data and copyrighted material submitted in an unsolicited proposal if it is subsequently selected for a contract or financial assistance award. Unlimited rights apply to technical data and copyrighted material contained in the proposal unless the offeror marks those portions which the offeror asserts are "proprietary data," or specifies those portions which are not directly related to or utilized in the contract work.

The Government normally also retains unlimited rights in technical data produced under DOE awards resulting from a USP, including the right to distribute to the public. Policies governing technical data and copyrights are detailed in 48 CFR 927.4.

Classified Research and Security Considerations

Most proposals submitted to DOE are unclassified (i.e., in terms of national security). Unsolicited proposals are expected to be unclassified. If it is not feasible to submit an unclassified proposal, and classified data or information needs to be included or used, the proposal must be classified in accordance with its content. Additionally, if during the evaluation of a USP it is found that the work will involve a classified topic, any resulting contractual arrangement will take this into account and the offeror will be required to comply with applicable Government security regulations. Appropriate classification guidance will be furnished.

PART 2 — REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Initial Review

Unsolicited proposals will be reviewed by DOE technical personnel to determine if the proposal is related to the DOE's mission, meets the requirements found at FAR 15.603(c), contains sufficient technical and cost information, has overall scientific, technical, or socioeconomic merit, has been authorized by a representative authorized to contractually obligate the offeror, and properly complies with any data disclosure restrictions found in FAR 15.609. USPs not found to be aligned with the DOE's mission or not meeting the requirements found at FAR 15.603(c) will be immediately rejected and not receive further evaluation.

If the USP contains the information required, it will be processed for further evaluation, and any missing information may be requested by the program office from the offeror so that the proposal may be comprehensively reviewed and evaluated.

It is the policy of DOE to evaluate each submission fairly, objectively and expeditiously and, where practicable, to keep offerors advised as decisions are made. A proposal may be a potential candidate for support by more than one DOE program office. The cognizant receiving office is familiar with the various DOE offices and tries to ensure that each proposal is sent to all potentially interested program offices.

Evaluation

The principal elements considered in evaluating a USP are:

1. Unique and innovative methods, approaches, or concepts demonstrated by the proposal;

2. Overall scientific/technical or socioeconomic merit of the proposed activity;

3. Potential contribution of the effort to the DOE's specific mission;

4. The offeror's capabilities, related experience, facilities, techniques, or unique combinations of these which are integral factors for achieving the proposal objectives;

5. The qualifications, capabilities, and experience of the proposed principal investigator, team leader, or key personnel who are critical in achieving the proposal objectives;

6. The realism of the proposed costs; and

7. The availability of funding to support the proposed project and the relative merit of the project to others which could be supported with the same funds.

Unsolicited Proposals may be accepted upon a determination by the responsible DOE official or designee, that support (award of a contract, financial assistance award or other arrangement authorized by law) to the offeror is justified because the proposal was submitted on the offeror's own initiative (not addressing a previously published agency requirement); and the purpose is to explore a method, approach, or an idea or to carry out a project in support of DOE's mission which (a) demonstrates a unique and innovative concept, or demonstrates a unique capability of the offeror to provide the particular technical effort proposed; (b) offers a concept or services not otherwise available to the Government; and (c) does not duplicate or resemble the substance of a pending competitive acquisition or competitive notice of funding opportunity.

A favorable comprehensive evaluation of a USP is not, in itself, sufficient justification for executing a noncompetitive award with the offeror. When the substance of the USP (a) is available to the Government without restriction from another source, (b) closely resembles that of a pending competitive solicitation, (c) does not relate to the activity's mission or (d) does not demonstrate an innovative and unique method, approach or concept, the unsolicited proposal shall not be accepted [FAR 15.607 (a)].

Further, DOE has no obligation to make an award even if the technical evaluation is favorable, because other program priorities or funding limitations may preclude such action.

The offeror will be notified if DOE decides that the proposal will not be supported. Copies of USPs which have been declined will not normally be returned except upon the written request of the principals involved. Offerors are not entitled to formal debriefings under the USP program as the program is considered a "non-competitive process" and therefore rejection of a USP is not considered as "being excluded from the competitive range or otherwise excluded from the competition". Offerors are not entitled to challenge the decision by DOE to reject a USP. All decisions regarding rejection of a USP are final.

