

# **ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (ESTCP) BROAD AGENCY ANNOUNCEMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND INSTALLATION ENERGY DEMONSTRATION AND VALIDATION**

Reference: Broad Agency Announcement (BAA), February 8, 2021  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) is the Department of Defense's (DoD) demonstration and validation program for environmental and installation energy technologies. Throughout this document, "technology" refers broadly to integrated systems based on any combination of hardware (equipment) and software (processing), materials engineering processes, and resource management devices, methods, tools, or models based on scientific principles. The purpose of ESTCP is to demonstrate and validate promising innovative technologies that target DoD's most urgent environmental and installation energy needs and are projected to pay back the investment through cost savings, improved efficiencies, or improved outcomes. The goal is to enable promising technologies to receive regulatory and end-user acceptance and be fielded and commercialized more rapidly. To achieve this goal, ESTCP projects create a partnership between technology developers, responsible DoD organizations, and the regulatory community.

Technologies appropriate for demonstration and validation will be sufficiently mature that all required laboratory or other proof-of-concept work has been completed. Commercial technologies already in use are not considered appropriate for demonstration and validation. Demonstrations are intended to generate supporting cost and performance data for acceptance or validation of the technology. ESTCP demonstration projects also are required to support the future implementation of the tested technology through the development of appropriate guidance, design, and/or protocol documents. ESTCP will not support full-scale demonstrations that are primarily intended to solve an individual installation's problem. Full-scale cleanup is not performed under ESTCP. ESTCP gives priority to those projects that address multi-Service or DoD environmental requirements.

### **1.1 General Information for Proposers**

ESTCP is seeking white papers for innovative environmental and installation energy technology demonstrations responding to topic areas defined by this Broad Agency Announcement (BAA). Topic areas are located in Appendix A of this document. This BAA is for Private Sector Organizations.

Awardees under this BAA will be selected through a multi-stage review process, including a brief white paper and a full proposal. Some proposals may require an oral presentation to the ESTCP Technical Committee (ETC) for final approval. To be eligible for consideration, proposers must submit a white paper. Any white paper submitted shall be in response to only one of the topic areas set forth in this announcement. Proposers may respond to more than one topic area with separate white papers.

After evaluation of white papers, ESTCP will contact all proposers and either request or not request each to submit a full proposal. At that time, ESTCP will provide detailed instructions for the full proposal format. Full proposals may not be submitted outside the white paper process. Any full proposal that has not been reviewed in the white paper phase will not be evaluated nor considered for award under this BAA. Due to the volume of white papers anticipated, ESTCP will not provide debriefs on those that are not requested to submit a full proposal.

Based on an evaluation of the written full proposal, and pending approval by the ETC, ESTCP will notify each proposer as to whether the Government Contracting Officer wishes to enter into negotiation for the award of a contract. Proposers are advised that only the Contracting Officer is legally authorized to bind the Government. ESTCP reserves the right to recommend for award any, all, or none of the proposals received. ESTCP also reserves the right to recommend a portion of the work proposed in any single proposal for award. There is no commitment by ESTCP to make any recommendations for contract awards, nor to be responsible for any money expended by the proposer before contract award is made. It is the sole responsibility of the proposer to make certain the proposal is properly received by ESTCP.

The ESTCP Office manages the BAA solicitation along with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity (HECSA) Contracting Center in Alexandria, Virginia. For contracting or small business information regarding this BAA solicitation, contact Doug Pohlman at 703-428-6420 or by email at [Douglas.E.Pohlman@usace.army.mil](mailto:Douglas.E.Pohlman@usace.army.mil) or the HECSA Small Business Representative at 703-428-7385 or [HECSASmallBusinessProgram@usace.army.mil](mailto:HECSASmallBusinessProgram@usace.army.mil) respectively. General ESTCP procedural questions may be referred to the ESTCP office at 571-372-6565. For technical information regarding a topic area, contact the individual listed in Appendix A.

## **1.2 Evaluation Schedule**

This BAA is open for approximately one year from the date of release or until it is replaced by a subsequent announcement.

White papers will not be evaluated against each other since they are not submitted in accordance with a common work statement. ESTCP's intent is to review white papers as soon as possible after they are submitted; however, white papers may be reviewed periodically for administrative reasons. Proposers will be notified on the decision regarding their white paper as soon as possible following review.

