3. IDENTIFICATION OF LIMITED RIGHTS DATA AND RESTRICTED COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Below, please identify any Limited Rights Data or Restricted Computer Software you plan to use to carry out your work under the award. Limited Rights Data means data (other than computer software) developed at private expense that embody trade secrets or are commercial or financial, and confidential or privileged. Restricted Computer Software means computer software developed at private expense and that is a trade secret, is commercial or financial, and confidential or privileged, or is published, copyrighted computer software, to include modifications of the computer software.

Please note that these data do not include data that you will produce under this award. Data that is first produced under this award is treated separately under the data rights clause of this award. This section covers only those data that you bring into this award that were privately funded.

If you plan to use Limited Rights Data or Restricted Computer Software under the award, please describe it in a few sentences or bullets, with sufficient detail that the DOE Project Officer can determine whether DOE will need to have any of it delivered, for example, to validate your results or the data produced under the award. You are not required to list issued patents or published patent applications. You do need to list unpublished patent applications (by title and brief description) and trade secret processes (by non-proprietary title with brief, non-proprietary description). If you have questions regarding the completion of this section, please contact the Contract Specialist handling your award.

Based on the above, please review the requirements in the technical scope of work for this award and indicate, to the best of your knowledge:

☐ No Limited Rights Data will be utilized in the performance of this award.

☒ Limited Rights Data as follows will be utilized in the performance of this award.

Use this block to provide additional information or provide an attachment: See 091221_Solazyme_AttachmentB_PreAwardInfoSheet_PMC121.1_SectionB3.pdf

Based on the above, please review the requirements in the technical scope of work for this award and indicate, to the best of your knowledge:

☒ Awardee Restricted Computer Software will NOT be utilized in the performance of this award.

☐ Awardee Restricted Computer Software as follows will be utilized in the performance of this award.

Use this block to provide additional information or provide an attachment:

C. PROJECT PERFORMANCE SITE and CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

List the address and congressional district for the primary site where the work will be performed:

Street Address:	**Cherokee Pharmaeuticals, LLC, 100 Avenue C, P.O. Box 367**
City:	**Riverside**
State:	**PA**
Zip:	**17868**
Congressional District:	10th Congressional District in Pennsylvania

If a portion of the work will be performed at any other site(s), identify those site(s) below, and indicate what portion of the effort will be performed at this/these site(s):

Street Address:	Solazyme, 201 Gateway Boulevard
City:	South San Francisco
State:	CA
Zip:	94080
Congressional District:	12th Congressional District in California

Briefly describe portion of effort for this Site:	Optimization of fermentation parameters at laboratory scale to support integrated pilot operations at SzIBR

Street Address:	UOP, 5200 Underwood Road
City:	Pasadena
State:	TX
Zip:	77507
Congressional District:	22nd Congressional District in Texas

Briefly describe portion of effort for this Site:	Production of renewable diesel from algal oil

Street Address:	REG, 3426 East 28th St N
City:	Newton
State:	IA
Zip:	50208
Congressional District:	3rd Congressional District in Iowa

Briefly describe portion of effort for this Site:	Production of biodiesel from algal oil

D. INVOICING AND PAYMENTS

1. Has the Awardee received any prior DOE awards administered by the Golden Field Office (GO)?

☐ Yes

If yes, please list the most recent award number: _____

☒ No

2. Is the Awardee currently enrolled with the U.S. Department of Treasury / ASAP system (Automated Standard Application for Payment System) under the DOE / Golden Field Office (GO) Agency Locator Code (ALC) and Region Code (#8900-0001-04)?

☐ Yes

Enter Awardee Seven-digit ASAP ID Number: _____

☒ No

3. Please provide the following contact information for ASAP and/or Payments:

IMPORTANT: If not currently enrolled in the ASAP system under GO's ALC and Region Code, the person identified below will be contacted by the U.S. Department of Treasury with further instruction on completing the ASAP enrollment process.

