FY2021 North America Marine Debris Prevention and Removal

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NOTICE OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Federal Agency Name(s): National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce

Funding Opportunity Title: FY2021 North America Marine Debris Prevention and Removal

Announcement Type: Initial

Funding Opportunity Number: NOAA-NOS-ORR-2021-2006716

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 11.999, Marine Debris Program

Dates: Proposals must be received and validated by Grants.gov, (and if the online application process is not effectively available) postmarked, or provided to a delivery service on or before 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time, January 29, 2021.

Funding Opportunity Description: The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP), authorized in the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. § 1951-1958), provides funding to address the adverse impacts of marine debris on the United States economy, the marine environment, and navigation safety through the identification, determination of sources, assessment, prevention, reduction, and removal of marine debris. Funds available through this solicitation were allocated to MDP in furtherance of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019 Pub. L. 116-113, Title IX to carry out Section 3 of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. § 1952) in the North American region. The purpose of this competition is to address marine debris issues of mutual interest in the border areas of the United States, Mexico, and Canada. Successful proposals through this solicitation will be funded through cooperative agreements.

Funding of up to $5,000,000 is expected to be available for Marine Debris Prevention and Removal grants in FY2021. Typical awards for this competition will range from $150,000 - $750,000. The MDP anticipates that between 6 and 12 projects will be awarded under this solicitation. Projects funded through this notification will be for a term of up to two years.

This solicitation is focused on efforts to:1) prevent land- and sea-based debris from entering the marine and Great Lakes environment through targeted engagement and outreach efforts that aim to support more sustainable practices, resulting in less waste generated; 2) remove priority debris types from the environment and support alternative disposal of removed debris. Efforts combining prevention and removal efforts will also be considered. It is not intended for scientific research.

FULL ANNOUNCEMENT TEXT

I. Funding Opportunity Description

A. Program Objective

Marine debris is defined as "any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes" (33 U.S.C. § 1956(3)). Marine debris can come from land-based or ocean-based sources, and can range in size from small solid waste items such as plastic bags, cigarette butts, foam take-out containers, or balloons, to large items such as derelict fishing gear and abandoned vessels. Marine debris is primarily the result of human actions such as ineffective or improper waste management, dumping and littering, or stormwater runoff. Fishing gear may be lost because of storms or accidents and become marine debris. There are many adverse impacts from marine debris, including wildlife injury and death from entanglement or ingestion, exposure to chemical pollutants which attach to or are in plastics, habitat destruction, vessel damage, and economic loss to tourism, fisheries, and maritime activities.

The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP), a division of the Office of Response and Restoration, leads United States national efforts to address marine debris. The MDP's mission is to investigate and prevent the adverse impacts of marine debris, a principal objective of which is to provide financial and technical assistance to organizations with the expertise to identify, evaluate, and execute marine debris prevention and removal projects.

A principal objective of the MDP is to engage the public, industry, and governments to promote the long-term prevention of marine debris. MDP supports this objective through education and outreach and source reduction projects that provide the knowledge and resources necessary to change behaviors, reduce waste, and raise awareness of the issue. The MDP also supports marine debris removal activities as a direct approach to restoring damaged or depleted habitat and to mitigate future impacts from marine debris.

Funds available through this solicitation were allocated to MDP through the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019 Pub. L. 116-113, Title IX to carry out Section 3 of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. § 1952) in the North American region. The USMCA, Article 24.12, recognizes the importance of taking action to prevent and reduce marine litter, including plastic litter and microplastics, in order to preserve human health and marine and coastal ecosystems, prevent the loss of biodiversity, and mitigate marine litter's costs and impacts.

The USMCA calls for cooperation among the Parties (that is, the United States, Mexico and Canada) to address matters of mutual interest with respect to combatting a variety of marine debris issues.

The funding from this solicitation will develop impactful, community-driven, and cost-effective projects that reduce or remove threats to living marine resources and improve habitats through the prevention and/or removal of marine debris. These activities align with NOAA's mission to conserve and manage coastal and marine ecosystems and resources, and promote stewardship and a conservation ethic for NOAA trust resources.

B. Program Priorities

The purpose of this competition is to address common marine debris issues in the United States, Mexico, and Canada (as Parties to the USMCA). This solicitation seeks to fund projects that prevent or reduce the occurrence of marine debris, and projects that remove marine debris from the environment. Projects that include components addressing both prevention and removal will also be considered.

The geographic focus for activities in this Program is in United States border areas with Mexico or Canada, with specific locations outlined below. Projects that include collaboration with partners in Mexico and/or Canada, especially those projects that engage with partners in Mexico, will be prioritized. Activities occurring wholly within Mexico or Canada may be considered, if it can be demonstrated that such activities will address debris that impacts the United States economy, the United States marine environment (including the U.S. exclusive economic zone, territorial sea, coastal waters, Great Lakes, navigable waters of the United States, and the lands therein and thereunder, and adjacent shorelines and shorelands), or navigation safety in the United States.

Only projects taking place in the following geographies will be considered in this Program:

In the United States:

- Gulf of Mexico: Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida (Gulf side).
- West Coast: California, Washington, Alaska.
- Great Lakes: Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York.
- Gulf of Maine: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts.

International:

- Mexico and Canada locations in border regions with the United States and that have the potential for debris to impact United States resources, the United States economy, or navigation safety in United States waters.

PREVENTION PRIORITIES

Prevention priorities for this competition support USMCA goals for reducing land- and sea-based marine debris in the relevant geographies identified above.

Prevention priorities that address land-based marine debris include projects that reduce the amount of waste generated by consumers, households, businesses, and other sectors through targeted education and outreach efforts that encourage and support changes in behaviors to ensure long-term prevention of marine debris. Examples include projects that:

- promote responsible business practices to reduce creation of waste/debris, including promoting innovative practices that reduce avoidable use of materials/products that are single-use or other high-priority debris types (e.g., those that are identified in relevant Marine Debris Regional Action Plans, or in national/local plans and strategies in Mexico or Canada), or promoting alternative materials/products;
- improve community and citizen participation in, and access to, effective waste management systems, services, and/or practices;
- promote sustainable behaviors to reduce the volume of consumer, household, or municipal waste generated, including use of alternatives to single-use items, etc.; and/ or,
- enhance consumer or other target sector awareness that leads to marine debris prevention.

Prevention priorities that address sea-based marine debris include projects that engage with fishing communities, industry, and other relevant stakeholders to reduce the prevalence of abandoned, lost, or otherwise discarded fishing or aquaculture gear. Examples include projects that:

- leverage the knowledge of commercial and recreational fishers, aquaculture farmers, fishing communities, industry, and relevant stakeholders to raise awareness of best practices to reduce loss or abandonment of fishing gear;
- promote effective policies, practices, and approaches to manage fishing gear (e.g., through gear marking/tracking schemes, etc.) to reduce its loss and/or abandonment;
- promote/facilitate fishing gear collection and recycling schemes and systems to incentivize fishers and stakeholders to properly dispose of gear;
- employ proven successful innovations in gear technology to prevent its loss; and/or,

- develop and employ reporting protocols and reporting systems for lost and abandoned fishing gear.

Successful projects will provide creative, practical approaches to preventing or reducing a type or category of marine debris, or address a specific marine debris issue (e.g., consumer debris, household waste, land-based litter, derelict fishing gear). Such projects will demonstrate meaningful, measurable, and long-term ecological benefits to coastal and marine resources by preventing or reducing marine debris from entering the marine environment.

Strong applications will:

- identify a type or category of marine debris as a target for prevention efforts and reasons why this type or category of debris is detrimental to the area;
- identify a target audience and the reasons for this choice;
- provide an outline of the prevention strategy, demonstrating the actions to be taken to reduce or eliminate the type of debris, the methods to be used to encourage and incentivize changes in behavior, and the potential barriers to overcome to achieve the desired change; and
- demonstrate the long-term prevention measures that will remain in place following the completion of the funded project.

Proposals for projects conducting education and outreach to K-12 students are not a priority for this competition. Metrics to ensure project success should be clearly identified, justified, and quantifiable. These may include, but are not limited to, pre- and post-project assessments, debris monitoring, and/or the number of community members or businesses that participate in outreach or other educational programs.

Applicants must develop and implement the proposed marine debris prevention project by working with relevant stakeholder groups and target audiences. Proposals should justify how and why target audiences and debris types or categories were chosen. Outreach strategies should be clear, strategic, and impart key messages, information, and experiences to the target audience(s). Benefits from the project beyond the proposed award period should also be described.

Projects that target underserved/underrepresented communities may receive higher priority for funding. Applicants should describe their experience working with underserved/underrepresented communities and approach to recruiting and retaining participants. If appropriate, MDP encourages all applicants to develop partnerships with

relevant stakeholders to bring a diversity of viewpoints and expertise to project activities and increase the impact of project outcomes.

NOAA encourages using digital media as an outreach strategy, however this opportunity seeks unique, innovative approaches and technologies that are practical and tangible (beyond developing a website or mobile phone app) that engage diverse audiences.

REMOVAL PRIORITIES

The highest program priorities for removal activities in this solicitation is for the removal of derelict fishing gear, especially projects that promote or incentivize alternative disposal of such debris to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill (i.e., through re-use, recycling, energy recovery, use of open shipping capacity to reduce transport costs (also known as "backhauling")). Projects that promote innovative and comprehensive removal efforts that lead to greater recycling and/or re-use of gear materials will be prioritized. Projects may also include detection or assessment of debris in the environment to facilitate removal.

