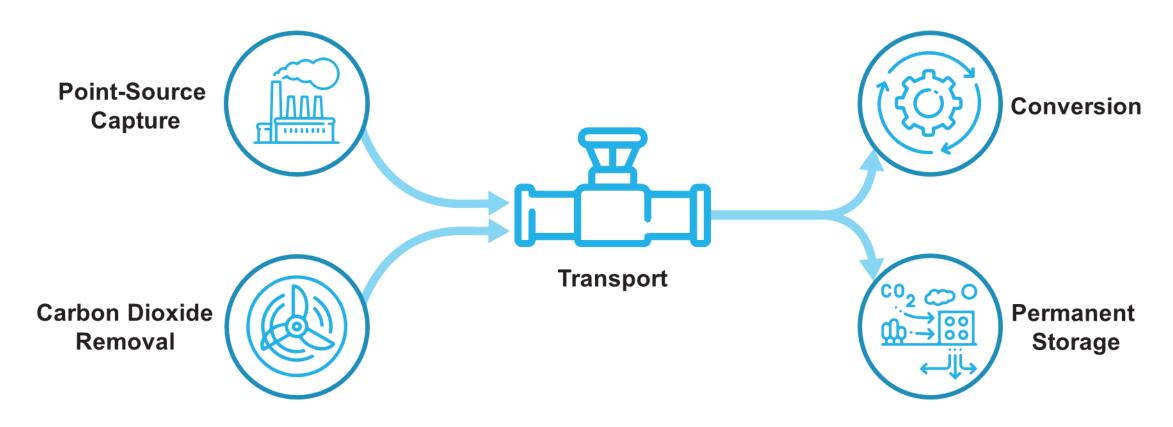




"Carbon management" refers to:

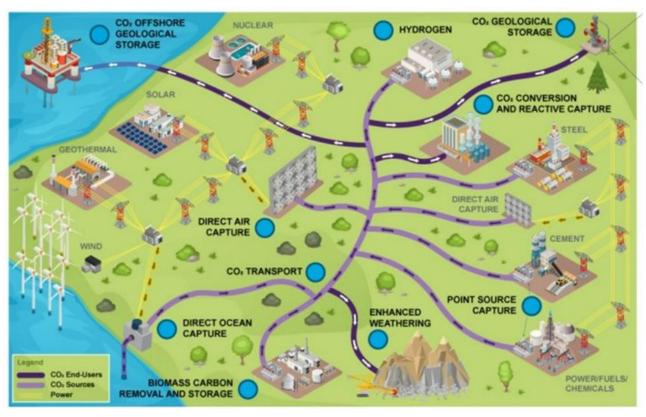




Carbon management: BIL & IRA funding

Carbon Transport and Storage

- CO₂ transportation loan support
- CO₂ transportation engineering studies
- Expanding storage capacity: CarbonSAFE



Carbon Capture & Industrial Decarb

- Commercial CCS Demos
- Carbon Capture Pilots
- H₂ Hubs
- Industrial Decarbonization

Carbon Dioxide Removal

DAC Hubs

Carbon Dioxide Conversion

Utilization Procurement Grants & CO₂ Conversion

BIL: Bipartisan Infrastructure Law; IRA: Inflation Reduction Act





Carbon Capture Program...Evolution

1st and 2nd Generation Technologies

2025: \$40/tonne CO₂



2008 -

- ✓ Lower CAPEX/OPEX
- √ Reduced regeneration energy
- ✓ Increased working capacity

Transformational Technologies

2030: \$30/tonne CO₂



Hollow Fibers



3D Print



Biphasic Solvent

2015 -

- ✓ Water Lean Solvents
- ✓ Adv. Membranes
- ✓ Hybrid Systems
- ✓ Process Intensification

Scale-up



TCM

2018 -

- ✓ Engineering Scale testing
- ✓ FEED studies

Industrial, NG,CDR & CCS Demos



Carbon Engineering, DAC



Ethanol Plant

2020 -

- ✓ CDR: DAC & BICRS
- ✓ Industrial, NG
- ✓ CCS Demos



Commercial, licensing deals

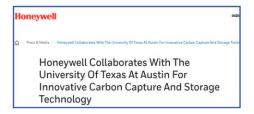
chevron invests in carbon capture and removal technology company, ION clean energy







SLB Announces Agreement to Acquire Majority Ownership in Aker Carbon Capture









Baker Hughes acquires exclusive license from SRI International for Mixed Salt Process technology for carbon capture





Technip Energies and Shell Catalysts & Technologies Strengthen Strategic Alliance on CANSOLV Technology to Address Growing Carbon Capture and Storage Demand



Linde Signs Agreement with ExxonMobil for Carbon Dioxide Off-Take



Exxon Mobil buys Denbury, pipeline company with carbon capture expertise, for \$5 billion

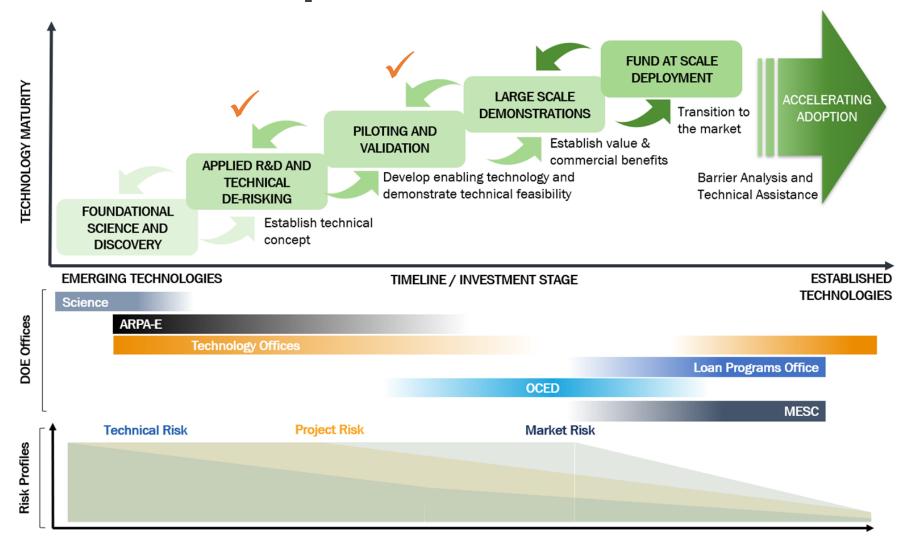
LG&E and KU, EPRI, University of Kentucky, begin industry-leading research



GE and Svante Announce Collaboration to Develop Carbon Capture Technology for Power Generation