ASAP / Payments Contact Person: **Yelena Popova**

Phone No.: **650-963-5215** Extension: **N/A** E-mail: **ypopova@solazyme.com**

4. Indicate preferred payment method below: (NOTE: this section is reserved for universities, hospitals, other non-profit organizations and state and local governments that are authorized Advance Payment Procedures, unless a specific need is supported. All other entities desiring advance payment should discuss with the DOE Award Administrator.)

☐ Payment by Advance is preferred. (SF 272 reporting will be required.)
☐ Payment by Reimbursement is preferred. (SF 272 reporting will not be required.)

5. Indicate the name, phone number, and email address of the Designated Responsible Employee for complying with national policies prohibiting discrimination (see 10 CFR 1040.5 and the Certifications and Assurances found at http://management.energy.gov/documents/CERTSASSUR.doc).

Lisa Roslund	**650-963-5211**
Name	Telephone Number
Director, Human Resources	**lroslund@solazyme.com**
Title	Email Address

REPRESENTATION/CERTIFICATION

I represent by my signature below that all the information provided by this form is accurate.

Name: Jonathan Wolfson

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Signature of Authorized Company Official:

Date: December 22, 2009

STATEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Solazyme, Inc.

Solazyme Integrated Biorefinery (SzIBR): Diesel Fuels from Heterotrophic Algae

A. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Solazyme proposes to build, operate and optimize a pilot-scale "**S**ola**z**yme **I**ntegrated **B**io**r**efinery." SzIBR will demonstrate integrated scale-up of Solazyme's novel heterotrophic algal oil biomanufacturing process, validate the projected commercial-scale economics of producing multiple advanced biofuels, and enable Solazyme to collect the data necessary to complete design of the first commercial-scale facility.

Specific project objectives include:

- Expeditiously commence construction and operations.
- Integrate all process unit operations successfully into a unified biorefinery.
- Validate feasibility of low cost production at commercial scale.
- Demonstrate refining of the algal oil into fully-compliant liquid transportation fuels.
- Accelerate development of high-impact lignocellulosic feedstocks.
- Successfully complete the project on schedule.

B. PROJECT SCOPE

The scope of the proposed project encompasses (i) building, operating and optimizing a pilot-scale integrated biorefinery, (ii) cultivating fuel oil-producing algae , (iii) extracting and purifying oil from the algae, (iv) refining the algal oil to standard liquid transportation fuels, (v) optimizing fermentation parameters at both laboratory and pilot scale, and (vi) gathering data to assist in the design of subsequent demonstration and commercial facilities.

The project advances the goals of the DOE Biomass Program and accelerates the nation's ability to achieve the production targets mandated by the federal Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS).

C. TASKS TO BE PERFORMED

BUDGET PERIOD 1: PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES

Task A: Complete Award 1 Activities

Task A.1: Selection Kick-Off Meeting (DOE Core)

Task A.2: Risk mitigation plan validation completed – Award 1 (DOE Core)

Task A.3: Complete NEPA process – Period 1

The expected result is a Categorical Exclusion or Finding of No Significant Impact.

Task A.4: Submission of Award 1 application (DOE Core)

Task A.5: Acceptance of Award 1 application (DOE Core)

Task A.6: CD-2 Approve Performance Baseline (DOE Core)

Task A.7: Release of Award 1 funds (DOE Core)

Task B: Complete Award 2 Activities

Task B.1: Risk mitigation plan validation completed – Award 2 (DOE Core)

Task B.2: NEPA approval to proceed (DOE Core)

Task B.3: Prepare manufacturing site:

Solazyme shall finalize and sign EPC contract (DOE Core), complete engineering drawings, submit permit applications, finalize specifications of equipment with vendors, finalize initial feedstock supply agreements, and update the safety plan for the manufacturing site. Upon completion of this Task, Solazyme will have completed all preparatory work at the project site including receipt of the environmental air permit and be ready to begin construction.

Task B.4: Define commissioning criteria (DOE Core)

Task B.5: Prepare research site

Solazyme shall obtain permits (expect none required) and update the safety plan for the research site.

