

Engaging with National Laboratories to Amplify BTOs Mission

Tuesday March 14,

1:30-3:30

Wilson Room

Panelists



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Session Objectives

1. Overview of Engaging National Laboratories
2. Overview of Lab Directed Research and Development (LDRD)
3. Lab Presentations on projects where Labs are partnering and/or performing R&D in the Buildings Sector

Why Partner with the Labs?

Benefits to the Partner

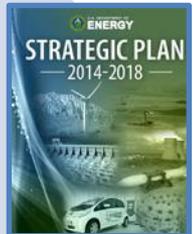
- Unique capabilities and facilities
- Depth of expertise, unique tools not found in private sector
- Objective insights
- Lab's experience in managing partnerships

Benefits to the National Lab

- Looks to commercial partnerships and licensing to make an impact in the marketplace
- Partnerships provide insight into real world problems

Benefits to the Nation

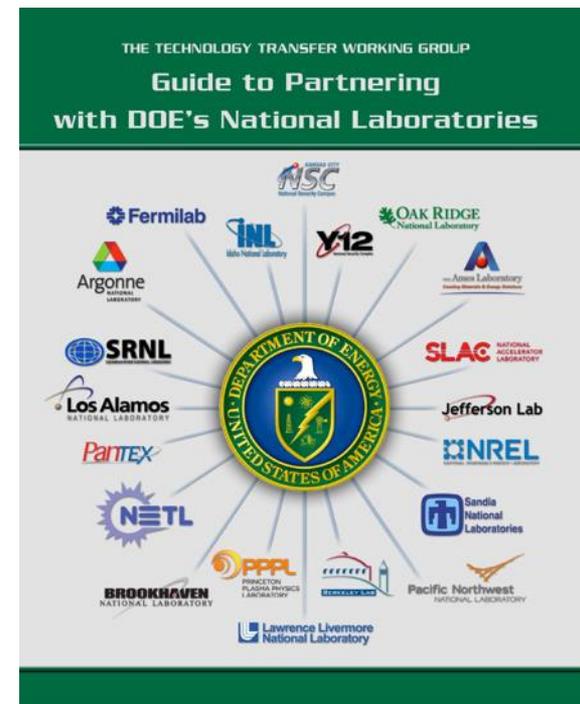
- Federal R&D Investment is leveraged by Private Sector
- Accelerates the transfer of technology into the market
- Enhances ability to respond to opportunities and challenges



How to Engage?

Partnership Agreements

- Cooperative Research & Development Agreements (CRADA)
- Strategic Partnership Program
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU/MOA)
- Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA)
- Material Transfer Agreement (MTA)
- Agreements to Commercialize Technologies (ACT)
- User Facility Agreements



2 Examples: CRADA / SPP

1 - Cooperative Research & Development Agreements (CRADA)- when a partner and the lab intend to collaborate on a project. CRADAs protect a company's and lab's existing intellectual property: (2014: 702 CRADAs)

Two Types:

- **Shared Resources** - A joint research where no funds change hands. It must fit within the scope of a project that's funded by the U.S. Department of Energy.
- **Funds-In** - Allows for the partner to pay for all or some of the Lab's costs under the project.

2 - Strategic Partnership Program (SPP) - when a partner seeks technical services to complete a project but does not intend to perform joint research. (2014: 2,021 SPPs)

- Technical Services and Analytical Service Agreements
- Funds-In Agreement
- Interagency Agreements (e.g., DOE goes into an agreement with other Federal agencies)
- In-kind contributions

Legislation

- **CRADA** - Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 USC 3710)
- **SPP Agreements** - Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011)

Tech Transfer Report to Congress (2016)

- 15,945 Tech Transfer Transactions
- \$328.4 Million in non-federal funding



Sources: DOE Report to Congress (2016)

Lab Directed Research and Development (LDRD)

What is the LDRD Program?

- LDRD allows the Department's laboratories to position themselves to advance national security and respond to the Nations future research needs.

Program Objectives

1. Maintain the scientific and technical vitality of the laboratories;
2. Enhance the laboratories' ability to address current and future DOE missions;
3. Foster creativity and stimulate exploration of forefront science and technology;
4. Serve as a proving ground for new concepts in research and development;
5. Support high-risk, potentially high-value research and development.

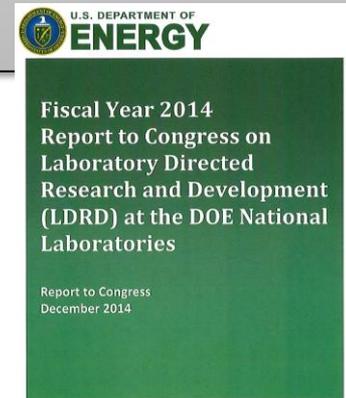
Scientific Output/Impacts:

- Patents / invention disclosures
- Peer Reviewed Publications

Sources: DOE Order 413 2C (2015) & DOE Report to Congress (2014)

LDRD Report to Congress (2014)

- 1662 LDRD Projects
- \$527 M invested (~ 4% of total laboratory cost basis)



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