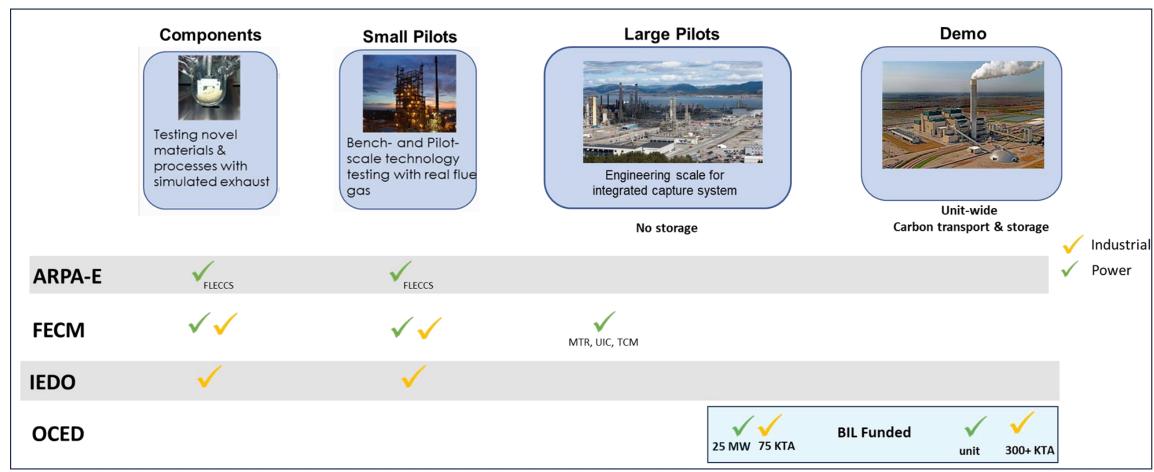
DOE Landscape







DOE Point Source Carbon Capture Portfolio



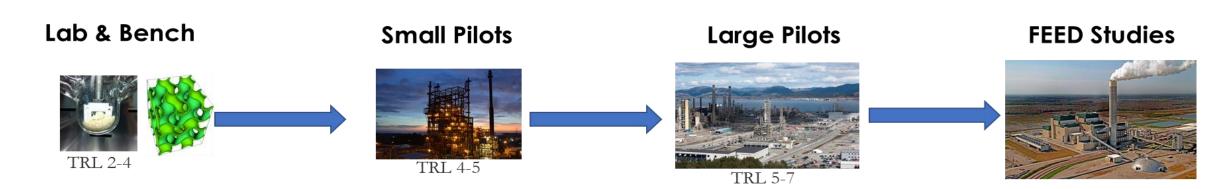
ARPA-E: Advanced Research Program Agency – Energy

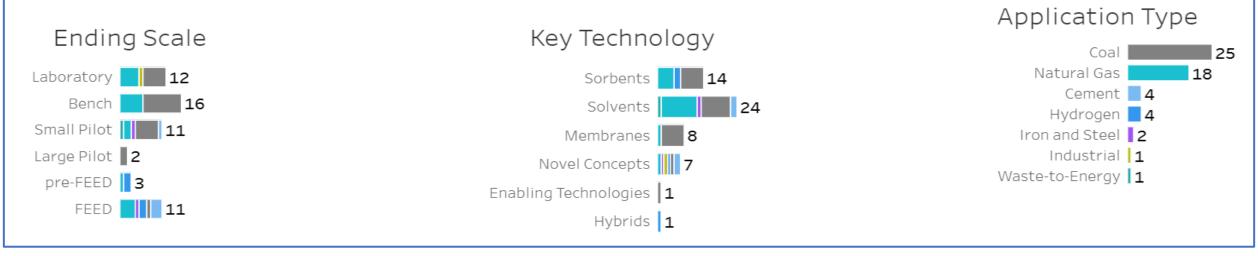
OCED: Office of Clean Energy Demonstration

FECM: Fossil Energy and Carbon Management; **IEDO**: Industrial Efficiency & Decarbonization Office



FECM Point Source Carbon Capture





Point Source Carbon Capture Project Map | netl.doe.gov



NGCC/Coal FEEDs



Generating Station (Texas)



Shell's CANSOLV technology

Calpine's Deer Park Energy Center (Texas)



Fluor's Econamine FG PlusSM (EFG+)

Elk Hills Power Plant (California)



ION's water-lean (ICE-21) solvent

Calpine's Delta Energy Center (California)



Plant Daniel Unit 4 (Missisippi)

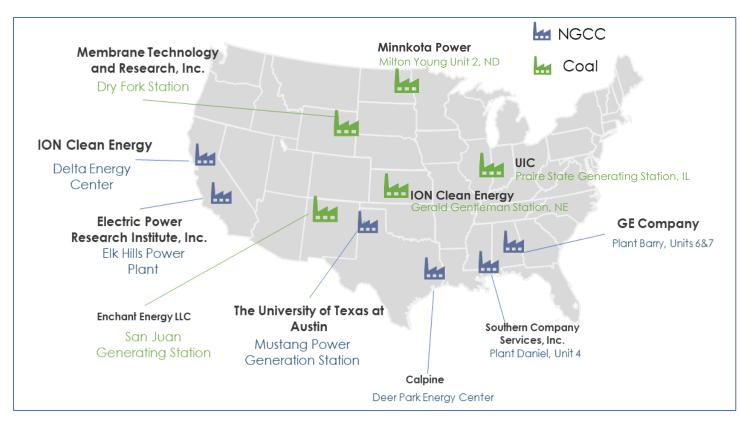


Linde-BASF aqueous amine-based solvent

Southern Company's Plant Barry (Alabama)



NGCC FEEDs





→ 10 MW Pilot: UIC/Linde-BASF







https://www.netl.doe.gov/project-information?p=FE0031581











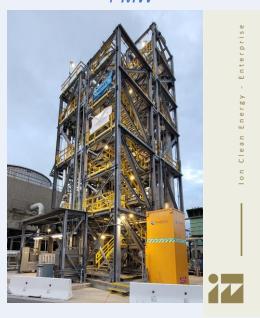






Small Pilots (< 1 MW)

Project Enterprise (ION)



- 10 tpd CO₂ pilot on a 1 MWe slipstream flue gas
- NGCC power plant, Calpine's Los Medanos Energy Center, CA
- MEA, ICE-21 and ICE 31 solvents testing



Chevron Natural Gas Carbon Capture Technology Testing Project

25 tpd CO₂





- Chevron's Kern River oil field San Joaquin Valley, CA USA
- Skid-mounted modular design of second-of-a-kind (SOAK) Svante capture plant
- Operation of the 14% CO₂ Flue Gas: testing in progress