If, on the other hand, the decision is made to support the USP, the offeror will be advised and may be asked to submit additional details, revised budgets, or simply a confirmation of the proposal goals. Part 3 – Award Considerations discusses pertinent information the offeror will want to review and consider prior to doing business with the DOE. Plans for getting the project underway may be firmed up at this time, but no real commitment of funds may be made until a formal award action is completed by a DOE Contracting Officer.

A offeror may propose activities that are also of interest to other agencies. Interagency proposal evaluation may be initiated with the prior written approval of the offeror. If found acceptable, a offeror may enter into a separate contract/grant or jointly fund the program with another agency having a collateral interest.

PART 3 — AWARD CONSIDERATIONS

Any award resulting from the submission of a USP will be subject to the following considerations. The below list of considerations is not all inclusive and additional considerations may be required depending on the DOE Program Office funding the award, the type of award instrument used, and more.

Patents, Data, and Copyrights

Domestic small business and nonprofit organizations generally have the right to elect to retain title to inventions they make in the performance of DOE funding agreements (grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements) for experimental, developmental, or research work unless DOE determines that exceptional circumstances require a different disposition of rights. [Bayh-Dole Act, 35 USC 200 et seq.] .

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, to domestic small businesses and nonprofit organizations shall include a U.S. Competitiveness provision. A copy of all DOE Determination of Exception Circumstances, including this DEC, can be found at https://www.energy.gov/gc/determination-exceptional-circumstances-decs.

Organizations which are not domestic small business or nonprofit organizations are subject to DOE's statutory patent policy under Section 152 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended and Section 9 of the Federal Non-Nuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974. Under this policy, title to inventions conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the course of or under a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with DOE vests in the Government, and the contractor receives a royalty free, nonexclusive, revocable license for use of such inventions. The contractor or grantee may request greater rights to inventions under the DOE's waiver procedures; such requests are governed by DOE's waiver procedures set forth in 10 CFR 784. Offerors intending to make such requests should submit them to the contracting officer as soon as possible prior to award or within thirty days thereafter.

Reports

Offerors submitting USPs should be aware that if selected for funding, reports will be required to be delivered to the DOE. A schedule of reports will be arranged at time of award.

The selection of appropriate reports, their frequency and the amount of detail required will vary based on factors such as the program objectives, amount of funding, and type of instrument awarded. DOE program managers have been instructed to use discretion in report selection in order to keep administrative burdens to a minimum. Usually, an annual progress report is sufficient for fundamental research. Reporting for applied research and development will vary as just described. In any event, a final report will be required.

Acquisition and Financial Assistance Awards

A USP may, if accepted, result in an acquisition (contract) or a financial assistance (grant or cooperative agreement) award. A contract is used when the principal purpose is the acquisition of an item or service for the direct benefit or use of the Government. A financial assistance award will be used if the principle purpose of the work is to benefit the awardee. A grant would be awarded when no substantial involvement is expected between DOE and the offeror (now referred to as a recipient) during performance, while a cooperative agreement would be used when substantial involvement between the DOE and the recipient is expected. The decision to award an acquisition or a financial assistance agreement will be made by the program office funding the effort.

Cost Sharing or Cost Participation

The decision as to whether an acquisition or financial assistance agreement will include either a cost-sharing or cost-participation requirement, respectively, is made by DOE on a case-by-case basis. However, subsequent phases of those programs, which provide the recipient (and/or sub-recipients) with present or future economic benefits through commercialization, will require some form of cost-sharing or cost participation.

Accounting System Requirements:

Should a proposal be selected for negotiation toward award, the offeror must have an accounting system that meets Government standards for recording and collecting costs. For a offeror with no prior Government awards, a Government audit may be required to verify that its accounting system is acceptable. The award may contain an article that prohibits reimbursement until the system is deemed acceptable.

PART 4 – Research Areas

Program Offices

Some of the various DOE program divisions and staff offices that consider unsolicited proposals and their respective areas of responsibility are discussed below. This list is not all inclusive and a review of all DOE Program Offices can be found by accessing https://www.energy.gov/offices. Further insight into general areas of current and anticipated research needs can be gained by following the progress of related work at the websites identified under each of the DOE programs.

Office of Electricity (OE)

The Office of Electricity (OE) recognizes a secure and resilient power grid is vital to national security, economic security, and the services Americans rely upon. Working closely with industry and other stakeholders, OE leads the Department's efforts to ensure that the Nation's electricity delivery system is secure and resilient to disruptions. These efforts will strengthen transform and improve electricity infrastructure, so consumers have access to resilient, secure, and clean energy sources.