Task B.6: Submit reports

Solazyme shall submit financial reports, including standard and Recovery Act status reports, and technical progress reports. Reports will be provided in accordance with the Federal Assistance Reporting Checklist following the instructions included therein.

B.7: Submission of Award 2 application (DOE Core)

B.8: Acceptance of Award 2 application (DOE Core)

B.9: CD-3 Approve Start of Construction (DOE Core)

B.10: Release of Award 2 funds (DOE Core)

BUDGET PERIOD 2: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

Tasks C.1-C.7: Create and qualify pilot-scale SzIBR at manufacturing site

Solazyme shall submit purchase orders for all the necessary oil extraction and recovery equipment downstream of fermentation. Solazyme will clear space for equipment as needed, prepare utility connections and accept delivery of equipment. Solazyme shall also install, startup, test and qualify all equipment, train operators on new equipment and conduct start-up/safety inspection. Upon completion of this Task, the SzIBR facility will be mechanically complete and ready for shakedown.

Task C.8: CD-4: Start of Operation Approval – Initiate Shakedown (DOE Core)

Task C.9.1 – C9.4: Test and qualify facility:

Solazyme shall conduct initial fermentation-only runs to verify operation of the pre-existing fermentation infrastructure at the manufacturing site, as well as complete process flow runs. Upon completion of this Task, the SzIBR facility will be fully operational and ready to conduct the major project campaigns specified in Task D.

C.9.5: Shakedown complete (DOE Core)

C.10: Commissioning – Start of commercial operation (DOE Core)

Task D: Operate SzIBR to optimize and demonstrate integrated process

Solazyme shall conduct a series of major campaigns through the entire integrated process flow at SzIBR , collect extensive process data, and optimize the process parameters. The expected outcome is the demonstration of key performance parameters (KPPs) that Solazyme has specified. These KPPs correspond to process productivity, yield, and efficiency metrics required to reach commercial cost objectives (when the process is transferred to a commercial-scale facility).

Solazyme shall facilitate an Independent Engineer Performance Test. The expected outcome is completion of the IEPT tests demonstrating the KPPs while exceeding the minimum feedstock throughput requirements.

Task E: Generate concentrated sugars derived from lignocellulosic feedstocks

Solazyme shall obtain sugar derived from lignocellulosic feedstocks via enzymatic processes and acid hydrolysis from subcontractors. The expected outcome is a quantity sufficient to conduct the work specified in Task D and Task F.

Task F: Optimize fermentation parameters at laboratory scale to support integrated pilot operations at SzIBR

Solazyme shall optimize the fermentation performance at laboratory scale in support of operations at SzIBR. The expected outcome is data that will guide pilot-scale operations.

Task G: Refine algal oil from SzIBR to standard liquid transportation fuels

Solazyme will deliver the purified algal oil generated in Task D to subcontractors that will refine the oil to standard liquid transportation fuels, including biodiesel and renewable diesel. The expected outcome is liquid transportation fuels that fully comply with all applicable standards.

Task H: Submit reports

Solazyme shall submit financial reports, including standard and Recovery Act status reports, annual reports and updated pro formas, as well as the Interim Final Technical Report, including property disposition and IP reports. Reports will be provided in accordance with the Federal Assistance Reporting Checklist following the instructions included therein.

BUDGET PERIOD 3: EXTENDED OPERATION

Task H: Submit reports

Solazyme shall submit financial reports, the final pro forma, and the Final Technical Report, including final property disposition and final IP reports. Reports will be provided in accordance with the Federal Assistance Reporting Checklist following the instructions included therein.