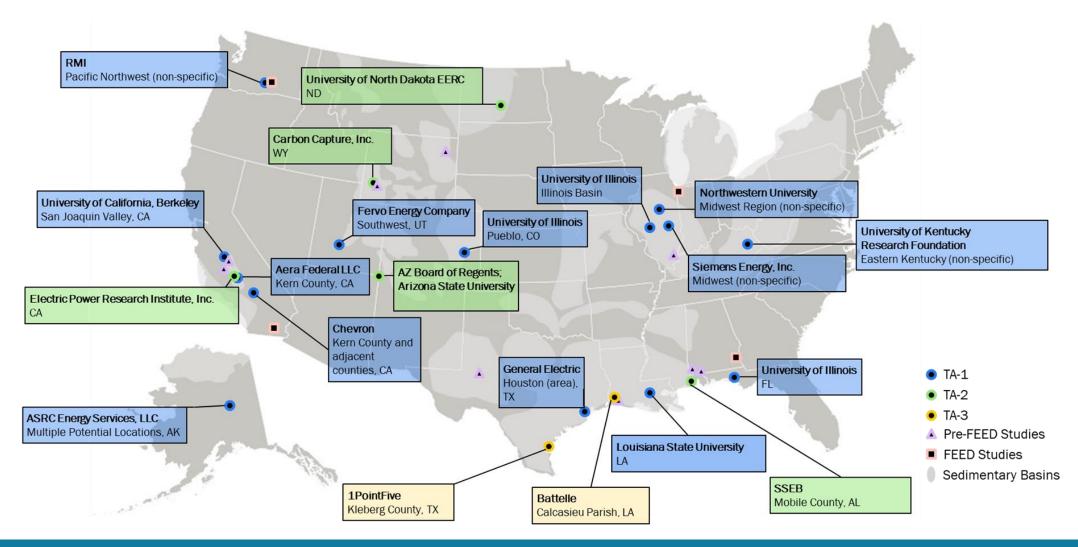








BIL: Proposed Regional DAC Hub Locations



FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FUNDING OPPORTUNITY ANNOUNCEMENT



Department of Energy (DOE)
Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM)

CARBON MANAGEMENT

Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) Number: DE-FOA-0002614

AOI-1. Carbon Conversion Technology

The objective of AOI-1 is to support R&D investigating the conversion of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into environmentally responsible and economically feasible products.

AOI-2. Carbon Dioxide Removal Technology

The objective of AOI-2 is to solicit applications that develop carbon dioxide removal (CDR) technologies (e.g., direct air capture with durable storage,

biomass carbon removal and storage, enhanced mineralization, ocean-based CDR, terrestrial sequestration) to support progress towards achieving the U.S. Department of Energy's Carbon Negative Shot target

AOI-3. Point Source Carbon Capture

The objective of AOI-3 is to solicit applications that are specifically focused on developing lower cost, highly-efficient, technologies for point source capture from fossil fuel power plants and industrial point sources.

AOI-4. Carbon Storage Technology

AOI-4 aims to support resource assessments to securely store large amounts of CO2.





Carbon capture program: Outreach



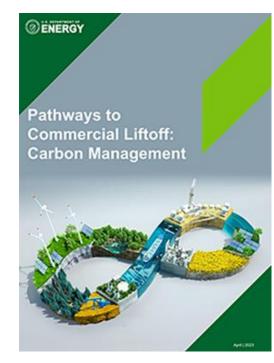
Carbon Capture Newsletter



Carbon Capture Program
R&D Compendium



Carbon Matchmaker



Commercial Liftoff Report

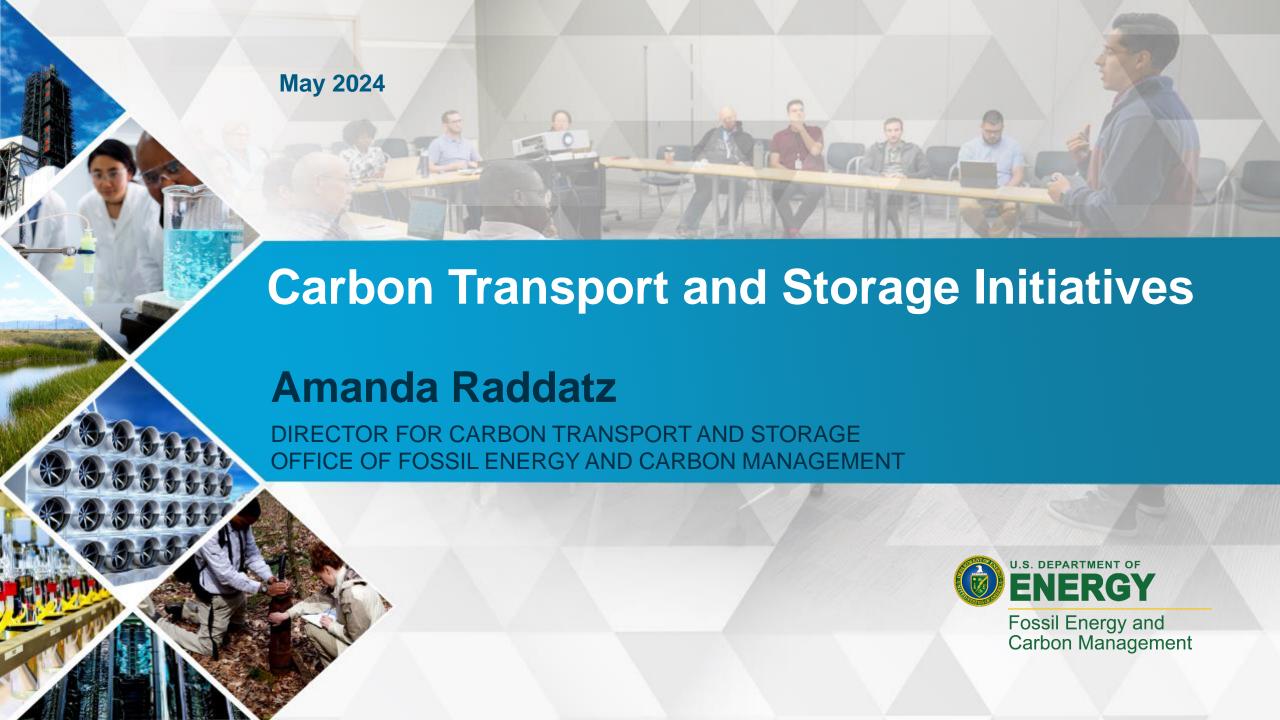
Pathways to Commercial Liftoff: Carbon Management (energy.gov)

https://www.netl.doe.gov/carbon-management/carbon-capture

https://www.energy.gov/fecm/carbon-matchmaker



FECM Point Source Carbon Capture Team





Key Messages

Carbon management technology...



...works and is essential for meeting climate goals.



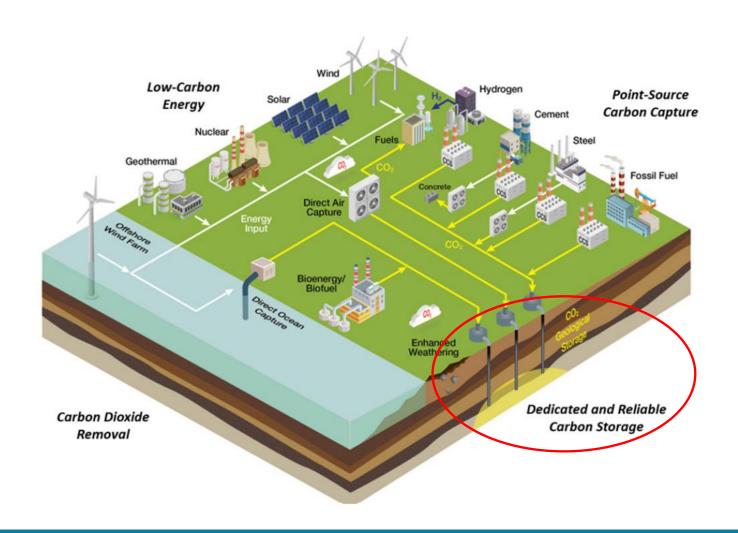
...is ready for commercial liftoff in the U.S. after recent policy advances.