More details about OE and its various programs can be found at:
https://www.energy.gov/oe/office-electricity

Office of Science (SC)

The Office of Science (SC) is the nation's largest supporter of basic research in the physical sciences, the steward of 10 of the Nation's national laboratories, and the lead federal agency supporting fundamental research for energy production and security. The mission of DOE's Office of Science is to deliver scientific discoveries and major scientific tools to transform our understanding of nature and advance the energy, economic, and national security of the United States.

Current Funding Opportunity Announcements for the Office of Science can be found at https://www.energy.gov/science/office-science-funding-opportunities .

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)

The mission of the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) is to accelerate the research, development, demonstration, and deployment of technologies and solutions to equitable transition America to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide by no later than 2050, and ensure the clean energy economy benefits all Americans by creating good paying jobs for the American people. EERE achieves their mission through a strong and balance of research, development, and market development through private sector partnerships.

For information on the different Energy Programs within the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, visit their homepage at: https://www.energy.gov/eere/eere-technology-areas-and-offices .

Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM)

The Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management is responsible for Federal research, development, and demonstration efforts on advancing technologies to meet our climate goals and minimize environmental impacts of fossil fuel use, including low carbon power generation and low carbon supply chains; carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies; methane emissions reductions; critical mineral productions; and carbon dioxide removal. . The organization also includes the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL).

Tampa Electric Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Plant

For more information on the FECM, please visit https://www.energy.gov/fecm/office-fossil-energy-and-carbon-management

For more information on NETL, please visit https://netl.doe.gov

Solicitations issued by NETL for FECM Programs can be viewed at: http://www.netl.doe.gov/business/solicitations/index.html.

Office of Nuclear Energy (NE)

The Office of Nuclear Energy (NE) represents the core of the U.S. Government's expertise in nuclear engineering and technology and provides technical leadership in addressing critical nuclear issues, contributing to energy supply diversity, and advancing U.S. competitiveness and security. The mission of NE is to advance nuclear energy science and technology to meet U.S. energy, environmental, and economic needs.

For more information on NE, please visit https://www.energy.gov/ne

Office of Legacy Management (LM)

The Office of Legacy Management was formally established as a new DOE element in 2003. This Office is responsible for ensuring that DOE's post-closure responsibilities are met and for providing DOE programs for long-term surveillance and maintenance, records management, work for restructuring and benefits continuity, property management, land use planning, and community assistance. The mission of Legacy Management is to fulfill the Department's post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment.

For more information on the Office of Legacy Management, please visit https://www.energy.gov/lm/office-legacy-management .

Office of Environnemental Management (EM)

The Office of Environmental Management's mission is to address the nation's Cold War environmental legacy resulting from decades of nuclear weapons production and government-sponsored nuclear energy research. This legacy includes some of the world's most dangerous radioactive sites with large amounts of radioactive wastes, spent nuclear fuel (SNF), excess plutonium and uranium, thousands of contaminated facilities, and contaminated soil and groundwater. EM has the responsibility for completing the cleanup of this Cold War legacy and managing the remaining nuclear materials.

For more information on the Office of Environmental Management, please visit https://www.energy.gov/em/office-environmental-management .

Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security

The Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) is the Department of Energy's central organization responsible for health, safety, environment, and security; providing corporate-level leadership and strategic vision to coordinate and integrate these vital programs. EHSS is responsible for policy development and technical assistance; safety analysis; corporate safety and security programs; education and training; complex-wide independent oversight; and enforcement. The Chief Health, Safety, and Security Officer advises the Deputy Secretary and the Secretary on all matters related to health, safety, and security across the complex.

For more information on the Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security, please visit http://www.energy.gov/ehss/environment-health-safety-security

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)

Established by Congress in 2000, NNSA is a semi-autonomous agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). NNSA is responsible for enhancing national security through the military application of nuclear science. NNSA maintains and enhances the safety, security, reliability and performance of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile without nuclear testing; works to reduce global danger from weapons of mass destruction; provides the U.S. Navy with safe and effective nuclear propulsion; and responds to nuclear and radiological emergencies in the U.S. and abroad.

For more information on NNSA's Mission and Programs, please visit **http://www.nnsa.doe.gov**.

Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs

The mission of the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs is to maximize the development and employment of energy solutions for the benefit of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Office works with DOE, across government agencies, and with Indian tribes and organizations to promote Indian energy policies and initiatives. The Office performs these functions within the scope of DOE's mission and in support for the federal government's trust responsibility, tribal self-determination policy, and government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes.