A. PMP Project Information

OBP WBS	5.11.3.1	Title	Solazyme Integrated Biorefinery (SzIBR): Diesel Fuels from Heterotrophic Algae				
Contact Information	Name	Phone	Email	Program Element/Area		CID or Laboratory Designation	
HQ Technology Manager	Neil Rossmeissl	NR 202 586 8668	neil.rossmeissl@ee.doe.gov	Project Initiated (dd/mm/yy)	29/01/10	CPS Agreement #	
PMC Project Officer	Christy Sterner	CSS (303)275 4720	christy.sterner@go.doe.gov	Planned Project Completion Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	29/01/15	Program Value (B&R) Code	
PMC Project Monitor	Chris Lindeman	cl 720-356-1389	chris.lindeman@go.doe.gov				
Company Contact or Lab Relationship Manager	David Brinkmann	650.963.5219	doe_szibr@solazyme.com	Last Gate or Project Review (dd/mm/yy)		Status	
Principal Investigator	David Brinkmann	650.963.5219	doe_szibr@solazyme.com	Next Anticipated Stage Gate or Project Review (mm/yy)		Overall Stage of Development	3 - Development
Co-Principal Investigator (if applicable)				Performing Organization (Only Prime Recipient)	Solazyme, Inc	Funding Partner(s) [Any partner or subcontractor who provides cost share]	Cherokee Pharmaceuticals, LLC; BlueFire Ethanol, Inc.; Abengoa Bioenergy Corp.; UOP, LLC

Project Description (non-proprietary)	Solazyme, Inc. plans to build, operate, and optimize a pilot-scale "Solazyme Integrated Biorefinery". SzIBR will demonstrate integrated scale-up of Solazyme's novel heterotrophic algal oil biomanufacturing process, validate the projected commercial-scale economics of producing multiple advanced biofuels, and enable Solazyme to collect the data necessary to complete design of its first commercial-scale facility.
Summary of Project Objectives & Tasks (at the A, B, C, etc.level from Section C of PMP, non-proprietary)	A. Complete Award 1 activities B. Complete Award 2 activities C. Create and qualify pilot-scale SzIBR at Cherokee site D. Operate SzIBR to optimize and demonstrate integrated process E. Generate concentrated sugars derived from lignocellulosic feedstocks F. Optimize fermentation parameters at laboratory scale to support integrated pilot operations at SzIBR G. Refine algal oil from SzIBR to standard liquid transportation fuels H. Submit reports
Annual Work Plan FY[illegible] (typically 1-4 pa[illegible]h lengths of text or a[illegible] 1/2 to 3/4 page of text)	The FY 2010 Work Plan will include six main tasks: Completion of Award 1 and Award 2 activities, Commencement of construction and qualification of pilot-scale SzIBR at Cherokee site, parameters at laboratory scale to support integrated pilot operations at SzIBR, and Submission of reports. In order to complete Award 1 activities, Solazyme shall prepare and validate the risk management plan for BUDGET PERIOD 1 (BP1), complete the NEPA permitting process for BP1, and submit the Award 1 application. In order to complete Award 2 activities, Solazyme shall validate the risk management plan for BUDGET PERIOD 2 (BP2), complete the NEPA permitting process for BF[illegible] at Solazyme in South San Francisco, define the commissioning criteria for the SzIBR, and submit the Award 2 application [illegible] required reports. Commencement of construction and qualification of pilot-scale SzIBR at Cherokee will include Concentrated sugars derived from lignocellulosic feedstocks will be generated via both enzymatic processes and acid hydrolysis. Fermentation performance will be optimized on sucrose, Abengoa feedstocks and BlueFire feedstocks at laboratory scale to support integrated pilot operations at the SzIBR. Quarterly reports shall be submitted.
Summary of Work to date (typically 2-6 paragraphs or about 1-2 pages of text)	Work to date has consisted of document preparation to support the Selection Kick-Off Meeting and Award 1 application.

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Insert Text File (Word) of Full SOW ►►	1.0 BACKGROUND Solazyme, Inc. is a renewable oil company that has demonstrated oil production at laboratory scale utilizing a wide variety of non-food carbon feedstocks, including miscanthus, bagasse, sugar beet pulp, molasses, municipal green waste, switchgrass, corn stover, and wheat straw.	Insert Gantt Chart (or equivalent) ►►	

Program Barriers Addressed

Feedstock Integration

Ft-A. Resource Availability and Cost: The lack of credible data on price, location, quality and quantity of biomass creates uncertainty for investors and developers of emerging biorefinery technologies. In addition to a lack of information regarding national cellulosic biomass production, current estimates of feedstock resources are limited in scope, and do not consider how major technological advantages in production technologies will impact biomass availability. Due to the diversity and wide distribution of biomass feedstock resources, a regional approach is required to complete a more detailed assessment of the resources initially identified in the Billion Ton study. Feedstock supply is a significant cost component of bio-based fuels, products, and power.