Derelict fishing gear includes, but is not limited to, such items as abandoned crab or lobster pots/traps, fishing nets, and synthetic (e.g., monofilament, polypropylene) line, as well as legacy aquaculture debris (legacy debris is debris for which it is difficult to determine the age, origin, and source). Legacy aquaculture debris removal proposals should confirm that a search for responsible parties (which could be, for example, the property's current or former owner) has been conducted and that no alternative course of action for removal exists). Such projects must comply with applicable federal and state/provincial laws regarding handling and ownership.

A second priority for removal activities includes shoreline or riparian cleanup projects that demonstrate a strong likelihood of reducing impacts from marine debris to United States marine resources and/or United States coastal areas. Such projects may also include riverine litter catchment systems with effective removal capacities, or other green infrastructure projects designed to capture marine debris. These projects should be coupled with education and outreach efforts, a monitoring program, or volunteer involvement that aims to reduce or prevent future accumulation of marine debris. For shoreline removal activities, the NOAA MDP has developed standardized marine debris shoreline survey protocols through the Marine Debris Monitoring and Assessment Project (MDMAP) to facilitate regional and site-specific comparisons of debris loads. If a project has a shoreline cleanup component, applicants should contact the NOAA MDP to discuss whether it would be appropriate to incorporate MDMAP shoreline protocols and tools, which are posted at https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/research/marine-debris-monitoring-and-assessment-project.

Any project for installing litter catchment systems should also include details on how these systems will be maintained in the long term/post award.

The third priority for removal activities includes the detection and removal of marine debris resulting from hurricanes or other natural disasters, including, but not limited to, hurricanes, tropical storms, and flood events. These efforts should include relevant emergency response agencies and work to outline existing response structures at the local, state, and national levels, capturing all relevant responsibilities and existing procedures into one guidance document for easy reference during future disasters.

In order to reduce the need for repeated removal in the future, removal activities should be tied to, and include substantial interaction with, targeted user groups prioritized in Section I.A. Information on the types and quantities of debris removed during these projects should be shared through education and outreach efforts so the relevant target audience can better prevent those debris types from accumulating in the future. Generally speaking, for such education and outreach activities, applicants are encouraged to incorporate existing resources into their projects, including those available for download at http://www.marinedebris.noaa.gov/resources.

Strong proposals will integrate innovative, sustainable approaches for disposal of debris. These alternative options may include, but are not limited to re-use, recycling, energy recovery, and use of open shipping capacity to reduce transport costs (also known as "backhauling"), partnering with local waste management companies, etc. NOAA may consider the type of disposal methodology and whether these types of alternative disposal options are integrated into the project as a selection factor when making final funding recommendations.

Proposals will also score higher if they quantify and/or effectively describe, where applicable, the specific resource, navigational, and economic benefits that are expected from the removal effort. Successful proposals may be required to track or measure such benefits during or following removal activities. All proposals must have a primary emphasis on removal activities that address clearly identified United States domestic, and/or United States -Mexico, or United States -Canada cross-boundary marine debris problems.

Projects focused on removing primarily hazards to human health or removals for aesthetic purposes, with no clear connection to marine debris that impacts the United States economy, the United States marine environment, or navigation safety in the United States are not a focus of this grant competition.

The following general guidance applies to BOTH PREVENTION AND REMOVAL activities:

The NOAA MDP encourages projects implementing activities that fit into any existing U.S. national or regional programs, priorities, or strategic plans to address marine debris (e.g., National Estuary Program or NOAA Habitat Focus Area sites, the Great Lakes Marine Debris Action Plan, the Washington Marine Debris Action Plan, the Florida Marine Debris Reduction Plan, the Gulf of Maine Marine Debris Action Plan, the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Regional Action Plan, the California Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy, the Marine Debris Program Strategic Plan for FY21-25) and describe how they do so. Regional plans can be found on the MDP website at https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/emergency-response-guides-and-regional-action-plans.

Projects that target underserved/underrepresented communities may receive higher priority for funding. Applicants should describe their experience working with underserved/underrepresented communities and approach to recruiting and retaining participants. If appropriate, MDP encourages all applicants to develop partnerships with relevant stakeholders to bring a diversity of viewpoints and expertise to project activities and increase the impact of project outcomes.

Proposals requesting support for large equipment purchases, to expand an organization's day-to-day administrative or program management activities, or to support strictly administration, salaries, overhead, and travel without being part of a specific project will be a low priority. If a project requires funding for large equipment purchases, collection facilities, or other long-term operations, the application should identify how the overall project will continue into the future and how any equipment operation and maintenance costs will be paid for beyond the award period.

Projects that are duplicative of those that the NOAA MDP currently funds or those that have been funded by NOAA, partner organizations, and/or other federal agencies may not be recommended for funding. Previously funded projects can be found in the MDP project clearinghouse: https://clearinghouse.marinedebris.noaa.gov/

Applicants should also note that the following activities, in general, will not be considered for grant funding under this award: (1) activities that constitute legally required mitigation for the adverse effects of an activity regulated or otherwise governed by local, state, or federal law; (2) activities that constitute restoration for natural resource damages under federal, state, or local law; and (3) activities that are required by a separate consent decree, court order, statute, or regulation.

Applications addressing other types of pollution not fitting the definition of marine debris provided in Section I.A are not priorities for this solicitation and may not be considered.

C. Program Authority

Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. § 1951 et seq.)

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019 Pub. L. 116-113, Title IX

II. Award Information

A. Funding Availability

Funding of up to $5,000,000 is expected to be available for this grant solicitation. The NOAA MDP does not plan to fund proposals for these prevention and removal activities at less than $150,000 or more than $750,000 under this solicitation, however the exact amount of funds to be awarded and the number of awards made will be at the discretion of NOAA following pre-award negotiations with highly meritorious applicants.

The NOAA MDP anticipates that between 6 and 12 awards will be made under this solicitation. NOAA may request that a highly ranked applicant submitting more than one meritorious proposal combine all or parts of its proposals into one award. Publication of this opportunity does not obligate NOAA to award any specific project or obligate all or any part of available program funds. Awards may include funding from other programs or agencies. There is no guarantee that sufficient funds will be available to make awards for all proposals. The number of awards to be made under this solicitation will depend on the number of eligible applications received, the amount of funding requested by recommended applicants, the merit and ranking of the proposals, and the amount of funds made available to the NOAA MDP by Congress.

B. Project/Award Period

Applications should cover a project period of execution of no more than two years in duration. If habitat recovery monitoring activities are proposed to be conducted before or following removal, NOAA may consider applications with a period of performance of up to three years as long as there is reasonable justification provided. The earliest anticipated start date for awards will be September 1, 2021 – applicants should consider this date when developing plans for initiating proposed project activities. Applicants selected to receive funding may be asked to modify the project start date to accommodate any delays in federal

appropriations. Applications for renewal or supplementation of previously-awarded NOAA MDP projects are allowed, however such proposals will be subject to the competitive process and will not receive preferential treatment. In some cases NOAA may fund a project with incremental funding, usually in the form of a multi-year award. If incremental or multi-year funding is awarded, in which NOAA only obligates funds initially for the first phase of a project, NOAA has no obligation to provide any additional prospective funding in connection with that award in subsequent time periods; additional funding is contingent upon satisfactory performance, continued relevance to program mission and priorities, and the availability of funds.

C. Type of Funding Instrument

Selected applications will be funded through cooperative agreements since NOAA staff will be substantially involved in aspects of the project. Substantial involvement is defined as, but is not limited to, engagement with the recipient on environmental compliance requirements, hands-on technical collaboration or permitting assistance, support in developing protocols (e.g., for data collection or monitoring), tracking the progress of removal efforts through site visits, regular conference calls, progress report evaluation and milestone approval, developing performance measures to assess project outcomes, reviewing manuscript drafts (if any), and support in developing and disseminating public-facing communication materials or events to highlight marine debris removal activities.

Marine debris removal and/or prevention activities funded through this competition may have long term planning goals and objectives common to the programmatic needs of both NOAA and the recipients. As such, NOAA may seek to maintain a long-term partnership with recipients by establishing cooperative agreements in relevant situations as “institutional awards”. If a cooperative agreement is established as an institutional award, the initial cooperative agreement will be established for no more than five years and NOAA may issue new cooperative agreements to the recipient for similar or related activities through a non-competitive selection process.

III. Eligibility Information

A. Eligible Applicants

As outlined in the Marine Debris Act, eligible applicants in the United States are state, local, and tribal governments whose activities affect removal and prevention of marine debris and any institution of higher education, nonprofit organization, or commercial (for-profit) organization with expertise in a field related to marine debris. Applications from federal agencies or employees of federal agencies will not be considered. Interested federal

agencies may collaborate with eligible applicants but may not receive funds through this competition.

Applicants from the United States that engage partners in Mexico and/or Canada will receive greater consideration for funding in this competition, with a higher priority for partner engagement in Mexico.

This award is also open for application by certain organizations (as noted below) in Mexico and Canada, with a higher priority for activities to be conducted in Mexico. This can include applicants either working with partners in the United States, or working solely in Mexico or Canada, but only if such proposed work demonstrates that it addresses marine debris that impacts the United States economy, the United States marine environment, or navigation safety in the United States.

Consistent with the Marine Debris Act, eligible applicants in Mexico or Canada are limited to any institution of higher education, nonprofit organization or commercial (for-profit) organization with expertise in a field related to marine debris. This includes community based organizations, business associations, and non-public foreign organizations. Applicants from foreign public entities (see 2 CFR 200.46), including from Canada or Mexico, are not eligible to receive awards or subawards under the Marine Debris Act and will not be considered. Interested governmental agencies in Canada or Mexico may collaborate with eligible applicants but may not receive funds as recipients or subrecipients through this competition.