Full proposals will be evaluated as soon as possible after they are submitted. Review of full proposals may require input from external peer reviewers or other technical experts. Proposals may be required to brief the ETC depending on their size and scope. ETC meetings are typically held three times each fiscal year.

Contracts are anticipated to be awarded three to six months following final review and approval of each proposal, depending on availability of funding.

## **2. WHITE PAPER INSTRUCTIONS**

### **2.1 White Paper Length and Format**

White papers shall be no longer than two (2) pages, type face not less than 11-point, and margins not less than one inch on all sides. All white papers shall be submitted as a single PDF file containing all sections outlined below.

### **2.2 White Paper Content**

White papers must describe the merits and objectives of the proposer's project in response to the respective topic area. The white paper should concisely describe the following:

1. Proposal Title
2. Lead Principal Investigator
3. Lead Organization
4. Objectives: State the proposed objectives and how the project is responsive to the objectives articulated in the topic area.
5. Technical Approach: Structure the technical approach in terms of tasks to be accomplished in accordance with guidance provided in the individual topic areas. Clearly define the performance objectives for the technology, including their associated performance metrics, data requirements, and success criteria, and provide a table containing this information. Refer to Table 1 in the [Demonstration Plan Guidance](#) for the type of information expected. Individuals submitting to an Installation Energy and Water topic should refer to Section 5.0 of the ESTCP Installation Energy and Water Demonstration Plan Guidance for more perspective on test design.
6. Cost Estimate: The estimated total costs by year. A detailed breakout of costs is not required or desired in the white paper. A detailed cost breakout will be provided in the full proposal, if requested. If selected for funding, proposers will be required to provide a certificate of current cost or pricing data prior to award in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 15.403-4(a)(1) if the total contract value is expected to exceed \$2,000,000.00 to the cognizant contracting office.
7. Literature Citations: Provide literature citations for any material cited.

## **3. SUBMITTAL**

White papers are submitted via the SERDP and ESTCP Management System (SEMS). No electronic mail, faxed, or hard copy white papers will be accepted.

Complete all steps below in order to submit a white paper.

- Create a single PDF file that contains all required sections outlined in the white paper guidance.
- Click the link below that corresponds to the Program Area the white paper responds to (create a SEMS account if needed):
  - [Environmental Restoration](#)
  - [Energy and Water](#)
  - [Munitions Response](#)
  - [Resource Conservation and Resiliency](#)

- [Weapons Systems and Platforms](#)
- Enter all required white paper details into SEMS. If the white paper is associated with an existing ESTCP project, enter the project number on the first page of the white paper submission wizard in SEMS. White paper details may be saved and edited prior to final submission.
- Before submitting, add the system-generated proposal number (displayed in front of the white paper title on the “Manage Proposals” page), project title, lead PI name and organization to first page of white paper as instructed in Section 2.2 above.
- Upload the final white paper file.
- Submit the white paper. Only white papers that have been submitted will be considered. White papers with a “Saved” status will not be reviewed.

Edits cannot be made once the white paper has been submitted. SEMS will display an on-line confirmation message and send an email notification to the proposer. It is the sole responsibility of the proposer to make certain the white paper is properly received by ESTCP. For questions, contact the ESTCP Office at 571-372-6565.

**Note:** A signed cover page is **not required** for white papers.

#### **4. EVALUATION FACTORS FOR WHITE PAPERS AND FULL PROPOSALS**

The following evaluation factors will be the sole basis for reviewing white papers and full proposals submitted in response to this BAA. ESTCP relevance is a pass/fail criteria evaluated at the white paper stage only; white papers not passing this gate will not be further evaluated. Among the other evaluation factors for both white papers and full proposals, Technical Merit is more important than Cost/Benefit of Technology, Transition Potential, and Cost of Proposal.

##### **ESTCP Relevance (Pass/Fail)**

An assessment will be made whether the white paper submission responds to the DoD requirement as described in the topic area. ESTCP Relevance is a threshold review and if the white paper is determined not to be relevant, no further evaluation of the white paper will be made.