Ft-B. Sustainable Production: Existing data on the environmental effects of feedstock production and residue collection are not adequate to support lifecycle analysis of biorefinery systems. The lack of information and decision support tools to predict effects of residue removal as a function of soil type, and the lack of a selective harvest technology that can evenly remove only desired portions of the residue make it difficult to assure that residue biomass will be collected in a sustainable manner. Until the residue issue is addressed, particularly with regard to corn stover, deployment of the Agricultural Residue pathway will be severely constrained. The production and use of perennial energy crops also raise a number of sustainability questions (such as water and fertilizer inputs, establishment and harvesting impacts on soil, etc.) that have not been comprehensively addressed.

Ft-C. Crop Genetics: Current crops and potential new crops require improvement to achieve the production potential estimates of the billion ton vision. There is inadequate information on plant biochemistry as well as insufficient genomic and metabolic data on many potential biomass crops. Genetic modification of energy crops for improved characteristics may create risks to native populations of related species, and any modification of commodity crops to improve residue characteristics may affect grain values.

Ft-D. Sustainable Harvest: Current crop harvesting machinery is unable to selectively harvest desired components of biomass and address the soil carbon and erosion sustainability constraints. Biomass variability places high demand and functional requirements on biomass harvesting equipment. Current systems cannot meet the capacity, efficiency, or delivered price requirements of large cellulosic biorefineries, nor can they effectively deal with the large biomass yields per acre of potential new biomass feedstock crops. In addition, feedstock specifications and standards against which to engineer harvest equipment, technologies, and methods, do not currently exist

Ft-G. Feedstock Quality and Monitoring: Physical, chemical, microbiological, and post-harvest physiological variations in feedstocks arising from differences in variety, geographical location, and harvest methods are not well understood. Passive, noninvasive analytical tools and sensors for rapid and/or real-time compositional and conversion efficiency measurements for cellulosic feedstocks are needed. In addition, processor standards and specifications for feedstocks are not currently available.

Ft-H. Storage Systems: Engineering analysis of unconventional storage methods, including centralized versus distributed systems, is needed to define storage requirements. Key elements requiring better understanding include in storage biomass losses, infrastructure for packaged (i.e., bale, silage wrap, etc.) and bulk stored biomass, storage bulk density, and post-harvest physiology of storage systems. These storage elements need to be understood as a function of feedstock source, biomass moisture, climate, storage time, and cost. Stored biomass that is or becomes wet is susceptible to spoilage, rotting, spontaneous combustion, and odor problems, therefore, the impact of these post-harvest physiological processes must be controlled to the benefit of biorefining processes.

Ft-J. Biomass Material Properties: Data on biomass quality and physical property characteristics for optimum conversion are limited. Information on functional moisture relations on quality and physical properties of biomass as affected by crop variability and climatic conditions during harvest and post-harvest operations is incomplete. Methods and instruments for measuring physical and biomechanical properties of biomass are lacking.

Ft-K. Biomass Physical State Alteration (i.e., grinding, densification, and blending): The initial sizing and grinding of biomass affects efficiencies and quality of all the downstream operations, yet little information exists on these operations with respect to the multiplicity of cellulosic biomass resources and biomass format requirements for biorefining. New technologies and equipment are required to process biomass between the field and conversion facilities. The harvest season for most crop-based cellulosic biomass is short, especially in northern climates, thus requiring preprocessing systems that facilitate stable biomass storage, densification, and blending for year-round feedstock delivery to the biorefinery.