NOAA is strongly committed to broadening the participation of veterans, minority-serving institutions, and entities that work in underserved areas. The NOAA MDP encourages proposals from, or involving, any of the above types of eligible institutions.

Applications that have been submitted to other NOAA grant programs or as part of another NOAA grant may be considered under this solicitation, but will not be given preferential treatment.

B. Cost Sharing or Matching Requirement

The Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. § 1952) requires NOAA MDP’s grant programs to leverage its federal grant funding with non-federal cost share or match. Applicants often satisfy this requirement by developing and including public and private partnerships, as well as in-kind and financial contributions, to accomplish the overall project objectives. Applicants must provide a minimum 1:1 ratio of non-federal matching contributions to NOAA funds requested to conduct the proposed project. Non-Federal matching

contributions may include amounts provided or made available by the Governments of Mexico or Canada. In addition to required cost sharing, the NOAA MDP encourages applicants to leverage additional investment where possible.

"Cost share" or "match" is defined by 2 C.F.R. 200.29 as "the portion of project costs not paid by federal funds (unless otherwise authorized by federal statute)." Any shared costs or matching funds and all contributions, including cash and third party in-kind contributions, will be accepted as part of an applicant's cost sharing or matching when the contributions meet the criteria listed in 2 C.F.R. 200.306. Matching funds may come from a variety of public and private sources and may include goods and services provided by the applicant or third parties (e.g., private boat use, existing equipment, volunteer labor, etc.). In addition, applicants are permitted to combine contributions for allowable costs from non-federal partners when they meet the criteria in Section 200.306, such as not being contributed as match for other projects, and being available within the project period stated in the application. Section 200.306 also describes the valuations to attribute to the matching contributions. Federal contributions cannot be used as match without a specific legal authority, but can be described in the budget narrative to demonstrate additional leverage or partnership. Applicants may also choose to designate part or all of their federally-negotiated indirect costs as match. Refer to Section IV.F.2. "Indirect Costs".

If the match requirement cannot be met, the Marine Debris Act allows the NOAA Administrator to waive all or part of the matching requirement if the applicant can demonstrate the following:

1) no reasonable means are available through which applicants can meet the matching requirement, and

2) the probable benefit of such project outweighs the public interest in such matching requirement.

Applicants wishing to waive all or part of this competition’s match requirement should request a waiver in the Budget Narrative section of the application package being submitted. Match waiver requests must justify the need for the waiver, describe attempts to obtain sources of matching funds, and explain how the benefit of the project outweighs the public interest in providing match, along with any other extenuating circumstances preventing the incorporation or local availability of matching contributions. In certain cases, if circumstances warrant, match waivers may also be negotiated post-award at NOAA’s discretion.

Applicants should note that cost sharing is an evaluation criterion (See Section V.A. "Evaluation Criteria") for this funding opportunity. Letters of commitment for any secured matching contributions expected for an award should be submitted as an attachment to the application. Please note within the proposal whether cash or third party in-kind contributions have been secured at the time of application, or if such contributions are still pending.

Applicants whose proposals are selected for funding will be bound by the cost share amount reflected in the award document signed by the NOAA Grants Officer. Successful applicants should carefully document cost sharing, including but not limited to, the estimated value of services and/or resources provided by the applicant's organization or a third party (e.g., real property, equipment, supplies and expendable goods) as well as facilities and administration costs.

The Marine Debris Act also allows the NOAA Administrator to authorize, as appropriate, the non-federal share of the cost of a project to include money paid pursuant to, or the value of any in-kind service performed under, an administrative order on consent or judicial consent decree that will remove or prevent marine debris. See 33 U.S.C. § 1952(d)(3).

C. Other Criteria that Affect Eligibility

Not applicable.

IV. Application and Submission Information

A. Address to Request Application Package

Complete application packages, including required federal forms, general instructions, and supplementary instructions specific to the Fiscal Year 2021 North America Marine Debris grants competition, can be found on Grants.gov (http://www.grants.gov). If the application forms and instructions cannot be downloaded from Grants.gov, please contact Tom Barry (tom.barry@noaa.gov, 202-870-2863).

B. Content and Form of Application

Applicants are required to apply through the Grants.gov website. No hardcopy applications will be accepted due to limited staff presence in federal offices.

Please visit http://marinedebris.noaa.gov/proposal-submission-guidance-applicants for helpful information on developing and submitting proposal documents/information.

Applicants are also encouraged to minimize the number of files uploaded to an application

by combining the proposal's files as much as possible. Adobe PDF is the preferred file format for all application attachments.

Files that cannot be opened or downloaded will not be reviewed. Full proposals will not be accepted if sent via fax or email. Application documents must use 11- or 12-pt font on an 8.5" x 11" page size.

Applications must be submitted in English and any submitted in another language (e.g., Spanish) will not be accepted.

Applications should be sufficiently detailed in accordance with the guidelines and information requirements listed below and elsewhere in this announcement, and should be able to be completed within the proposed period of performance. Each full proposal application must contain the following required federal application forms (available from Grants.gov) and adhere to page limits indicated for each category, unless otherwise noted below:

- SF-424 - Application for Federal Assistance;
- SF-424A - Budget Information, Non-construction Programs;
- SF-424B - Assurances, Non-construction Programs;
- CD-511 - Certifications Regarding Lobbying;
- SF-LLL Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (if applicable);
- Project Summary (described below, 2 pages or less);
- Project Narrative (described below, 12 pages or less);
- Data Sharing Plan (described below, 2 pages or less);
- Budget Narrative (described below, 6 pages or less);
- Curriculum vitae or résumé of the primary project personnel (2 pages or less per person);
- Maps with site location(s) highlighted (no page limit);
- Photographs of targeted debris and removal site characteristics (if applicable, no page limit);
- Letter(s) documenting partner support (no page limit);
- Indirect cost rate agreement, if applicable (no page limit); and
- Other relevant attachments important to the overall understanding and evaluation of the proposed project, such as summaries of regional marine debris action plans, or documentation about any permits necessary to perform the project. Do not include entire documents (management plans, action plans, organizational protocols, etc…) that exceed the page limit for this section (20 pages or less).

1. Project Summary (2 pages or less)

A brief project summary must include the following components:

a) Applicant Organization.
b) Project Title.
c) Principal Investigator(s) Name, Address, Telephone Number, and Email Address.
d) Project Location (list the geographic area(s) in which the project will be implemented. Include geographic coordinates of removal sites if applicable and if known).
e) Project Description: Clearly state the purpose of the project and briefly list specific tasks
to be accomplished with requested funds and proposed techniques that will be used; identify how the project will benefit United States resources, the United States economy, or navigation safety in United States waters; and indicate the duration of the project.
f) Activity start date (not the proposed award start date).
g) Funding: Approximate federal funds requested and non-federal match anticipated.
h) Project Outcomes: Describe how the project will address an identified marine debris issue, and how the proposed project will enhance international collaboration among partners in Mexico or in Canada.

For prevention activities, describe the anticipated products and outcomes the project may be expected to produce and an associated timeline. Include a description of how project activities will reduce debris, encourage changes in behavior, raise awareness through education and outreach, and/or ensure prevention measures will remain in place following the completion of the funded project period.

For removal activities, estimate how many pounds of debris will be removed from the marine/coastal environment, acreage to be cleared, volunteer participation, etc. Describe any anticipated ecological services to be restored by debris removal, as well as any quantifiable economic benefits anticipated.

2. Project Narrative (12 pages or less)

When writing the project narrative, applicants should understand the components of the evaluation criteria (see Section V.A. "Evaluation Criteria" in this announcement), as they explain how proposals will be scored for the application to be competitive. The project narrative must not be more than 12 pages long and should give a clear presentation of the proposed work. Generally, the project narrative should include:

a) Introduction:
A summary of what the project will do, and why the project is needed, demonstrating anticipated benefits to the United States economy, theUnited States marine environment (defined in Section I.B.), or navigation safety in the United States that might result. Describe how these benefits will be achieved through the marine debris prevention and/or removal activities (with relevant detection and assessment techniques) proposed in the application. Identify the habitats, species, and/or resources expected to directly and indirectly benefit from project activities, including anticipated ecological services to be restored by debris removal. These benefits should be tracked during the award period.

b) Description:
For prevention projects, applications should include a description of the type or category of marine debris to be addressed (e.g., land-based litter, consumer waste, derelict fishing gear, etc.), any education and/or outreach method(s) to be implemented, the target audience, the behaviors to be changed, and the proposed approaches for prevention. Proposals should include a robust evaluation plan to assess the potential for long-term changes in the target audience’s actions as a result of the project’s activities; demonstrate why the selected action(s) will benefit marine resources and reduce any barriers that currently exist (e.g., lack of access to waste receptacles or alternatives to single-use items); and describe how the project is innovative. The description should also clearly describe the potential benefits the project may have on the United States marine environment, United States economy, or United States navigational safety.

For projects with a removal component, describe all phases and aspects of the proposed on-the-ground project activities, removal techniques, and processes. Describe the project location. Proposals should also describe the project's disposal arrangements to ensure debris would not potentially be re-introduced. Strong proposals will integrate innovative, alternative approaches for debris disposal (e.g., re-use, recycling, energy recovery, use of open shipping capacity to reduce transport costs (also known as "backhauling"), partnering with local waste management companies, etc).