...requires more policy, private investment, and collaboration to unlock its full potential.



T&S as part of the Carbon Management ecosystem





Rapid CCUS & CDR Industry Growth Needed for Achieving U.S. Decarbonization Goals

2025







Commercial
Storage Potential



5 million metric tons (MT)/year

250 million metric tons (MT)



65 million MT/year

2,000 million MT



100 million MT/year

3,000 million MT



Biden Administration Executive Order 14008

Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad

50-52% reduction in economy-wide net greenhouse gas pollution in 2030 from 2005 levels

Net-zero emissions from the power sector by 2035

Net-zero emission economy by 2050

External Metrics and Goals

The National Academies of SCIENCES ENGINEERING MEDICINE

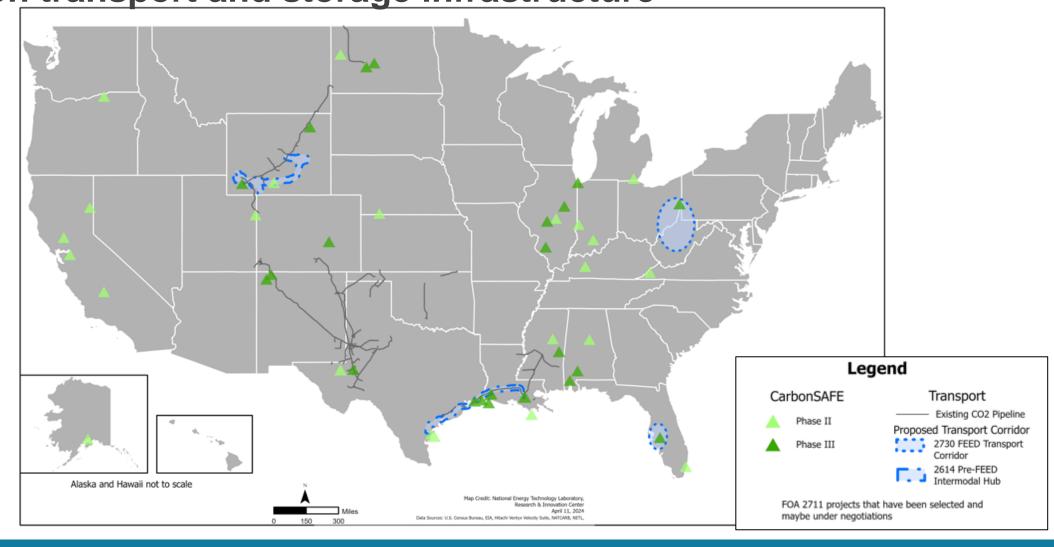
†CCUS 10X by 2030



350-1000 GT by 2050



DOE's CT&S Programs continue to de-risk and accelerate US carbon transport and storage infrastructure

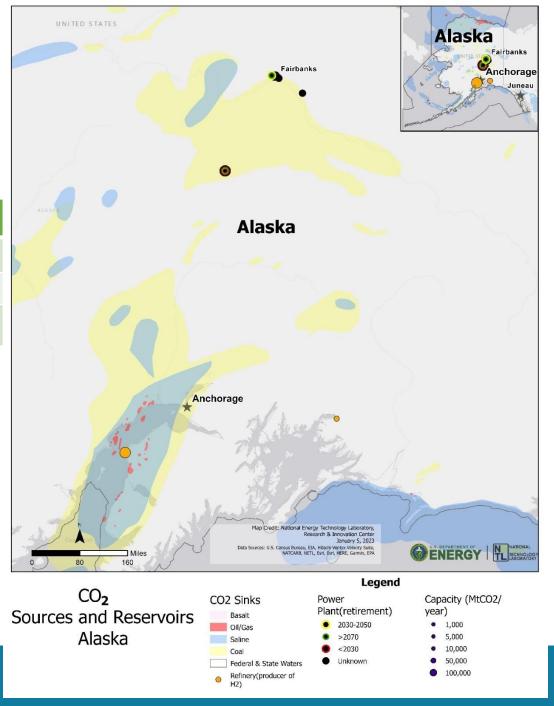




Alaska					
CO ₂ Source	Facilities	CO ₂ emissions (MtCO2eq/yr)			
Refining	2	110,675			
Power Plant	23	1,160,470			

Field	CO2 Storage Estimates		
Cook Inlet (Gt)	P ₁₀	P ₅₀	P ₉₀
Hemlock Formation	0.91	4.33	16.61

"Potential for carbon sequestration in the Hemlock Formation of the Cook Inlet basin, Alaska", Scott Pantaleone and Shuvajit Bhattacharya







Carbon Storage Assurance Facility Enterprise (CarbonSAFE)

The CarbonSAFE Initiative builds off the work done by the Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships to fund and develop projects focused on ensuring carbon storage complexes will be ready for integrated Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) system deployment in the 2025-2030 timeframe.



PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Address the R&D knowledge gaps and develop the technologies needed to nationally deploy commercial scale (50+ million metric ton) CO₂ storage.
- Understand the development of a CCUS storage complex from the feasibility study through the point of injection.
- Improve understanding of commercial-scale project screening, site selection, geologic characterization, modeling, and monitoring.
- Address both the technical and non-technical challenges associated characterization, permitting, and monitoring of a geologic storage complex.



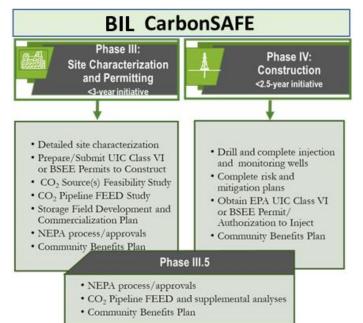
Carbon Storage Program



Phase I: Integrated CCS Pre-Feasibility 12-18-month initiative Phase II: Storage Complex Feasibility 18-24-month initiative

- · Formation of team
- · Inventory available data
- · Purchase seismic data
- Purchase and condition well data
- Model scenarios
- · Risk Assessment
- Community Benefits Plan

- · Data collection
- · Geologic analysis
- Analysis of contractual and regulatory requirements
- · Subsurface modeling
- · Risk Assessment
- Evaluate monitoring requirements
- Community Benefits Plan