Ft-L. Biomass Material Handling and Transportation: The capital and operating costs for the existing package-based (i.e., bales, modules, pellets, etc.) equipment and facilities are not cost effective. The low density and fibrous nature of cellulosic biomass make it difficult and costly to collect, handle and transport. Present methodologies for collecting, storage handling, transport, and in-biorefinery handling of the biomass are too costly and inefficient for handling million ton quantities of biomass in a manner compliant with the efficiency and permitting requirements of cellulosic biorefineries.

Ft-M. Overall Integration: Existing biomass collection, handling, and transport systems are not designed for the large-scale needs of integrated biorefineries. Feedstock logistics infrastructure has not been defined for various locations, climates, feedstocks, storage methods, etc. The lack of experience with integrating time-sensitive collection, storage, transportation and delivery operations to ensure year-round supply of large amounts of biorefinery feedstock is a barrier to widespread implementation of biorefinery technology. The lack of data on variability of biomass resources and how this variability affects shelf life and processing yields are further barriers. In addition, it may be possible to better integrate one or more aspect of the feedstock supply system either alone or in combination with biorefinery operations. The lack of a quantitative analysis that assesses the benefits and drawbacks of these potential integration options is a potential barrier to cost savings and biorefinery efficiency improvement.

Biochemical Conversion

Bt-A. Biomass Fractionation: Fractionation can be used to increase the value of the individual components in biomass prior to their subsequent conversion to products. Currently, the interactions between chemical, biological, solvation (ability to go into solution), and mechanical processes to ultimately allow biomass to be more efficiently fractionated at high yield into high-purity components is insufficiently understood to implement commercially.

Bt-B. Biomass Variability: The characteristics of biomass can vary widely in terms of physical and chemical composition, size, shape, moisture content, and bulk density. These variations can make it difficult (or costly) to supply biorefineries with feedstocks of consistent, acceptable quality year-round, and also feedstock variability affects overall conversion rate and product yield of biomass conversion processes.

Bt-C. Biomass Recalcitrance: Lignocellulosic biomass feedstocks are naturally resistant to chemical and/or biological degradation. The fundamental role of biomass structure and composition and the critical physical and chemical properties that determine the susceptibility of cellulosic substrates to hydrolysis are not well understood. This lack of understanding of the root causes of the recalcitrance of biomass limits the ability to focus efforts to improve the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of pretreatment and other fractionation processes.

Bt-D. Pretreatment Chemistry: Thermochemical prehydrolysis of biomass, typically referred to as pretreatment, is required to break down the structure of biomass and increase its susceptibility to subsequent enzymatic hydrolysis by cellulase enzymes. The critical physical and chemical properties that determine the susceptibility of cellulosic substrates to hydrolysis and the role that lignin and other pretreatment products play in impeding access to cellulose are not well enough understood. Continued significant cost reductions in pretreatment technologies via improved sugar yields and quality require developing a better understanding of pretreatment process chemistries, including the kinetics of hemicellulose and cellulose hydrolysis.

Bt-E. Pretreatment Costs: Pretreatment reactors typically require expensive materials of construction to resist acid or alkali attack at elevated temperatures. In addition, the impact of reaction configuration and reactor design on thermochemical cellulose prehydrolysis is not well understood. Developing lower-cost pretreatments depends on the ability to process the biomass in reactors designed for maximum solid levels and fabricated out of cost-effective materials.

Bt-F. Cellulase Enzyme Production Cost: Cellulase enzymes remain a significant portion of the projected production cost of sugars from cellulosic biomass. Cost-effective enzyme production technologies are not currently available, although significant progress has been made through concerted efforts with industrial enzyme producers.

Bt-G. Cellulase Enzyme Loading: Reducing the cost of enzymatic hydrolysis depends on identifying more efficient enzyme preparations and enzyme hydrolysis regimes that permit more cost-effective and lower ratios of enzyme to substrate to be used.

Bt-H. Enzyme Biochemistry: Currently available enzymes do not exhibit the high thermostability and substantial resistance to sugar end-product inhibition. Developing enzymes that enable low-cost enzymatic hydrolysis technology requires more understanding of the fundamental mechanisms underlying the biochemistry of enzymatic cellulose hydrolysis, including the impact of biomass structure on enzymatic cellulose decrystallization. Additional efforts aimed at understanding the role of cellulases and their interaction not only with cellulose but also the process environment is needed to affect further reductions in cellulase cost.