Applicants should note, NOAA may be required to analyze a project's potential environmental impacts. Applicants therefore should provide as much detailed information as is reasonable about the project's activities in this section, including details about site locations and access routes, species and habitat(s) that could be affected, proposed removal techniques (if applicable) and other on-the-ground project activities to be implemented, the time of year that work will take place, duration of removal activities in the field, and any environmental concerns that may exist (e.g., the use of and/or disposal of hazardous or toxic substances, potential introduction of non-indigenous species, impacts to endangered and

threatened species, impacts to coral reef systems). See Section VI.B.10. for further detail on this process and requirements for applicants.

For all projects, describe the community involvement in the project, such as contributions from community and international partners, volunteer opportunities, citizen participation, and/or business associations; connections to education/outreach/stewardship plans; benefits to and engagement of underserved/underrepresented communities, and efforts to disseminate information on project goals, results, and/or the sources of project funding and support. Community participation may include direct involvement in project activities, involvement in marine debris prevention and education activities, hands-on training, cash contributions, or donation of in-kind goods and services such as boat time, and/or monitoring activities undertaken by volunteers or work crews. Letters demonstrating such participation should be included in the application.

Applicants should indicate whether the proposed project is part of a larger, ongoing effort or is otherwise prioritized in any existing regional or national, publicly-vetted programs, priorities, or strategic plans (e.g., the Great Lakes Marine Debris Action Plan, the Florida Marine Debris Reduction Plan, the California Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy, the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Regional Action Plan, the Gulf of Maine Marine Debris Action Plan, the Washington Marine Debris Action Plan, the National Estuary Program or NOAA Habitat Focus Area sites, etc.). Proposal narratives should explicitly list or otherwise cite such documents for verification purposes, including the page or action number if referencing a specific action or issue within the plan.

c) Project Location:
Provide maps, exact coordinates of any on-the-ground work, including all removal locations (for removal efforts), and the time of year on-the-ground will take place in each location. Be as specific as possible. If exact locations are unknown at the time of application. For removal activities, describe removal site locations in as much detail as possible and when/how locations will be determined.

d) Project Implementation Timeline and Milestones:
Describe the anticipated project duration and the timeline and milestones for completing all project objectives.

e) Objectives and Goals:
Describe short- and long-term objectives and goals including the expected results and potential performance measures that will be used to track the success of the project. Describe how the project will benefit the United States economy, the United States marine

environment, or navigation safety in the United States. Describe the methods for carrying out and monitoring (if applicable) the project, and clearly explain the project's significance to enhancing habitat to benefit living marine resources with specific examples. Prevention proposals should clearly describe methods for the continuation of the project’s prevention approaches after the grant period concludes.

To ensure a basic level of assessment of project success, projects should have clearly identified goals, methods, and specific, measurable objectives.

For removal projects, in order to track project success, all funded projects will need to be able to report the total amount of debris removed (pounds), total amount of debris (pounds) that is disposed in an ‘alternative’ way (e.g., through re-use, recycling, waste-to-energy), total area or extent cleaned (acres and/or miles), types of debris encountered, and number of volunteers as well as total volunteer hours contributed to the project. Other performance measures relevant to demonstrating project success may include: expected footprint or impacted area (in acres or square-feet) of removed debris; number of removal operations; number of discrete items removed (e.g., crab pots, gill nets, pilings); species bycatch data (if appropriate); anticipated ecosystem services to be restored by the debris removal; percent of overall problem areas addressed by removal activities; comparisons of initial removal targets to post-removal results; estimated debris accumulation rates.

Prevention projects should track metrics that communicate the overall scope or reach of the project. This may include the number of people targeted / engaged in the project (for example, the number of fishers who receive training on the prevention of gear loss), or the number of outreach events conducted or materials generated; economic or job creation metrics (if appropriate), among others.

f) Permits and Consultations:
Applicants must demonstrate that they have the legal authority to conduct the project activities within the proposed project area and understand what permitting requirements exist for work to be conducted as described in the proposal. To provide assurance that the project will expeditiously meet environmental compliance and permitting requirements, projects that would require permits and consultations should list all necessary permits required to complete the project. This should include the appropriate contact information for each permitting agency, permit status, and documentation of all secured permits. Proposals must indicate the project's readiness and should ensure that on-the-ground debris removal activities, where applicable, will begin reasonably soon after the project's start date.

Letters of commitment are required from relevant landowners for projects on private land or

from relevant resource agency personnel for projects on public, permanently protected land. Letters of commitment should provide assurance that the project is supported and will be implemented through project duration for its intended purpose. Documentation of plans for long-term project management should also be included.

g) Organization Structure and Project Staff:
Describe the organizational structure of the applicant and the qualifications of project staff. Describe the level of staff experience and qualifications in managing grants and implementing marine debris removal and/or prevention projects; this includes any relevant sub-contractors conducting project work. If applicable, describe any previous NOAA involvement in and/or support for the project and include name(s) of any relevant NOAA staff. Examples of successfully implemented past projects, or the organization's experience successfully managing federal grants, should be provided. If project staff have no specific examples to provide, applicants will be evaluated on their potential to effectively manage and oversee all project phases, demonstrated by the education, training, and/or experience of primary project participants.

h) References Cited:
This section should include all references to source materials cited within the Project Narrative, if applicable. Please follow any accepted scholarly format for citations that includes authors' names, year of publication, article and journal (or chapter and book) title, volume number, and page numbers. The Reference Cited section is not included in the 12-page limit but should include bibliographic references only (i.e., no additional parenthetical information), and can be included as either a separate attachment or part of the Project Narrative.

3. Data Management Plan (2 pages or less)

Proposals must include a Data Management Plan of up to two pages describing how environmental data and information collected or created under an award made through this competition will be made discoverable by and accessible to the general public. Such data must be made available in a timely fashion (typically within two years), and should be free of charge or at no more than the cost of reproduction.

The Data Management Plan should be aligned with the Data Management Guidance provided by NOAA in Section VI.B.9. below. The contents of the Data Management Plan (or absence thereof), and past performance regarding such plans, will be considered as part of proposal review. A typical plan should include descriptions of the types of environmental data and information expected to be created during the course of the project; the tentative

date by which data will be shared; the standards to be used for data/metadata format and content; methods for providing data access and the medium by which the data will be shared; approximate total volume of data to be collected; and prior experience in making such data accessible. NOAA MDP manages and maintains a public-facing Clearinghouse (https://clearinghouse.marinedebris.noaa.gov/) and is able to ensure grantee compliance with Data Management requirements by hosting project data on that platform.

A sample Data Management Plan may be found at: https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/proposal-submission-guidance-applicants

4. Budget Justification (6 pages or less)

All budget information should be provided in US Dollars only.

Applicants should follow NOAA's Budget Narrative Guidance document to ensure the appropriate content and format is provided with the proposal. This document can be found at: https://www.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/gmd_budget_narrative_guidance_-_05-24-2017_final.pdf

The Budget Justification should include both a narrative and a summary budget table that lay out and describe each line item's various costs in as much detail as is reasonable. For clarification and simplicity, the Budget Justification should be organized using the object classes in the order that they appear on the SF-424A. Include detailed descriptions of all cost justifications for both federal funds and cost sharing or matching funds (cost share or matching funds should be described in the same level of detail as the federal funds). The amounts described in the Budget Justification narrative and summary table must match the dollar amounts on all required forms. The summary budget table does not count toward the 6 page limit.

The Budget Justification narrative should also indicate if the proposal has been submitted for funding consideration elsewhere, what amount has been requested or secured from other sources, and whether the funds requested/secured are federal or non-federal. The source of any matching funds, including applicant or third party in-kind contributions, should be explained. If funding will be used to complete part of a larger project, the Budget Justification should describe the overall budget for the entire project to allow NOAA to make an informed determination of a project's readiness and cost-benefit ratio. Any funding other than the federal funds requested and proposed cost share or match should be considered additional leverage.

Applicants should ensure personnel roles (including hours and costs by task) are clearly explained and allocable to the project. For projects with a monitoring component, applicants should separate out monitoring or post-project evaluation costs so that NOAA can evaluate the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of those activities.

If sub-awards are expected to be made, describe the process that will be used to identify recipients and justification for that process.

The Budget Justification narrative should also indicate if the applicant is requesting a waiver of all match requirements, as outlined above in Section III.B. "Cost Share or Matching Requirement."

NOAA assesses budgets to determine the reasonableness, necessity, and adequacy of proposed costs for accomplishing the project objectives, and performs a cost analysis to assure that costs are reasonable, allowable, and allocable in accordance with applicable federal cost principles. NOAA MDP may recommend funding only specific components of a project; as such, applicants should describe the extent to which project activities can be scaled up or scaled down.

Requests for equipment (any single piece of equipment costing $5,000 or more) should be strongly tied to achieving the project’s stated goals, and a comparison with rental costs should be provided to justify the need to purchase. In general, funding requests for equipment purchases such as vehicles, boats, and similar items will be a low priority.

Refer to Section IV.F.2. regarding indirect costs in the budget.

5. Other Application Submission Information

Applicants should not assume NOAA has any prior knowledge relative to the merits of the project described in the proposal. As such, proposals should be written with an appropriate level of detail. Detailed maps of project activities, photographs or the targeted debris/removal site characteristics (if applicable), summaries of project designs, and letters of support from project partners are strongly encouraged and do not count toward the Project Narrative page limit.
Letters of support from local and state governments and Congressional representatives are also helpful in demonstrating support for the project. All other supplementary materials should not exceed 20 pages. Such supplementary information should be combined and submitted as a single file in the Grants.gov application.