2003

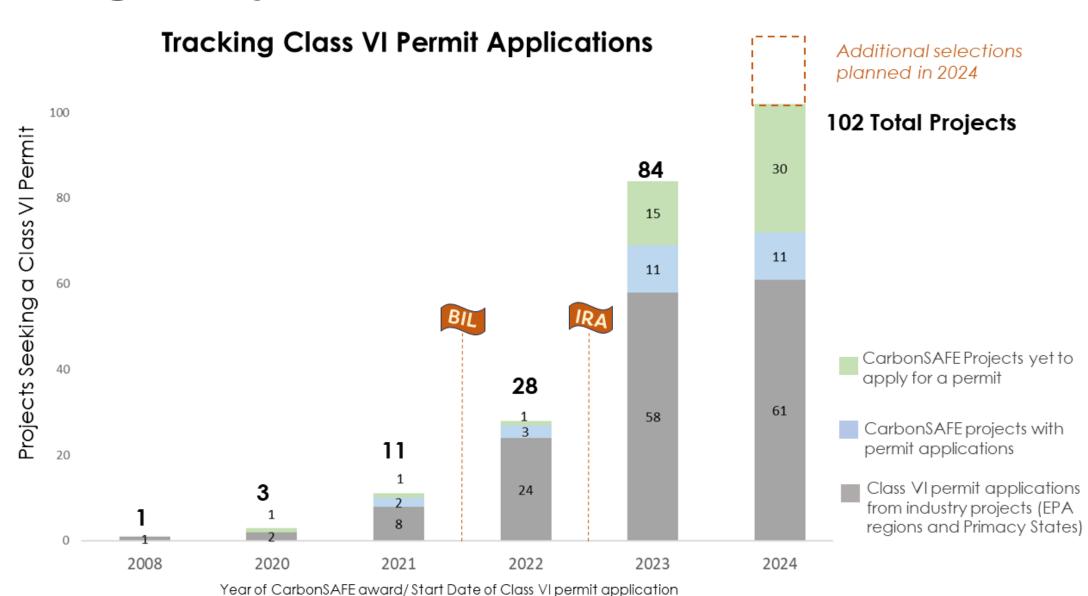
- DOE-led regional partnerships to validate CO₂ geologic storage.
- Completed injection test projects, with no negative impacts to human health or the environment.

2016

- Successful tests led to the CarbonSAFE program.
- Focused on ensuring CO₂ storage sites will be ready for integrated CCS system deployment in the 2025-2030 timeframe.
- 2023
- BIL builds on last 20+ years of CO₂ research.
- Enables commercial deployment of CO₂ storage.



Storage Project Growth





New Initiatives that Support CarbonSAFE



- Data collection & tools to support CarbonSAFE site selection.
- Develop basin-scale resource management frameworks.
- Risk-based decision making (permit restriction, leasing, etc).

- \$2.5 BIL funding, <u>20-40 commercial storage projects</u>, >100 wells.
- Site specific geologic data collection as inputs to CarbonBASE tools.
- Host CarbonSTORE projects in different settings.

Provides <u>field laboratories</u> to test & compare carbon storage technologies, useful for next generation **CarbonSAFE** projects.



Carbon Basin Assessment and Storage Evaluation



Objectives:

- Embark on a <u>national geologic data collection/drilling campaign</u> in basins where geologic data availability is low
- ❖ Develop user-friendly <u>site screening and selection tools</u> that enable rapid and accurate decision-making on-site screening and selection
- Develop management tools to assess dynamic storage performance and risks at the basin scale
- Design and <u>deploy basin-wide storage resource monitoring systems</u>

- Multiyear initiative 5+ years
- Data made public through EDX data warehouse
- Will help de-risk future CarbonSAFE projects
- Interfaces with NRAP

Benefits:

- Reduces costs to project developers (lessened need to drill exploration wells to identify suitable storage sites)
- Identifies areas to avoid (poor reservoir quality or potential hazards e.g., critically stressed faults)
- Supports transparency by providing the public, regulators, and other stakeholder access to the same data
- Refines estimates of the nations "practical" carbon storage resources.

CarbonSTORE

STERE

(Carbon Basin Storage Technology and Operations REsearch Facility)

Field laboratories to test & compare carbon storage technologies

Leverage CarbonSAFE and other sites of interest to ...

- Compare performance of advanced vs. existing technologies
- Gain R&D data associated with operating injection facilities to improve performance, and reduce uncertainty
- Conduct experiments at different times to assess performance and potential long-term impacts





Continuation of Regional Technical Assistance on Carbon Storage

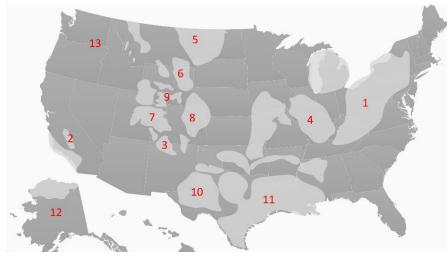


FOA 3014: Regional Initiative for Technical Assistance Partnerships (RITAP) to Advance Deployment of Basin-Scale Carbon Transport and Storage and Community Engagement

Objective:

Provide basin-specific technical assistance to project developers, regulators, community groups, labor organizations where multiple proposed carbon storage facilities will be located.

Major basins within the U.S.



- 1. Appalachian-North
- 2. Central Valley (CA)
- 3. San Juan River-Raton-Black Mesa
- 4 Illinoic
- Williston
- Powder River
- 7. Uinta
- 8 Denver
- 9. Green River-Wind River
- 10. Permian
- 11. Gulf Coast (Onshore/Offshore)
- 12. Alaska
- 13. Columbia River Basalts

Key Activities:

- Expand and strengthen technical assistance on CCS/CDR to stakeholders and affected communities
- Help train the next generation of technical professionals in geologic storage of CO₂
- Continue carbon storage resource assessments
- Identify value-added crosscutting opportunities (e.g., integration with geothermal energy and critical mineral recovery)

The projects funded under DE-FOA-0003014 will build on the knowledge and experience gained from the Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships (2003-2020) and subsequent Regional Initiative Technical Assistance projects.



CO₂ Transport Program

Pre-Front-End Engineering Design Studies

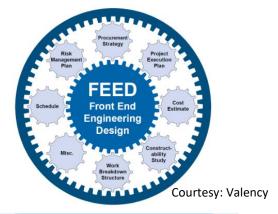
- Supports conceptual design & development of commercial-scale, intermodal CO₂ transport hubs
- HUB designs may include multiple integrated transportation modes

Front End Engineering Design Studies

- BIL provides \$100 million for carbon transport infrastructure FEED studies
- Accelerate the planning and development CO₂ transportation infrastructure by a variety of modes

CO2 Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (CIFIA)

- Secured loans and loan guarantees ("CIFIA Loans")
- Grants for building excess capacity on new and existing CO2 infrastructure
- Managed via a partnership between DOE's Fossil Energy and Carbon Management Office, DOE's Loan Programs Office, and the National Energy and Technology Lab









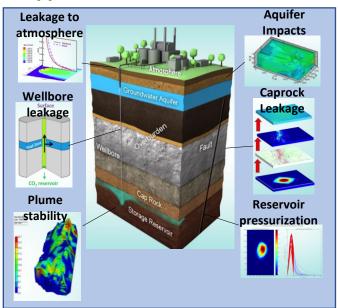
Storage Facilities Decision Support Tools

Technologies to improve performance and reduce the cost



National Risk Assessment Partnership

Site specific risk-based decision support tools for Stakeholders





Real-time Visualization, Forecasting, and Virtual Learning for Decision Makers

Primary Focus Areas of SMART

REAL-TIME VISUALIZATION

Enable dramatic improvements in the visualization of key subsurface features and flows by exploiting machine learning to improve speed and enhance detail.

REAL-TIME FORECASTING

Transform reservoir management: perform rapid analysis of real-time data to inform operational decisions.