##### **Technical Merit**

An assessment of the technical merit of the white paper will be made. Factors to be considered include: (a) the methodology is scientifically sound; (b) the technology is innovative and is the current state-of-the-art, (c) the technical risks are well characterized, and (d) the technical team is qualified to execute the proposed project (full proposals only).

##### **Cost/Benefit of Technology (Full Proposals Only)**

An assessment of the cost/benefit of the proposed technology, if it were deployed, will be made. Factors to be considered include: (a) the projected cost savings and/or risk reduction are significant; (b) the projected benefits are reasonable and consistent with the proposed technology; and (c) the payoffs from the proposed technology are commensurate with the projected costs and risks.

**Transition Potential (Full Proposals Only)**

An assessment of the potential for a successful transfer of the technology to the DoD user will be made. Factors to be considered include: (a) there is a well-defined DoD user for the technology; (b) there are clearly identified activities that will support and enhance the transfer of the technology; and (c) the technology can be implemented within DoD.

**Cost of Proposal (Full Proposals Only)**

Cost realism and reasonableness may be considered during the selection of acceptable proposals in accordance with FAR 35.016(e). Costs should be appropriate and traceable to the level of effort required to execute the project.

**Small Business Subcontracting Plan (Full Proposals Over \$750K Only)**

The overall goal accomplishment for the Small Business Subcontracting Plan is that 5% of the total contract value should be subcontracted to small businesses. This 5% shall be met through collective small business participation from any type of small business or sub-category small business. Large and small businesses will be evaluated on the basis of: (a) the extent to which small business firms are specifically committed in proposals; (b) the complexity and variety of the work small firms are to perform; and (c) the extent of participation of small business firms in terms of the value of the total acquisition and the extent of which the proposals meet or exceed the small business 5% participation goal for this acquisition. Reviewers will examine and assess applicable qualifications, capabilities, demonstrated achievements, and proposed commitment to the project of each small business. Offerors who are unable to subcontract 5% of the total contract value shall be required to provide a justification detailing their rationale for why this is not possible.

The Small Business Subcontracting Plan requirement does not apply to foreign owned entities where contract performance is entirely outside of the United States.

## **APPENDIX A: ESTCP TOPIC AREAS**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION**

ESTCP's Environmental Restoration Program Area focuses on restoring and managing contaminated lands on current and former military installations. It supports the development and demonstration of innovative technologies to characterize, remediate, and scientifically manage contaminants in soil; sediments; and ground, surface and waste water. Current and anticipated areas of demonstration focus include:

### **Characterization and Monitoring**

Demonstration of methodologies or technologies for the assessment or long-term monitoring of chemical contamination or biogeochemical indicators in soils, sediments, and water.

### **Reduction in Cost to Complete**

Demonstration of innovative tools, methodologies or technologies that can reduce the DoD's Cost to Complete for contaminated groundwater or aquatic sediments by improving performance assessment or optimizing treatment. Sites contaminated with per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and/or chlorinated solvents, munitions constituents, PCBs, and PAHs are of most concern, but other contaminants may be of interest.

### **Reduce Source Loading of Munitions Constituents**

Demonstration of innovative tools, methodologies or technologies that can reduce source loading of munitions constituents during routine DoD operations and demilitarization activities. Proposers are encouraged to refer to the [Summary Report](#) from the July 2015 SERDP and ESTCP *Workshop on Research and Demonstration Needs for Management of Munitions Constituents*.

### **Stormwater Treatment**

Demonstration of innovative tools, methodologies or technologies for management and treatment of stormwater runoff from DoD facilities. Consideration should be given to incorporation into existing Best Management Practices and to meeting National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.

### **Wastewater Treatment**

Demonstration of innovative, energy efficient, low maintenance systems for decentralized treatment or recycling of wastewater on fixed installations. Systems that are capable of operating in an energy neutral configuration, that produce power or materials that can easily be converted into power, and/or that are capable of generating water for potable or nonpotable re-use are of interest.

### **Risk Assessment**

Demonstrations that are focused on improving the military's ability to assess and predict human and ecological risk from contaminants of concern including but not limited to PFAS, chlorinated solvents, munitions constituents, PCBs, and PAHs. Areas of concern include exposure pathways to humans and ecological receptors, contaminant effects on ecological receptors and tools and methods to assess environmental impacts.