Files uploaded to Grants.gov should not have any special characters in the filename (example: &, ¿, *, %, /, #, -), and filenames should be limited to less than 50 characters.

Participant safety is critically important during project implementation. Proposals should demonstrate meaningful consideration for the safety of project participants during project activities. It should be noted that all funded projects will be required to have a written safety plan governing all project-related activities, especially regarding the safety and management of interns and volunteers. The safety plan should consider safety at all project sites during and after project implementation and take into account potential safety concerns for current and future uses of the project site.

If a project requires scuba diving or the use of surface-supplied air, it is the responsibility of the recipient organization to ensure that divers are qualified and trained to a level commensurate with the type and conditions of the diving activity being undertaken. The organization must describe their capacity (appropriate insurance, safety policies, etc.) to effectively oversee all proposed diving activities in the proposal. All diving activities must meet, or be specifically exempted from, OSHA guidelines. Assuming all other relevant safety conditions are satisfied, divers that are not advanced divers may perform only simple activities, such as underwater surveys and/or removal of light, non-entangling objects.

Advanced divers are divers with advanced diving training for the proposed tasks and in compliance with OSHA guidelines. Snorkeling activities are similarly restricted, in that snorkelers should complete only simple activities such as surveys and/or removal of light, non- entangling objects. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the recipient to ensure that any diving activities under this award meet, at a minimum, all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations pertaining to the type of diving being undertaken.

Activities that should be performed only by advanced divers include but are not limited to the following:

- Using hand tools or moving or lifting heavy objects where the tools or objects weigh more than 25 pounds underwater;
- Performing underwater tasks that require substantial physical exertion;
- Using lift bags; and
- Underwater removal of potentially entangling debris, such as nets, crab or lobster pots, or fishing line.

C. Unique Entity Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM)

Applicants should allow a minimum of several weeks to complete each of the following

registration processes.

To enable the use of a universal identifier and to enhance the quality of information available to the public as required by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, 31 U.S.C. § 6101 note, to the extent applicable, any proposal awarded in response to this announcement will be required to use the System for Award Management (SAM), which may be accessed online at https://www.sam.gov. Applicants are also required to use the Dun and Bradstreet Universal Numbering System, as identified in OMB guidance published at 2 CFR Parts 25.

Applicants must be registered in the System for Award Management (SAM) in order to apply via Grants.gov and to be funded by NOAA. Applicants must: (1) Be registered in the federal System for Award Management (SAM) before submitting an application; (2) provide a valid Data Universal Number System (DUNS) number on an application; and (3) continue to maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which it has an active federal award or an application or plan under consideration by a federal awarding agency. The federal awarding agency may not make a federal award to an applicant until the applicant has complied with all applicable DUNS and SAM requirements. International organizations may have other requirements in addition to these. If an applicant has not fully complied with the requirements by the time the federal awarding agency is ready to make a federal award, the federal awarding agency may determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive a federal award and use that determination as a basis for making a federal award to another applicant.

Applicants can receive a DUNS number at no cost by calling the dedicated toll-free DUNS Number request line at 1-866-705-5711 or online at http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform. The applicant organization's Employer Identification Number (EIN) will be needed on the application form.

Registrations may need to be periodically renewed.

D. Submission Dates and Times

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND APPLICANTS BEGIN THE APPLICATION SUBMISSION PROCESS EARLY AND SUBMIT IN ADVANCE OF THE DEADLINE. NOAA WILL NOT ACCEPT LATE SUBMISSIONS. PLEASE PLAN ACCORDINGLY. DUE TO LIMITED STAFF PRESENCE IN FEDERAL OFFICES, HARDCOPY APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED THIS YEAR.

Proposals must be received and validated by Grants.gov on or before 11:59 p.m. Eastern

Time, January 29, 2021.

Please keep in mind that acquiring a DUNS number, and the registration processes for SAM.gov and Grants.gov, may take as long as several weeks and may impact the submission timeline (see Sections IV.C. and IV.G. of this announcement).

As stated above, no hardcopy, fax, or email applications will be accepted. Applicants without the ability to apply electronically should contact the program to discuss arrangements for submission.

For all applicants, adequate time must be factored into applicant schedules for delivery of the application. Volume on Grants.gov is at times extremely heavy.

Applications that have been submitted to other NOAA grants programs or as part of another NOAA grant may be considered under this solicitation, but will not be given preferential treatment.

E. Intergovernmental Review

Applications for federal financial assistance are subject to the provisions of Executive Order (EO) 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs." All applications for funding under this competition are required to complete item 19 on the SF-424 regarding clearance by the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) established as a result of EO 12372. To find out about and comply with a State's process under EO 12372, the names, addresses, and phone numbers of participating SPOCs are listed in the Office of Management and Budget's home page at https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/SPOC-February-2019.pdf.

F. Funding Restrictions

1. Allowable Costs

Funds awarded cannot necessarily pay for all the costs that the recipient might incur in the course of carrying out the project. Generally, costs that are allowable include salaries, fringe benefits, travel, equipment, contractual costs, supplies, and indirect costs, as long as these are "necessary and reasonable" specifically for the purpose of the award. Currently, allowable costs are determined by reference to 2 C.F.R. 200, "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards." All sub-awards are also subject to these federal cost principles. Award recipients are subject to 2 C.F.R. 200.317-326 when implementing contracts under an award.

Pre-award costs are allowable only with the written approval by NOAA under 2 C.F.R. 200.458. Any pre-award costs incurred before the NOAA Grants Office provides a notice of award are at the applicant's own risk. Typically, the earliest date for receipt of awards will be September 1, 2021. Applicants should consider this award timing when developing plans for proposed project activities.

2. Indirect Costs

The budget may include an amount for indirect costs if the applicant has an established indirect cost rate with the federal government. Indirect costs are essentially overhead costs for basic operational functions (e.g., lights, rent, water, insurance) that are incurred for common or joint objectives and therefore cannot be identified specifically within a particular project. Applicants with approved indirect cost rates may propose a portion or all of their indirect costs as match, since the valuation of such costs has already been federally-approved and documentation is readily available.

A copy of the current, approved negotiated indirect cost rate agreement with the federal government should be included with the application. If an applicant has not previously established an indirect cost rate with a federal agency they may choose to negotiate a rate with the Department of Commerce or use the de minimis indirect cost rate of 10% of Modified Total Direct Costs (as allowable under 2 C.F.R. §200.414). Per 2 CFR §200.414, any applicant may use the de minimis rate of 10% even if they have a negotiated rate.

The negotiation and approval of a rate is subject to the procedures required by NOAA and the Department of Commerce Standard Terms and Conditions Section B.06. The NOAA contact for indirect or facilities and administrative costs is: Lamar Revis, Grants Officer, NOAA Grants Management Division; lamar.revis@noaa.gov.

G. Other Submission Requirements

Applications must be submitted through Grants.gov (http://www.grants.gov). To use Grants.gov, applicants must have active Grants.gov registration, a DUNS number, and be registered with SAM.gov (as described in Section IV.C). Applicants should note that it may take up to several weeks for first time users to register with each of these systems. Even if an applicant has registered with each of these systems previously, renewing, updating, or reactivating accounts are required prior to proposal submission, and may take some time to complete. Grants.gov will not accept submissions if the applicant has not been authorized or if credentials are incorrect. Authorizations and credential corrections can take several days. For further information please visit http://www.sam.gov. See also 2 C.F.R. 25.

Users of Grants.gov will be able to download a copy of the application package, complete it offline, and then upload and submit the application via the Grants.gov site. If an applicant has problems downloading the application forms from Grants.gov, contact Grants.gov Customer Support at 1-800-518-4726 or support@grants.gov.

The Grants.gov validation process for a submitted application can take up to two business days to complete following submission through Grants.gov. After submission, Grants.gov will send a series of email notifications (potentially for up to two business days) indicating the application's status and whether NOAA's system has received the application. Only validated applications are sent to NOAA for review. Please plan accordingly to avoid late submissions as such submissions will be rejected.

All applications must be submitted electronically through Grants.gov. Due to limited presence in federal offices, there is no option to submit a paper copy application for review.

V. Application Review Information

A. Evaluation Criteria

Technical reviewers will assign scores to proposals ranging from 0 to 100 points based on the following five standard NOAA evaluation criteria. Applications that address the issues contained in these criteria are likely to be more competitive.

Note that not all of these priorities may apply to individual proposed activities, as some priorities relate to prevention activities and some relate to removal activities.

1. Importance and Applicability of the Proposal to Program Priorities (27 points)

This criterion ascertains whether the proposed work is relevant to the goals set out by the NOAA MDP in this announcement. Applications will be evaluated based on the following:

Project Priorities (10 points)

For prevention activities:

- Does the proposal clearly identify/target a type or category of marine debris for prevention, or address a specific marine debris issue (as described in Section I.B.)?

- Will the project implement a creative or practical approach to prevention or reduction of marine debris (as described in Section I.B.)?

and/or

For removal activities:

- Will the project remove a high-priority marine debris type, as defined for removal in Section I.B.?

- How effectively will the project protect, conserve, or enhance coastal and marine habitats and ecosystems or other United States resources (as described in Section I.B.)?

- For removal projects, is the targeted debris unlikely to reaccumulate quickly and nullify any resource benefits achieved by the removal? If so, will any prevention efforts that are implemented as part of the project limit re-accumulation in a meaningful way?