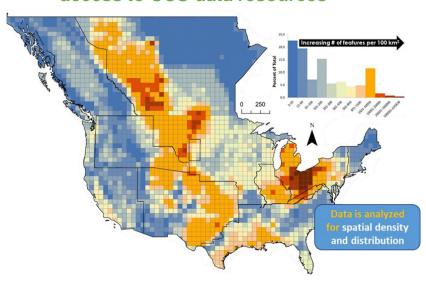
VIRTUAL LEARNING Develop a computer-based experiential learning environment to improve field development and monitoring strategies.

<u>Science-informed Machine Learning for Accelerating Real-</u> <u>Time Decisions in Carbon Storage Applications</u>



Welcome - EDX (doe.gov)

Providing stakeholders/community access to CCS data resources



DisCO₂ver



For More Information

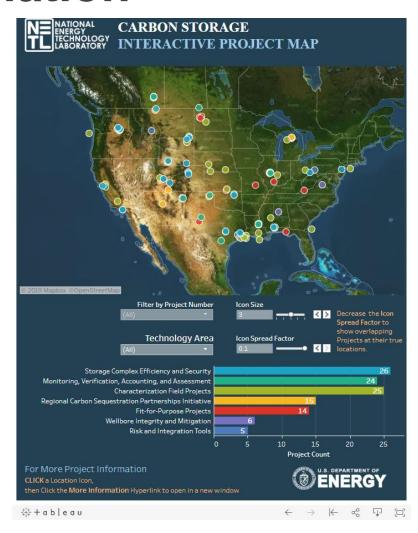
NETL Carbon Storage

https://netl.doe.gov/coal/carbon-storage



@NationalEnergyTechnologyLaboratory





Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management

www.energy.gov/fecm/office-fossil-energy-andcarbon-management









THE OFFICE OF CLEAN ENERGY DEMONSTRATIONS



Alaska Regional Decarbonization Workshop

Melissa Klembara, Director, Portfolio Strategy Division
Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations
U.S. Department of Energy
May 8, 2024

Disclaimer

As DOE is actively engaged in Financial Assistance and Other Transaction Authority planning, we are subject to constraints during this period to ensure fairness of the process:

- DOE can only communicate public and non-privileged information during this meeting or event.
- DOE cannot discuss the details of active or planned financial assistance matters [e.g., Requests for Information (RFI), Notices of Intent (NOI), Requests for Proposals, Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOA)] or entertain requests for a specific outcome or benefit related to a Financial Assistance or OT activity.

Background

- The International Energy Agency says we need global public investments of at least \$90 billion this decade for large-scale clean energy demonstration projects to achieve net zero emissions by 2050
- Two recent historical climate laws enacted—the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act—appropriated \$25+ billion to the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) to deliver large-scale clean energy demonstration projects
- OCED will accelerate clean energy technologies and fill a critical innovation gap on the path to achieving our nation's climate goals while mitigating risks that allow private sector investors and developers to act



OCED Mission

Deliver clean energy technology demonstration projects at scale in partnership with the private sector to accelerate deployment, market adoption, and the equitable transition to a decarbonized energy system."



OCED Mandate



SCALE EQUITABLE, CLEAN ENERGY

Help enable 100% clean electricity by 2035 & net -zero emissions by 2050 through an equitable energy transition



UNLOCK NEW INVESTMENT

Unlock and scale trillion-dollar clean energy follow on investment from the private sector and other sources of capital



DE-RISK TECHNOLOGY

Maintain risk-based, balanced, and defensible portfolio of investments



PROVIDE PROJECT OVERSIGHT

Serve as primary DOE office to deliver full scale clean energy demonstration projects and project management oversight excellence

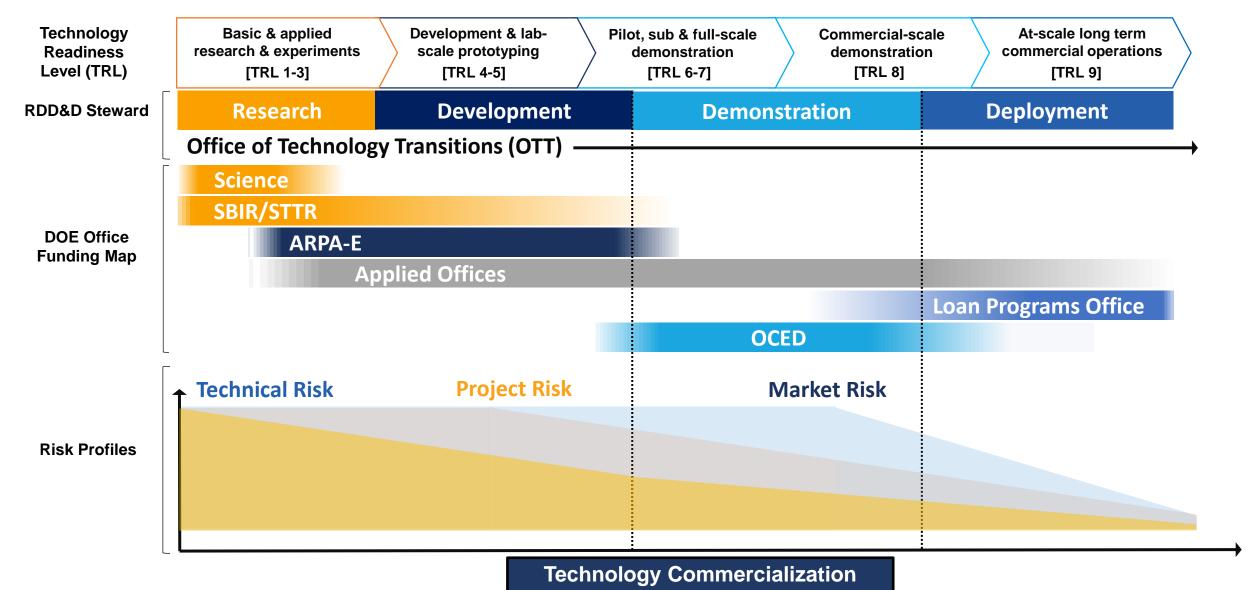


ENGAGE & COLLABORATE

Leverage private sector and broader energy ecosystem to inform OCED and DOE technology commercialization efforts



Role Across Research, Development, Demonstration & Deployment (RDD&D) Continuum



Prioritizing Community Benefits in OCED Projects

OCED **requires** applicants to include a Community Benefits Plan to help ensure broadly shared prosperity in the clean energy transition.

By **prioritizing community benefits**, we can ensure the next chapter in America's energy story is marked by greater justice, equity, security, and resilience.