To provide strategic guidance for future demonstrations and technology transfer, SERDP and ESTCP periodically hold workshops to identify and prioritize needs on specific topics. Proposers are strongly encouraged to refer to the Summary Reports listed below.

- [Summary Report](#) from the July 2018 SERDP and ESTCP *Workshop on Management of DoD's Chlorinated Solvents in Groundwater Sites*
- [Summary Report](#) from the May 2017 SERDP and ESTCP *Workshop on Research and Demonstration Needs for Management of AFFF-Impacted Sites*
- [Summary Report](#) from the August 2016 SERDP and ESTCP *Workshop on Research and Demonstration Needs for Long Term Management of Contaminated Sediments*

Data needs identified during these workshops are relevant to several of the specific areas of interest listed above. For those proposing projects addressing PFAS issues, review the [SERDP and ESTCP memo](#) for additional requirements.

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## **INSTALLATION ENERGY AND WATER**

ESTCP's Installation Energy and Water (EW) program area supports the demonstration and deployment of innovative technologies that improve the energy and water efficiency of our buildings and enhance the energy and water security on our installations. Improving the resilience of our energy and water systems in support of mission assurance is a broad objective that encompasses secure and reliable energy generation and delivery, efficient energy components and systems, cyber-secure devices and control systems, flexible system design and effective operations and maintenance. Current and anticipated areas of interest for technology demonstrations include:

### **Secure and Reliable Energy/Water**

Technologies and solutions are needed to enhance energy and water resilience by improving the security, reliability and flexibility of energy and water production and delivery on and within our installations. DoD installations range in size from a few buildings on less than 10 acres to hundreds of buildings and over 1 million acres, with a variety of mission requirements for energy and water. Incumbent systems range from single building utility service to central plants with distribution infrastructure. White papers should focus on solutions that improve the security, reliability and availability of incumbent energy and water systems and components. Technologies and solutions should enable interoperability to reduce cost of design and integration, allow flexibility of project implementation and maximize the use of existing on-site distributed energy resources (DER).

### **Building Energy Efficiency**

Technologies and solutions are needed to improve the energy and water efficiency and reduce the operations and maintenance costs of buildings on DoD installations. DoD manages over 300,000 buildings on some 500 installations throughout the United States operating in all climate zones. Buildings range in size from 1,000 to 1,000,000 square feet with most of the building stock falling within 10,000 – 100,000 square feet. Incumbent building energy and water systems are varied and reflect equipment/systems used in buildings of similar size found the private sector. Technologies for consideration include: HVAC, lighting, building envelope, water heating, micro-CHP, controls, and energy and water management tools.

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## **MUNITIONS RESPONSE**

ESTCP's Munitions Response program area supports the demonstration of innovative technologies that can characterize, remediate, and scientifically manage sites affected by military munitions with a focus on munitions in the underwater environment. Many sites affected by munitions have depths less than 5 meters although water depths down to 35 meters are of concern. Aquatic environments include ponds, lakes, rivers, estuaries, and coastal or open ocean areas. Munitions of interest range from small projectiles and mortars to large bombs. Current and anticipated areas of research focus include:

### **Wide Area and/or Detailed Survey Techniques**

Technologies to enable cost-effective survey of large (kilometer-scale) areas to identify concentrations of munitions and areas free of munitions. Sensor modalities addressing this aspect of the problem must provide high areal coverage rates but may be successful with only modest probabilities of detection and classification. In areas found likely to be contaminated, subsequent detailed data collection may be required to define the nature and extent of munitions contamination. In this regime, individual items must be detected with high probability and sufficient location accuracy that they may be unambiguously identified for retrieval or continued monitoring.

### **Cost-Effective Recovery and Disposal Methods**

Improved methods to cost-effectively and safely recover munitions from the underwater environment. Current practices employing divers for manual retrieval of targets are typically dangerous and expensive. White papers should focus on recovery in the shallow water environment, where munitions are likely to be encountered by the public (to depths routinely accessed by recreational divers), and should address explosive safety issues. Cost-effective, safe, and environmentally acceptable remediation techniques are also needed for underwater items that cannot be moved due to explosive safety concerns and where blow-in-place operations underwater can significantly impact marine life.