Projects addressing the highest priority debris types (as described in Section I.B.) and that can also demonstrate how the project will protect, conserve, or enhance coastal and marine habitats and ecosystems or other United States resources (as described in Section I.B.) are likely to score higher on this criterion.

Project Participants (5 points)

- Will the project effectively engage and partner with an organization/entity in Mexico or Canada to address cross-border marine debris issues?

- Does the project meaningfully engage a diversity of partners to accomplish the project objectives?

Underserved Community Participation (5 points)

- Does this project propose to effectively work with or target underserved / underrepresented communities?

Project Relevance (5 points)

- Does the proposal address a marine debris issue and/or priority habitat that is identified in an existing regional or national, publicly-vetted program, priority, or strategic plan?

Program or plan examples include, but are not limited to: the Great Lakes Marine Debris

Action Plan, the Florida Marine Debris Reduction Plan, the California Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy, the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Regional Action Plan, the Gulf of Maine Marine Debris Action Plan, the Washington Marine Debris Action Plan, the National Estuary Program or NOAA Habitat Focus Area sites, etc. Check your region's page on the NOAA Marine Debris Program website (https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/your-region) for a regional Marine Debris Action Plan.

Project types (or even specific projects) that are mentioned and/or prioritized in the above, or similar, plans will score higher on this criterion.

Data Management (2 points)

- Does the proposal include a Data Management Plan?

- If so, does it adequately describe what data will be collected during the project and how it will be made accessible and independently understandable to general users in a timely manner, in compliance with Data Management requirements described in Section VI.B.9.?

2. Technical/ Merit (20 points)

This criterion assesses whether the approach is technically sound and if the methods are appropriate, and whether there are clear project goals and objectives. Applications will be evaluated based on the following:

Project Goals and Objectives (5 points)

- Does the proposal clearly identify the project's overall goals and objectives? Reference Section IV.B.2.

- Are the timelines for the project reasonable and in line with the award period guidelines described in Section II.B.?

- Are project goals, objectives, and timeline realistic, and likely to be achieved?

- If applicable, has the applicant outlined a realistic, rigorous, and sustainable monitoring plan to measure habitat and species benefit as a result of project effort?

Project Description/Impacts (5 points)

- Does the application include detailed information on the expected reduction in the amount of waste generated by consumers, households, businesses, and other sectors?

- Does the applicant describe engagement with relevant stakeholders?

- Does the application include detailed information on the expected species that may be encountered in the overall project area and affected by project activities, a descriptive project timeline, and a description of any proposed fieldwork (including, if relevant, the proposed removal and disposal techniques) or other on-the-ground activities to be implemented? Sections IV.B.2. and VI.B.10. detail complete project description requirements and environmental compliance considerations.

- Where applicable, does the application include detailed maps of specific removal sites?

- Does the applicant provide assurances that implementation will meet all applicable federal, state, and local environmental laws, including the laws of Mexico and Canada for any project or portion of a project occurring in these locations?

Where applicable, applications submitted with all of the above relevant information, along with evidence of completed environmental assessments, completed consultations, and/or secured permits, and that demonstrate that proposed project activities are legally permissible in the project area are likely to score higher on this criterion.

Project Methods (5 points)

- For marine debris prevention projects, are the proposed methods and overall project strategies adequately described and appropriate to achieve project goals?

- For removal projects, are the proposed methods and removal techniques adequate to ensure minimal impacts to habitat and other sensitive resources?

- Are safety considerations addressed in the proposal, and, if applicable, are safety precautions built in to the work plan?

- For marine debris removal projects, are alternative methods for disposal of debris being implemented? This includes recycling, re-use or re-purposing, or waste to energy.

- Marine debris removal projects that promote alternative disposal of debris to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill (this includes, in order of priority, recycling, re-use or

repurposing, or waste to energy) are likely to score higher on this criterion.

Performance Metrics (5 points)

- Will the applicant be able to deliver tangible, specific results that are measurable within the proposed timeframe?

- If applicable, will the applicant be able to collect specific, measurable metrics on removal efforts, species/habitat impacts, volunteer participation, economic benefits, and other performance measures as described above in Section IV.B.?

For marine debris prevention projects, those applications that demonstrate ways to measure prevention project outcomes are likely to score higher on this criterion.

For marine debris removal projects, those applications that include a strong monitoring component, or that provide high quality metrics (as appropriate), such as species bycatch data, ecosystem services, local debris accumulation rates, and/or economic or job creation metrics, among others, are likely to score higher on this criterion.

3. Public Engagement (20)

Target Audience Engagement (10 points)

Does the project identify a target audience (consumers, residents, businesses, industries, fishers, fishery management councils and other fishery management structures, local/municipal government entities, etc.) for prevention efforts and/or removal efforts?

- Will the project effectively engage the target audience?

- Will project activities broaden the targeted audience’s understanding of the marine debris problem?

- Will the project effectively encourage awareness, long-term stewardship, and conservation ethics among participants?

- For prevention activities, is the project likely to lead to long-term behavior change and, ultimately, marine debris prevention?

- For removal activities, does the project engage the appropriate groups in a way that will

lead to comprehensive removal of marine debris and incentivize proper disposal of debris?

Public Outreach (10 points)

- Is there an appropriate and effective level of public outreach to be conducted about the project's goals and accomplishments?

- Does the proposal include the project's outreach plan?

Proposals that thoroughly describe the outreach plan for promoting the project activities and accomplishments to a broader audience, including methods to disseminate information on project goals, results, project partners and their roles, sources of funding, and other support provided will score higher on this criterion.

4. Overall Qualifications of Applicants (15 points)

This criterion ascertains whether the applicant possesses the necessary experience, training, facilities, and administrative resources to accomplish the project. Applications will be evaluated based on the following:

Applicant Technical Qualifications (5 points)

- Do the applicant and any project partners have the ability and expertise (or the potential) to conduct the scope and scale of the proposed work?

This should be indicated by the qualifications, planning, and/or past experience of applicants and any project partners in designing, implementing, and effectively managing marine debris prevention and/or removal projects.

Applicant Administrative Qualifications (5 points)

- Does the applicant have the capacity to administer the award?

This includes the facilities and/or administrative resources and capabilities that are available to the applicant to support and successfully manage grant responsibilities.

Community Support and Engagement (5 points)

- Does the proposal demonstrate strong community support for the project, as reflected by

the diversity, strength, and involvement of project partners and/or local entities?

- Are project partners likely to broaden the project’s impact?

- Does the proposal include letters of support from project partners, state or local governments, members of United States Congress (or representatives of the governments of Mexico or Canada) relevant landowners or regulators, or relevant resource agency personnel familiar with the issue?

- Do those letters offer specific financial or in-kind commitments for project activities described in the proposal?

For projects that rely on partnerships to successfully accomplish the work, letters from such partners are important to demonstrate they are willing and able to participate as described in the proposal. For example, if the project takes place within a protected or otherwise managed public area, a letter of commitment from the appropriate resource management agency is required.

5. Project Costs (18 points)

This criterion evaluates the budget to determine if it is realistic and commensurate with the project needs and timeframe. Applications will be evaluated on the following:

Project Budget Composition (5 points)

- Is the overall budget realistic, enabling the applicant to effectively and successfully meet all proposed objectives with the funding requested?

- Is the overall budget reasonable, including only those costs necessary to effectively and successfully meet all proposed objectives?

Applications that propose to use NOAA funds to expand an organization’s day-to-day administrative activities are unlikely to score high under this criterion.

Project Budget Organization (5 points)

- Does the budget justification narrative contain a sufficient level of detail, as required in Section IV.B.?

- Does the applicant include a summary budget table? Is it sufficiently detailed?

- Are the narrative and summary table organized by SF-424A object classes?

- Does the overall budget describe both the federal and non-federal funding needs for all required project costs (i.e. for both implementation and administration activities)?

Proposals with detailed Budget Narratives that follow the format of NOAA's Budget Narrative Guidance document (link is provided in Section IV.B.) are likely to score higher on this criterion.

Funding Need (3 points)

- Does the proposal demonstrate a critical need for NOAA funding and support for debris prevention and/or removal activities to be implemented?

If the application does not specifically address the funding need, NOAA will consider other identified funding sources, organization capabilities and resources, and project history to evaluate this criterion.

Non-federal Match Requirement (5 points)

- Is the U.S. federal funding request matched by at least the same amount of non-federal contributions?

Matching contributions should improve cost-effectiveness and further encourage partnerships among government, industry, and academia. Applicants that document match that has already been secured (or provide a justified waiver) are likely to score higher on this criterion.

Applicants can include all matching contributions allocated to their project, however no extra points in this merit review are given for match above the 1:1 requirement.

As mentioned, NOAA requires a non-federal cost-share at a minimum 1:1 ratio, except for those proposals eligible for a waiver. Section III.B. of this announcement ("Cost Sharing or Matching Requirements") describes the conditions for waiving the match requirement (or part of the match requirement if some match is able to be secured). In addition to the conditions described in Section III.B., a justified waiver generally demonstrates unusual hardship and meaningful attempts by the applicant to secure 1:1 matching contributions or

cost-share partnerships. Applicants should make every effort to meet the match requirement. Match waivers are not common and are approved at NOAA's discretion.

B. Review and Selection Process

Applications will be screened to determine if they are eligible, complete, and responsive to this funding announcement. NOAA, in its sole discretion, may continue the review process for an application with omitted documentation or with a minor administrative discrepancy that can be easily rectified or cured. Eligible proposals will then undergo a technical review, ranking, and selection process.