Community & Labor Engagement



Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, & Accessibility



Investing in the American Workforce



Justice 40 Initiative



OCED Scope



Advanced Reactor Demonstrations (\$2.5 billion)



Carbon Management (\$7 billion)



Clean Energy Demonstrations on Mine Land (\$500 million)



Distributed Energy Systems **Demonstrations (\$50 million)**



Energy Improvements in Rural or Remote Areas (\$1 billion)



Industrial Demonstrations (\$6.3 billion)



Long-Duration Energy Storage Demonstrations (\$505 million)



Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs (\$8 billion)



Liftoff Enabling Programs (\$133 million)



Support domestic nuclear industry in design, licensing, construction, and operation of two advanced nuclear reactors

Current Status

 November 2022: Awarded \$2.5B in funding through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

TerraPower Natrium Reactor

- 2022: Completed independent project review
- November 2021: Selected Kemmerer, WY as preferred site

X-energy Xe-100

- Partnering with Dow Chemical Company
- May 2023: Selected Seadrift, TX as preferred site
- 2022: Completed independent project review

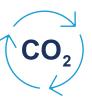




Carbon Capture Demonstration

Projects: Develop six at scale carbon capture facilities from gas, coal and industrials

- 2 FOAs issued: FEEDS and Demos
- 6 FEEDS under award of 8 selected
- 3 Demos selected, 2 Nat Gas 1 Coal



Carbon Capture Large-Scale Pilot

Projects: Establish and test innovative carbon capture pilot projects to support new processes and technology at scale

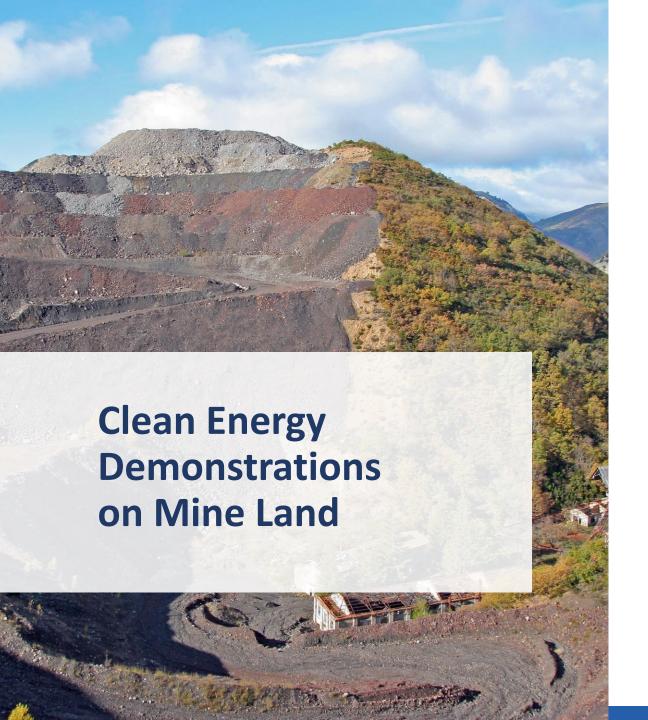
4 projects selected



Regional Direct Air Capture

Hubs: Develop four regional direct air capture hubs to capture and sequester, utilize, or sequester and utilize at least 1,000,000 metric tons of CO₂ annually

- 2 DAC Hubs selected (Topic 3)
- 1 under award
- Additional carbon management projects in Industrial Demonstration Program and Hydrogen Hubs
- ~\$2B in funding for more demonstration FOAs



Carry out up to five clean energy projects on current and former mine land to show technical and economic feasibility

- Eligible technologies: solar (at least two projects); micro-grids; geothermal; direct air capture; fossil generation with CCUS; energy storage; advanced nuclear
- Focus on local economic development and environmental justice

- March 2024: Selected five projects for award negotiations
- August 2023: Received full applications
- April 2023: Issued \$450M funding announcement
- September/October 2022: Hosted regional workshops
- August 2022: Closed RFI



Develop reliable, resilient and costeffective energy systems to better support our rapidly changing electric grid and the growth of electric vehicles, energy storage, and the electrification of buildings and industry

 Projects will demonstrate aggregated approaches that integrate utility planning, sensors, communications and control infrastructure, and solutions to long-term operations.

- April 2024: Deadline for full applications
- December 2023: Deadline for concept papers
- September 2023: Issued \$50M funding announcement
- July 2023: Issued NOI & RFI for anticipated \$50M funding announcement

Energy Improvements in Rural or Remote Areas *Rural or remote areas are defined as cities,

towns, or unincorporated areas with fewer

than 10,000 inhabitants

Improve resilience, safety, reliability, and availability of energy in rural or remote areas and increase environmental protection from adverse impacts of energy use

- Grant
 - April 2024: Selected 19 projects for award negotiations
 - October 2023: Received full applications
 - May 2023: Announced \$50M in grant funding
- Energizing Rural Communities Prize
 - July 2023: Selected 67 winners
 - March 2023: Announced \$15M prize
- Funding Opportunity Announcement
 - February 2024: Selected 17 projects for award negotiations
 - August 2023: Received full applications
 - March 2023: Issued \$300M funding announcement
 - December 2022: Closed RFI



Demonstrate transformational technologies to decarbonize energy-intensive industries

- Drive a U.S. competitive edge in low- and net-zero carbon manufacturing
- Help build a market for green products through high-impact, replicable solutions

- April 2024: Selected 33 projects for award negotiations
- August 2023: Received full applications
- March 2023: Issued \$6B funding announcement





LDES Demonstrations: Develop energy storage technology to supply energy at peak periods of demand on electric grid and improve energy efficiency, reduce peak loads of homes and businesses, provide ancillary services for grid stability, and increase the feasibility of microgrids.



DOE/DOD LDES Joint Program:

Collaboration between DOE and Department of Defense (DOD) for longduration demonstrations on government facilities.



Energy Storage Pilot Grant

Program: Program that aims to bring a range of benefits provided by storage to targeted recipients including states, tribes, and utilities.



Current Status LDES Demonstrations

- September 2023: Selected nine projects for award negotiations
- November 2022: Issued \$349M funding announcement
- June 2022: Closed RFI

LDES Lab Call

- September 2023: Selected six projects for award negotiations
- March 2023: Received scoping study

Under Development: Energy Storage Pilot Grant Program and Joint DOD Program.

Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs

Build 6-10 regional clean H2Hubs across the country to create networks of clean hydrogen producers, consumers, and local connective infrastructure to accelerate use of clean hydrogen.

- Feedstock diversity
 - Geographic diversity
 - End use diversity
- Employment and training

- October 2023: Selected seven projects for award negotiations
- July 2023: Announced \$1B NOI and RFI for demand-side hydrogen initiative
- September 2022: Issued \$7B funding announcement





Manufacture of Advanced Key
Energy Infrastructure Technologies
(MAKE IT) Prize: To boost domestic
manufacturing and ensure a robust, secure
supply chain of critical clean energy
technology components.



Voucher Program: To provide free assistance to companies for commercialization and pre-demonstration services, and to local governments for siting and permitting needs.



Collaborative Alignment for Clean Technology Industries (CACTI): For DOE National Laboratories to establish two industry working groups to increase communication across entities working within clean energy technology industries.





GREET User Interface: To develop an industry-friendly and easy-to-use interface to access this standard life-cycle analysis modeling tool (GREET) and facilitate viability of new industrial projects.



CO₂ Removal Measurement, Reporting, and Verification Removal (MRV) Lab

Call: To establish industry-accepted framework for measurement, reporting, and validation of carbon removal through mineralization, cement/concrete, biomass, and direct air capture pathways.