For more information on the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs please visit https://www.energy.gov/indianenergy/office-indian-energy-policy-and-programs

The Office of State and Community Energy Programs (SCEP)

The Office of State and Community Energy Programs works with state and local organizations to significantly accelerate the deployment of clean energy technologies, catalyze local economic development and create jobs, reduce energy costs, and avoid pollution through place-based strategies involving a wide range of government, community, business and other stakeholders.

For more information on the Office of State and Community Energy Programs please visit https://www.energy.gov/scep/office-state-and-community-energy-programs

The Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER)

The mission of the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) is to enhance the security and resilience of U.S. critical energy infrastructure to all hazards, mitigate the impacts of disruptive events and risk to the sector overall through preparedness and innovation, and respond to and facilitate recover from energy disruptions in collaboration with other Federal agencies, the private sector, and State, local, tribal, and territory governments.

For more information on the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response, please visit https://www.energy.gov/ceser/office-cybersecurity-energy-security-and-emergency-response

Artificial Intelligence and Technology Office (AITO)

The mission of the Artificial Intelligence and Technology Office (AITO) is to coordinate responsible and trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI) governance and capabilities. AITO is the connect tissue for all things AI at the DOE, including:

- Advocating for program offices
- Providing advice on trustworthy AI/ML strategies
- Expanding public, private, and international partnerships, policy and innovations

For more information on the AITO, please visit https://www.energy.gov/ai/artificial-intelligence-technology-office

Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED)

The Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) was established in December 2021 as part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to accelerate clean energy technologies from the lab to the market and fill a critical innovation gap on the path to achieving our nation's climate goals of net zero emissions by 2050.

OCED's mission is to deliver clean energy demonstration projects at scale in partnership with the private sector to accelerate deployment, market adoption, and the equitable transition to a decarbonized energy system.

For more information on OCED, please visit https://www.energy.gov/oced/office-clean-energy-demonstrations

Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains (MESC)

The Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains (MESC) is responsible for strengthening and securing manufacturing and energy supply chains needed to modernize the nation's energy infrastructure and support and clean and equitable energy transition. The MESC coordinates closely

with OCED for the management of major demonstration projects, and across all of DOE's programs on manufacturing and supply chain issues.

For more information on MESC, please visit https://www.energy.gov/mesc/office-manufacturing-and-energy-supply-chains

Grid Deployment Office (GDO)

The Grid Deployment Office (GDO) works to provide electricity to everyone, everywhere by maintaining and investing in critical generation facilities to ensure resource adequacy and improving and expanding transmission and distribution systems. Many of GDO's activities are administered through the Building a Better Grid Initiative. Supported by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, this initiative is identifying national transmission needs and supporting the buildout of long-distance, high voltage transmission facilities that are critical to reaching the goal of 100% clean electricity by 2035 and a zero-emissions economy by 2050.

For more information on GDO, please visit https://www.energy.gov/gdo/grid-deployment-office

APPENDIX A
UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

Proposal Receipt Date: _____ USP # _____
(internal use)

DOE Amount Requested: $ _____

Taxpayer Identification No.:_____ Proposed Cost Share:
$_____

Congressional District No.:_____ Total Project Value
$:_____

Organization Name: _____

Doing Business As (DBA), if applicable:
_____

Division:
_____

Street Address:
_____

City/State/Zip + 4:
_____

Email Address:
_____

Business
Contact/Phone/FAX/Email:_____

Principal
Investigator/Phone/FAX/Email:_____

Major Team Member/Subcontractor (if applicable):
_____

Proposal Title:
_____

Proposed Project Duration _____ months
Proposal Valid Through _____ (6 months is recommended)

Organization	Support	Socio-Economics
Type _____	Type _____	Type _____
1-Educational	1-Development	1-Disadvantaged Business
2-Foreign	2-Institutional Support	2-Small Business
3-Government	3-Interdisciplinary	3-Women Owned
4-Hospital	4-Research	
5-Indian	5-Training	
6-Individual	6-Other	
7-Non-Profit		
8-Profit		

The proposal **does** ____ **does not** _____ contain proprietary information. (Check one)

This proposal **may** ____ **may not** _____ be subjected to external review. (Check one)

Name of other Federal, state, local agencies, or parties receiving the proposal or funding the proposed effort:

_____

Signature of person authorized to represent
and contractually obligate the offeror: _____