### **Development of Standardized Underwater UXO Demonstration Sites**

Well-documented test beds are needed to demonstrate the effectiveness of a variety of acoustic, magnetic, EMI, and optical systems that have been developed to detect and classify UXO in the underwater environment. A workshop held at the 2018 SERDP and ESTCP Symposium provides guidelines, requirements, timelines, and responsibilities for the development, management, and use of those test beds ([Workshop Report: Underwater UXO Standardized Test Beds](#)). Proposals are welcome for the development and management of multiple test bed sites. These proposals should include historical and real-time environmental measurements and characterization of the proposed sites; development of methods for placement, positioning, and recovery of targets of interest; an approach to obtain assessments needed to obtain all environmental permits required for the demonstrations; and plans to provide logistics, facilities, plans, and other needed support to accommodate multiple system demonstrations.

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## **RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RESILIENCY**

ESTCP's Resource Conservation and Resiliency (RC) program area improves DoD mission readiness and environmental performance by providing new engineering knowledge, testing, and evaluation of technologies. To accomplish these objectives, RC addresses high priority DoD environmental technology requirements that enhance military operations, improve military training and readiness, support the sustainment of DoD's training and test ranges, improve installation built and natural infrastructure, and better ensure the safety and welfare of military personnel and their dependents. Testing and evaluation of technologies associated with the following technology areas are of specific interest.

### **Natural Resources**

Natural resource technologies focus on ecological systems, aquatic and marine resources, and terrestrial ecology and species management. The efforts test and evaluate technologies and methodologies for the management of ecological systems integral to DoD installations and capabilities to ensure the continued availability of realistic training and testing conditions while preserving the long-term viability of installation and regional biological diversity and associated ecological processes. Ecological systems of emphasis are forested ecosystems, arid land ecosystems, ecosystems associated with the Pacific Islands and interior Alaska, and coastal and estuarine ecosystems. Living Marine Resources Ecology and Management efforts test and evaluate technologies, and methodologies to monitor and minimize the impacts of military operations on marine, aquatic, and terrestrial natural resources. Species ecology and management test and evaluate technologies, and methodologies for the active management of invasive, listed, and at-risk species. Species management technologies may include those improve the management of threatened, endangered, at-risk, invasive, and other categories of species and ecologies of interest to the DoD.

### **Emissions**

Emissions test and evaluation efforts focus on the tools, technologies, and methodologies for the active management of dust, fire, and other emissions from training, testing, and other DoD activities to include both wildfires and prescribed burns. These technologies seek to ensure the continued availability and sustainability of training and test ranges. The testing and evaluation of technologies that advance the accuracy of emissions productions and transport of emissions in the near field are of particular interest. The test and evaluation activities often focus on technologies that include any elements from the emissions production process from fuel characterization, combustion, emissions factor estimation, and transport.

### **Resiliency: Built and Natural Infrastructure**

Resiliency test and evaluation efforts focus on technologies that address both the natural and built infrastructure required by the DoD for the maintenance of capabilities, training, and testing of new systems. Particular focus is given to technologies that examine natural and built systems challenged by a non-stationary environment, the identification and accurate prediction of regime shifts, and the identification of response. Forensic analysis of recent or historical regime shifts impacting natural and built systems is also of interest in so far as such analysis may be of value in the development of forecasting methods. In addition to regime shift, risk to natural and built infrastructure is also of interest, especially compound threats and the relationship between risk of compounding events and resilience.

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## **WEAPONS SYSTEMS AND PLATFORMS**

ESTCP's Weapons Systems and Platforms program area supports the demonstration of innovative technologies and materials that can address the current and future environmental and worker safety liabilities associated with the design, construction, maintenance, demilitarization repair and operations of Department of Defense weapons systems and platforms. Several areas of interest are described in the sections below.

### **Manufacturing and Maintenance**

Demonstration of technologies to enable cost-effective transition of environmentally benign materials with applications to the production and repair of military unique platforms are of interest. Targeted processes and materials include paints, primers and other organic coating systems, surface treatments to include passivation and plating, low global warming and non-flammable refrigerants, flame retardants, alternatives to perfluoroalkyl substances in aqueous film forming foams, and alternative solvents or technologies for vapor degreasing.