For applications for projects in areas severely affected by natural disasters or unusually disruptive events, NOAA, in its sole discretion, may allow late application submissions in such cases. Any applicants in project areas severely affected by such events and who are unable to comply with competition deadlines but are interested in submitting a proposal for consideration must inform the agency, in writing, of the circumstances and location of the project and contact the NOAA point of contact listed in Section VII to discuss submission options. Applications will not be accepted under any circumstances once proposal review has begun.

Applications will undergo a technical merit review where they will be evaluated by at least three professionally and technically qualified reviewers, according to the evaluation criteria described in this announcement (see Section V.A.). Reviewers may include NOAA officials, officials from other federal agencies and state agencies with subject matter expertise (e.g., coastal management agencies and fish and wildlife agencies), and other private and public sector experts. Proposals may be organized into distinct review groups (e.g., based on geography, debris type, project type, or some combination thereof), with reviewers assigned to one or more review groups. Each reviewer will evaluate their assigned proposals and provide individual scores, comments, and/or recommendations. Reviewers may discuss applications with each other, but if one or more non-federal reviewers is involved, scoring will be on an individual basis and no consensus advice will be given. Once complete, reviewer comments, project scores, and a rank order for each review group will be presented to the NOAA MDP Selecting Official. Based on the results of the technical merit review, the Selecting Official may recommend proposals for funding to the NOAA Grants Management Division based on those review group rankings. The Selecting Official may recommend proposals for funding out of rank order if justified by any of the selection factors listed below in Section V.C. The Selecting Official may not recommend proposals for funding from all review groups and, conversely, may select multiple awards from the same review group if it is determined they are higher quality proposals.

After the technical merit review is complete, NOAA may conduct a secondary panel review to determine which top-ranked proposals best meet the program's objectives and priorities (Sections I.A. and I.B.). The panel would be comprised of federal employees and may convene in person, by telephone, or by video conference. The panel would be presented with the top-ranked applications (based on the results of the technical merit review), technical review scores, and comments for each application. The panel would then rate all top-ranked proposals on the following scale:

3 (Excellent) - Application exceptionally addresses program priorities outlined in Section I.A. and I.B. and was highly responsive to Evaluation Criteria;

2 (Good) - Application partially addresses program priorities outlined in Section I.A. and I.B. and was strongly responsive to Evaluation Criteria; or

1 (Fair) - Application marginally addresses program priorities outlined in Section I.A. and I.B. and was moderately responsive to Evaluation Criteria.

The panel review rating would then be presented to the Selecting Official in order to determine which applications should be recommended to the NOAA Grants Management Division. The Selecting Official may recommend proposals for funding out of the panel review's rank order if justified by any of the selection factors listed below in Section V.C.

Applicants may be asked to modify objectives, work plans, or budgets, and provide supplemental information required by the agency prior to the award. NOAA may select all, some, or none of the applications, or part of any application, ask applicants to work together or combine projects, defer applications to the future, or reallocate funds to different funding categories, to the extent authorized. The exact amount of funds to be awarded, the final scope of activities, the project duration, and specific NOAA cooperative involvement with the activities of each project will be determined in pre-award negotiations among the applicant, the NOAA Grants Office, and NOAA program staff.

The NOAA Grants Officer will review financial and grants administration aspects of a proposed award, including conducting an assessment of the risk posed by the applicant in accordance with 2 C.F.R. 200.205. In addition to reviewing repositories of government-wide eligibility, qualifications, or financial integrity information, the risk assessment conducted by NOAA may consider items such as the financial stability of an applicant, quality of the applicant's management systems, an applicant's history of performance, and previous audit reports and audit findings concerning the applicant and the applicant's ability to effectively implement statutory, regulatory, or other requirements imposed on non-federal entities.

Upon review of these factors, if appropriate, specific award conditions that respond to the degree of risk may be applied by the NOAA Grants Officer pursuant to 2 C.F.R. 200.207. In addition, NOAA reserves the right to reject an application in its entirety where information is uncovered that raises a significant risk with respect to the responsibility or suitability of an applicant. The final approval of selected applications and issuance of awards will be by the NOAA Grants Officer.

Applicants may submit comments to the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS), accessible from the System for Award Management, about any information included in the system about their organization for consideration by the awarding agency. NOAA will consider any comments by the applicant, in addition to the other information in the designated integrity and performance system, in making a judgment about the applicant's integrity, business ethics, and record of performance under Federal awards when completing the review of risk posed by applicants as described in 2 CFR §200.205.

C. Selection Factors

The proposals shall be recommended in the rank order unless the selection of a proposal out of rank order is justified based on one or more of the following factors:

1. The availability of funding
2. The balance/distribution of funds
    a. Geographically
    b. By institution type
    c. By partner type
    d. By habitat type
    e. By debris type
3. Duplication of other projects funded or considered for funding by NOAA, partner organizations, and/or other federal agencies
4. Program priorities and policy factors as set out in Sections I.A. and I.B. of this announcement
5. The applicant's prior award performance
6. Partnerships and/or participation of targeted groups
7. Adequacy of information necessary for NOAA staff to make a determination on environmental effects and draft necessary documentation before recommendations for funding are made to the NOAA Grants Management Division.

Therefore, awards may not necessarily be made to the highest-scored proposals.

Unsuccessful applicants will be notified that their proposal was not among those recommended for funding.

D. Anticipated Announcement and Award Dates

Successful applications generally will be identified by May 1, 2021. Typically, the earliest start date for projects will be October 1, 2021, dependent on the completion of all NOAA-applicant negotiations, environmental compliance analyses, and documentation supporting cooperative agreement activities. Applicants should consider this timeline when developing requested start dates for proposed project activities.

VI. Award Administration Information

A. Award Notices

Successful applicants may be asked to modify objectives, work plans, and/or budgets prior to final approval of an award. The exact amount of funds to be awarded, final scope of activities, project duration, and specific NOAA substantial involvement with the activities of each project will be determined in pre-award negotiations between the applicant, the NOAA Grants Management Division, and NOAA program staff. Projects should not be announced or initiated in expectation of federal funding until a notice of award is received from the NOAA Grants Management Division. A “Notice of Award” will be made electronically from the NOAA Grants Management Division via Grants Online, NOAA's online grants management program.

B. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

1. Department of Commerce Financial Assistance Standard Terms and Conditions:
Successful applicants who accept a NOAA award under this solicitation will be bound by Department of Commerce Financial Assistance Standard Terms and Conditions. See https://www.osec.doc.gov/oam/grants_management/policy/documents/department%20of%20commerce%20standard%20terms%20conditions%2030%20april%202019.pdf. This document will be provided in the award package in Grants Online and can also be found at http://www.ago.noaa.gov. If the Department of Commerce publishes revised Standard Terms and Conditions prior to issuance of awards under this solicitation, the revised Standard Terms and Conditions will apply.

2. Specific Award Conditions:
In addition, award documents provided by the NOAA Grants Management Division in the Grants Online award package may contain specific award conditions limiting the use of funds for activities that have outstanding environmental compliance requirements and/or

stating other compliance requirements for the award as applicable, such as the required use of the NOAA Marine Debris Program Performance Progress Report approved by OMB under control number 0648-0718 for submitting semi-annual progress reports.

3. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements: Through 2 C.F.R. § 1327.101, the Department of Commerce adopted Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards at 2 C.F.R. Part 200, which apply to awards in this program. Refer to http://go.usa.gov/SBYh and http://go.usa.gov/SBg4.

4. Department of Commerce (DOC) Pre-Award Notification Requirements:

The Department of Commerce Pre-Award Notification Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements contained in the Federal Register notice of December 30, 2014 (79 FR 78390), are applicable to this solicitation. These may be accessed online at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-12-30/pdf/2014-30297.pdf.

5. Access to Information:
The applicant acknowledges and understands that information and data contained in applications for financial assistance, as well as information and data contained in financial, performance, and other reports submitted by applicants, may be used by the Department of Commerce in conducting reviews and evaluations of its financial assistance programs. For this purpose, applicant information and data may be accessed, reviewed, and evaluated by Department of Commerce employees, other Federal employees, Federal agents and contractors, and/or by non-Federal personnel, all of whom enter into appropriate conflicts of interest and nondisclosure agreements covering the use of such information. As may be provided in the terms and conditions of a specific financial assistance award, applicants are expected to support program reviews and evaluations by submitting required financial and performance information and data in an accurate and timely manner, and by cooperating with Department of Commerce and external program evaluators. In accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.303(e), applicants are reminded that they must take reasonable measures to safeguard protected personally identifiable information and other confidential or sensitive personal or business information created or obtained in connection with a Department of Commerce financial assistance award.

In addition, Department of Commerce regulations implementing the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. Sec. 552, are found at 15 C.F.R. Part 4, Public Information. These regulations set forth rules for the Department regarding making requested materials, information, and records publicly available under the FOIA. Applications submitted in

response to this Federal Funding Opportunity may be subject to requests for release under the Act. In the event that an application contains information or data that the applicant deems to be confidential commercial information that should be exempt from disclosure under FOIA, that information should be identified, bracketed, and marked as Privileged, Confidential, Commercial or Financial Information. In accordance with 15 CFR § 4.9, the Department of Commerce will protect from disclosure confidential business information contained in financial assistance applications and other documentation provided by applicants to the extent permitted by law.

6. Certifications Regarding Tax Liability and Felony Criminal Convictions:
When applicable under appropriations law, NOAA will provide certain applicants a form to be completed by the applicant's authorized representative making a certification regarding federally-assessed unpaid or delinquent tax liability or recent felony criminal convictions under any federal law.