Solutions for Lasting, Viable Energy Infrastructure Technologies (SOLVE IT):

To support innovative local clean energy solutions through organizations with a demonstrated history of community-based initiatives to help communities find solutions to their energy challenges.

OCED in Alaska

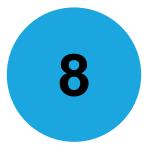




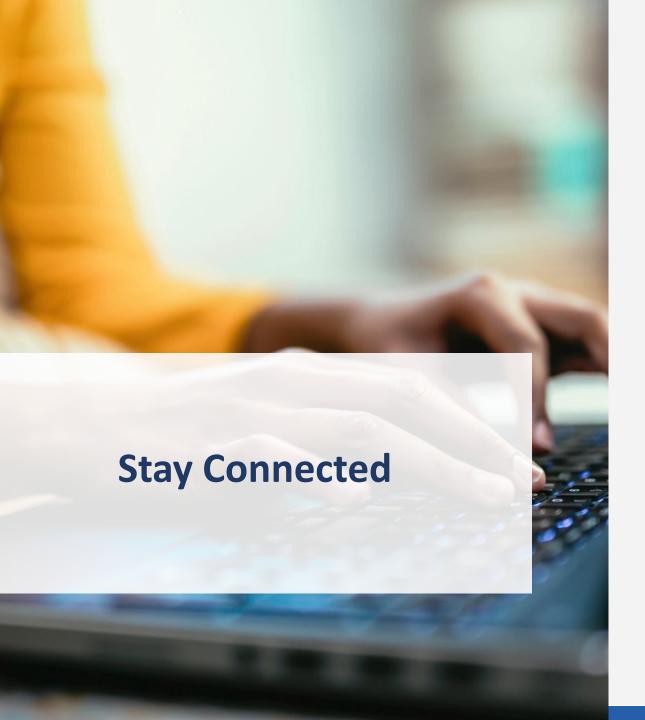
Number of projects OCED is invested in across 32 sites (11 to be determined).



Millions of dollars directed to OCED projects in Alaska.



Different technology areas invested in (solar, battery storage, wind, thermal storage, microgrid, heat pumps, hydropower, transmission).



- OCED Website & Newsletter Sign-up energy.gov/oced
- OCED Exchange (RFIs, NOIs, and FOAs) oced-exchange.energy.gov
- American-Made Challenges americanmadechallenges.org
- Self-nominate to be a FOA reviewer oced-exchange.energy.gov/Registration
- Apply to the Clean Energy Corps energy.gov/CleanEnergyCorps
- Get in touch via email OCED@hq.doe.gov
- Follow us on LinkedIn linkedin.com/company/doe-oced/





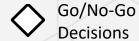
For more information, please visit: energy.gov/OCED



Backup Slides

Initial Application Go/No-Go Decisions	Application	Phase 1: Detailed Plan	Phase 2: Project Development	Phase 3: Install, Integrate, Construct	Phase 4: Ramp-Up & Operate
	Pre-DOE funding Up to 50%	TBD DOE funding Up to 50% 12-18 months	TBD DOE funding Up to 50% 2-3 years	TBD DOE funding Up to 50% 2-4 years	TBD DOE funding Up to 50% 2-4 years
Engineering, Procurement, Construction, Operations	 Engineering concept (~5%) Tech. readiness descriptions Project L1 Integrated Project Schedule (IPS), Phase 1 L2 IPS Class 4/5 Total Project Cost (TPC) estimate 	 Engineering & design (~30%) Tech readiness analysis, including uncertainties, risk Project L2 IPS, Phase 2 L3 IPS Class 3 TPC estimate 	 Engineering & design (~90%) Tech updates Project L3 IPS, Phase 3 L4 IPS Class 1 TPC estimate Standard project management (PM) tool in use Operations plan 	 Tech risk updates, tracking Progress execution reports Interim Go/No-Go reviews 	 Regular operations status reporting Tech risk updates, tracking Final TPC accounting
Business Development & Management	 Business strategy Team description Workforce plan (SKAs) Finance plan Market potential analysis 	 Project Management Plan (PMP) Risk Management Plan (RMP) Financial model Updated workforce plans Market & off-take commitments Site selection 	 Teaming, offtake, & feedstock agreements Sites access secured Integrated RMP updated Confirmed project financing Labor agreements 	 Regular progress/status reporting for all agreements Regular financial status reports Other reporting per T/Cs Updated RMP covering Phases 3 & 4 	 Financial models updated with offtake & production data Revised growth plans & projections Updated RMP covering ramp & steady state operations
Permitting & Safety	 Safety history/culture description Permitting timeline overview Environmental approval overview (State & Federal) 	 Site Safety Plans (SSP) Physical, Information, Cyber Security Plans (including PCII) Environmental data package Initial NEPA documentation 	 Execution-ready SSP Final physical, information & cybersecurity plans Permits for construction Environmental reviews / assessments 	 Status reporting on required permits & environmental Safety & security incident reporting & audits Permits for operations 	Ongoing permit, safety, & security reporting
Community Benefits	Community Benefits Plan (CBP), including community & labor engagement; quality jobs and workforce development; DEIA; J40 Initiative	 Implement Community Benefits Commitments (CBC)-Phase 1 Scope Update Community Benefits Commitments for Phases 2 – 4 based on Phase 1 activities 	 Implement CBC-Phase 2 scope Update CBC for Phase 3-4 based on Phase 2 activities 	 Implement CBC-Phase 3 Scope Update CBC for Phase 4 based on Phase 3 activities 	 Implement CBC-Phase 4 scope Update CBC based on activities & findings from ramp-up to commercial scale operation
Tankwisel Date	LCA Analysis (i.e. CDFFT)	Performance model	Mature LCA, V&V plans	Periodic TEA & LCA updates	Validated performance modelLCA & TEA incorporating

Phased Approach to Project Management



Application



Phase 1: Detailed Plan



Phase 2: Project Development



Phase 3: Install, Integrate, Construct



Pre-DOE funding Up to 50%

TBD DOE funding Up to 50% **12-18 months**

TBD DOE funding Up to 50% **2-3 years**

TBD DOE funding Up to 50% **2-4 years**

TBD DOE funding Up to 50% **2-4 years**



Build America, Buy America (BABA)

- The BIL's BABA provisions provide a new Made in America requirement for financial assistance awards, whether funded through the BIL or appropriations:
 - "None of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States"
- DOE may waive the application of a Buy America preference on a project if:
 - It is in the public interest
 - Items are not available in sufficient quantities or satisfactory quality
 - Costs are unreasonable (>25%)
 - An urgent need in an unforeseen and exigent circumstance (waiver of public notice and the OMB review process)



OCED Credo

Transparency

Ensure fairness, clarity, and candor throughout the lifecycle of the demonstration projects

Replicability

Enable private sector replicability, feasibility, and deployment through technical, financial, commercial, and human capital

Urgency

Accelerate timeline to unleash private sector clean energy investment to meet U.S. net-zero goals

Shared Success

Ensure OCED and its private sector partners are fully aligned to achieve win-win equitable outcome

Timeliness

Commit to crisp decision-making to severely limit project delays