We are interested in processes that eliminate or reduce the generation or use of hazardous or toxic materials. Inspection or analysis techniques that would reduce the requirement for maintenance or overhaul are also desired. In addition, technologies for detection and monitoring of hazardous materials used in industrial processes or technologies to control the release of these materials into the environment are of interest.

Additional information may be found on our website describing our [ASETSDefense](#) (Advanced Surface Engineering Technologies for a Sustainable Defense) workshops and data base. We have also developed [strategy and implementation documents](#) and these are also available on our website.

### **Energetic Materials and Formulations**

The demonstration of alternative materials or fabrication methods for application to military propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics are required. Current processes utilize hazardous solvents, generate significant quantities of acid or metal wastes and can contaminate our testing and training ranges when used as intended. Alternative materials or methods should provide reductions in hazardous emissions during synthesis, formulation, operations or demilitarization.

Improved synthesis methods that eliminate solvents or reduce hazardous waste and generate a material that can be compared to commercial energetic materials should be demonstrated. Novel formulation methods that reduce or eliminate hazardous solvents or that produce less hazardous wastes are of interest. Formulations that do not produce hazardous or toxic emissions when combusted or detonated are needed. Methods to measure and analyze emissions are required. And finally, methods to demilitarize or to design for demilitarization would be of significant interest. Additional information on our current and past efforts in the area of [energetic materials](#) is available on our website.

### **Waste and Emissions Reduction**

There are several additional waste and emissions streams related to Department of Defense activities and we are interested in the demonstration of technologies that can reduce these emissions.

One category deals with the unique requirements for shipboard water treatment. Analytical methods towards understanding bilge and black or grey water treatment on ships remains an area of interest. In addition, the demonstration of novel treatment methods would also be of interest.

Forward operating bases (FOBs) are a unique military environment. Some FOBs are intended to be maintained for weeks or months and some for years. They must be sustained and provided with all requirements to include food, potable water, and energy. The wastes from FOBs are an important consideration. Food and other wastes should not be open burned and incinerators are not always available. We would be interested in the demonstration of novel technologies to reduce the emissions from FOB operations that could provide clean water or energy.

Additional information on our prior efforts in [waste and emissions reduction](#) can be found on our website.

### **Firefighting**

Demonstration of alternative fluorine free formulations or application technologies to aqueous film forming foams (AFFF) which have the potential to meet current MIL-PRF 24385 F performance requirements.

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## **INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER APPROACHES**

Innovative technology transfer approaches are sought for technologies that have been successfully demonstrated under ESTCP or for mature bodies of knowledge that are appropriate for direct transfer that have been developed under the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP). For the purposes of this announcement, “technology” is broadly defined to include integrated systems based on any combination of hardware (equipment) and software (processing), materials engineering processes, chemical formulations, and resource management devices, methods, tools, or models based on scientific principles.

The target communities of interest are primarily end users, which may include Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) within the military; acquisition program managers; energy managers; natural resource managers; regulatory agency representatives; those responsible for updating design codes, engineering design manuals, standards, or performance specifications; and other practitioners.

Each of these communities will likely benefit from a technology transfer approach specific to their mission, business processes, and manner of receiving information. Approaches of interest include but are not limited to short courses (either live or on-line), videos, webinars, monographs, updates to standards and regulations, endorsements by regulatory bodies, fact sheets, web sites, workshops, and targeted conferences or conference sessions.

White papers should be structured to address the transfer needs of a specific ESTCP- or SERDP-funded project or group of projects that have demonstrated technical success and should produce one or more specific products that are suitable for one or multiple target audiences. White papers should explicitly address why the focus technology is appropriate for this effort, what are the barriers to its adoption, who are the key stakeholders, what are their information needs regarding technology, why the proposed approach is temporally relevant, and why the proposed approach is appropriate to the technology and the audience.

It is desirable that white papers comprehensively address all stakeholders that will determine the adoption of the innovative technology. It is expected that some proposed approaches will be applicable to a broad array of SERDP and ESTCP investment areas, while others will be narrowly targeted. Both types of white papers are desirable. The scope of applicability should be clear in the white paper.

ESTCP has supported the development of a number of technology transfer approaches. Proposers should be familiar with the ESTCP portfolio in order to avoid duplication of previous efforts. ESTCP technology transfer project descriptions are available on the ESTCP website.

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