7. Limitation of Liability:
Funding for programs listed in this notice is contingent upon the availability of appropriations. Applicants are hereby given notice that funds may not have been appropriated yet for the programs listed in this notice. NOAA or the Department of Commerce are not responsible for direct costs of proposal preparation. Publication of this announcement does not oblige NOAA to award any specific project or to obligate any available funds.

8. Executive Order 12866:
This action has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review).

9. Data Management Guidance:
(a) Environmental data and information collected or created under NOAA grants or cooperative agreements must be made discoverable by and accessible to the general public, in a timely fashion (typically within two years), free of charge or at no more than the cost of reproduction, unless an exemption is granted by the NOAA MDP. Data should be available in at least one machine-readable format (machine-readable means the data are stored on a computer in a digital format whose structure is well described and the data can be read without the aid of a human), preferably a widely-used or open-standard format (an open-standard format is one that does not require proprietary software to be read), and should also be accompanied by machine-readable documentation (metadata), based on widely used or international standards.

(b) Funding recipients are responsible for ensuring that environmental data produced by the project is discoverable and accessible to the general public in the required timeframes. The NOAA Marine Debris Program recommends (or requires) that public access to grant-produced data be enabled by one of the following methods (1) data hosting by the NOAA MDP (preferred method; NOAA MDP manages and maintains a public-facing Clearinghouse and is able to ensure grantee compliance with Data Management requirements by housing project data on the Clearinghouse); (2) the recipient establishing their own procedures and hosting capabilities for collected environmental data; or (3) hosting by another authorized organization (such as NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information). Regardless of hosting method, the recipient is responsible for collecting, managing, and appropriately structuring data and metadata. The NOAA MDP does not require any specific data format, access method, or other technical guidance beyond what is described in this section, however the use of open-standard formats and widely used methods is encouraged. The proposal budget may include reasonable costs associated with compliance with this data management guidance. The NOAA MDP encourages grantees to coordinate with NOAA staff on the best approach ways to meet this public access requirement. In some cases, as appropriate, NOAA may request project data and share/post project data on NOAA systems, potentially in addition to the agreed data sharing/access approach. The proposal may request permission not to make data publicly accessible and the proposal should explain rationale for lack of public access, and if funded to obtain approval from Responsible NOAA Official listed below).

(c) Proposals submitted in response to this announcement must include a Data Management Plan of up to two pages describing how these requirements will be satisfied (see Section IV.B.4. above). The Data Management Plan should be aligned with the Data Management Guidance described in this section. The contents of the Data Management Plan (or absence thereof), and past performance regarding such plans, will be considered as part of proposal review. A typical plan should include descriptions of the types of environmental data and information expected to be created during the course of the project; the tentative date by which data will be shared; the standards to be used for data/metadata format and content; methods for providing data access; approximate total volume of data to be collected; and prior experience in making such data accessible. The costs of data preparation, accessibility, or archiving may be included in the proposal budget unless otherwise stated in the Guidance.

(d) The NOAA MDP may, at its own discretion, make publicly visible the Data Management Plan (and any subsequent revisions or updates) from funded proposals, or use information from the Data Management Plan to produce a formal metadata record and include that metadata in a Catalog to indicate the pending availability of new data.

(e) Applicants are hereby advised that the final pre-publication manuscripts of scholarly articles produced entirely or primarily with NOAA funding will be required to be submitted to the NOAA Institutional Repository after acceptance, and no later than one year upon publication. Such manuscripts shall be made publicly available by NOAA one year after publication by the journal. Manuscripts submitted to the NOAA Institutional Repository must also be 508 compliant. For more information about the repository, see https://repository.library.noaa.gov/welcome.

(f) Failing to share environmental data and information in accordance with the submitted Data Management Plan may lead to disallowed costs and be considered by NOAA when making future award decisions.

(g) Information on NOAA's Environmental Data Management Policy is available under: https://nosc.noaa.gov/EDMC/documents/Data_Sharing_Directive_v3.0.pdf

(h) The Responsible NOAA MDP Official for questions regarding this guidance and for verifying accessibility of data produced by funding recipients: Tom Barry, Management and Program Analyst, NOAA Marine Debris Program; tom.barry@noaa.gov; 240-533-0425

10. Environmental Compliance Requirements:
As stated in Section IV.B., NOAA must analyze the potential environmental impacts, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), for applicant projects or proposals seeking NOAA funding. Detailed information on NOAA compliance with NEPA can be found at the NOAA NEPA website (http://www.nepa.noaa.gov), including NOAA Administrative Order 216-6A for NEPA (https://www.noaa.gov/organization/administration/nao-216-6a) and the Council on Environmental Quality implementation regulations (https://ceq.doe.gov/laws-regulations/regulations.html). Consequently, as part of an applicant's award package, and under their description of program activities, applicants are required to provide detailed information on the activities to be conducted, locations, sites, species and habitat to be affected, possible construction activities, and any environmental concerns that may exist (e.g., the use and disposal of hazardous or toxic chemicals, introduction of non-indigenous species, impacts to endangered and threatened species, aquaculture projects, and impacts to coral reef systems). Providing as much detailed information as is reasonable is critical to the NOAA MDP evaluating the significance of a project’s impacts and its readiness to use available funding.

Successful applications cannot be recommended for funding until NOAA completes the NEPA process. In addition to providing specific information that will serve as the basis for

any required impact analyses, applicants may also be requested to assist NOAA in drafting an Environmental Assessment or other NEPA analysis, or provide for NOAA review a copy of an Environmental Assessment that covers the proposed activities, if one exists, if NOAA determines that it is required. This may also be required of applicants proposing marine debris removal activities that cannot be categorically excluded from further NEPA analysis or that are not covered by the NOAA MDP's Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). Applicants will also be required to cooperate with NOAA in identifying and implementing feasible measures to reduce or avoid any identified adverse environmental impacts of their proposal. Failure to do will result in denial of an application. Applicants will be notified if additional analysis is required after the peer review stage.

Specific award conditions may be imposed limiting the use of funds for activities that have outstanding NEPA compliance requirements and in some cases, if additional information is required after an application is selected, funds can be withheld by the Grants Officer under a specific award condition requiring the recipient to submit additional environmental compliance information sufficient to enable NOAA to make an assessment on any impacts that a project may have on the environment. Projects that would require permits to complete the project should list them and include the appropriate contact information for each permitting agency, documentation of all permits already secured for the project, and an expected timeline for those permits not yet acquired.

NOAA may make funding recommendations based on the level of effort needed to fulfill NEPA requirements. The NOAA MDP PEA and FONSI can be found on the NOAA MDP website: http://marinedebris.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/mdp_pea.pdf.

It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain all necessary federal, state, and local government permits and approvals for the proposed work to be conducted, including any necessary permits and approvals needed to comply with the laws of Mexico or Canada for any project or portion of a project that will occur in those locations. Applicants are expected to design their proposed activities to minimize the potential for adverse impacts to the environment. If applicable, documentation of requests for or approvals of required environmental permits should be included in the application package. Applications will be reviewed to ensure that they contain sufficient information to allow NOAA MDP staff to conduct a NEPA analysis so that appropriate NEPA documentation, required as part of the application package, can be submitted to the NOAA Grants Management Division along with the recommendation for funding for selected applications.

11. Minority Serving Institutions:

The Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (DOC/NOAA) is strongly committed to increasing the participation of Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), i.e., Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Tribal colleges and universities, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian institutions, and institutions that work in underserved communities.

12. Scientific Integrity

For activities conducted under an award funded through this competition, recipients of financial assistance from the NOAA MDP involved in the collection, assessment, oversight, or interpretation of scientific information are required to adhere, to the best of their ability, to the principles, policies, and codes of conduct identified in NOAA's Policy on Scientific Integrity (NOAA Administrative Order 202-735D), which is available at: http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/ames/administrative_orders/chapter_202/202-735-D.html. The intent of the policy is to strengthen widespread confidence (from scientists, decisionmakers, and the general public) in the quality, validity, and reliability of NOAA-funded science. Further information on this policy can be found at: https://nrc.noaa.gov/Scientific-Integrity-Commons.

C. Reporting

Reporting requirements are described at 2 CFR 200.327-.329, 2 CFR Part 170, and in the Department of Commerce Financial Assistance Standard Terms and Conditions. Progress and financial reports are generally due semi-annually and cover 6 month periods, however more frequent reporting may be required. Progress reports are to be submitted to NOAA via NOAA's electronic Grants Online system and are due no later than 30 days after each reporting period ends. Interim reports for the last reporting period may not be required in some cases. A final report is due no later than 90 days after the expiration date of an award.

Progress reports may be required to be submitted using a specific format for narrative information. The project progress report template will be provided by the NOAA MDP. Complete details on reporting requirements will be provided to successful applicants in the award documentation provided by the NOAA Grants Management Division in the Grants Online award package. The NOAA Marine Debris Program Performance Progress Report approved by OMB under control number 0648-0718 is required for submitting semi-annual progress reports.

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (31 U.S.C. § 6101 Note) includes a requirement for awardees of applicable federal grants to report information about first-tier sub-awards and executive compensation under federal assistance awards. All awardees of applicable grants and cooperative agreements are required to report to the Federal Sub-award

Reporting System (FSRS) available at www.fsrs.gov on all sub-awards over $25,000.

VII. Agency Contacts

For further information contact Tom Barry (tom.barry@noaa.gov, 202-870-2863).

VIII. Other Information

Not applicable.