Bt-I. Cleanup/Separation: Sugar solutions resulting from thermochemical pretreatment are impure, containing a mixture of sugars and a variety of non-sugar components. Potential impurities include acetic acid liberated upon hydrolysis of hemicellulose, lignin-derived phenolics solubilized during pretreatment, inorganic acids or alkalis or other compounds introduced during pretreatment, various salts, and hexose and pentose sugar degradation or transglycosylation products. The presence of some of the non-sugar components can be inhibitory to microbial fermentation or biocatalysis or can poison chemical catalysts. Low-cost purification technologies need to be developed that can remove impurities from hydrolysates and provide concentrated, clean sugar feedstocks to manufacture biofuels and biobased products.

Bt-J. Fuels Organism Development: Fermentation organisms used today have not been optimized for production of liquid fuels (ethanol, butanol and other alcohols) from the sugar mixture in the hydrolyzate broth produced during biomass pretreatment and enzymatic hydrolysis. For example, current organisms are not capable of utilizing the five-carbon sugar components, xylose and arabinose, in the biomass hydrolyzate as efficiently as glucose. In addition, impurities generated during pretreatment inhibit the organism, resulting in slow fermentations and incomplete utilization of sugars; this can lead to the need for costly purification. Improvements in fermentative organisms to perform in hydrolysate broths can significantly lower capital costs.

Bt-K. Biological Process Integration: Process integration remains a key technical barrier hindering development and deployment of biochemical conversion technologies. Biochemical conversion technologies currently present large scale-up risks because of lack of high-quality performance data on integrated processes carried out at the high solids conditions required for industrial operations. The effect of feed and process variations throughout the process must be understood to ensure robust, efficient biorefineries. Process integration work is essential for characterizing the complex interactions that exist between many of the processing steps, identifying unrecognized separation requirements, addressing bottlenecks and knowledge gaps, and generating the integrated performance data necessary to develop predictive mathematical models that can guide process optimization and scale-up.

Bt-L. Biochemical/Thermochemical Processing Integration: Integration of the entire biorefinery is the final conversion barrier and overcoming it will require successful integration at the interfaces between the biochemical and thermochemical processes. For example, the lignin residue can be used as a feedstock for syngas or bio-oil production and for subsequent conversion to combined heat and power, fuels, or chemicals. Without planned and managed integration, the complete picture of biomass conversion to fuels and chemicals will not be clear enough to attract potential developers because the risks of commercialization will be too high for financiers. As conversion technologies mature, higher levels of integration will be feasible and second generation biorefineries are envisioned to be closely coupled biochemical / thermochemical facilities enabling the most efficient use of a wide range of feedstocks.

Thermochemical Conversion

Tt-A. Feeding Dry Biomass: In the near term, there are no significant barriers to feeding and handling dry wood or agricultural residues in atmospheric systems provided they are of a relatively uniform particle size. In the longer term, there is a need for improvements in the processing and feeding of dry biomass including densification and removal of problematic chemical contaminants (e.g. alkali species). Demonstrating reliable feeding of dry biomass into pressurized systems is also needed.

Tt-B. Feeding or Drying Wet Biorefinery Streams: There is a need to understand the costs and trade-off of drying or feeding wet biorefinery residues such as wet lignin-rich fermentation residues. Innovative dryer designs capable of utilizing low-value process heat will be important to the integrated biorefinery.

Tt-C. Gasification of Wood, Biorefinery Residue Streams and Low Sugar Content Biomass: There is a need to understand the fuel chemistry and physical handling properties of other biomass feedstocks, minor byproducts and co-products, and biorefinery residual solids. This includes developing an understanding of gasification options and their chemistries for materials including wood, spent pulping liquors, agricultural residues that are high in minerals, high-lignin feedstocks and residues, and high-moisture organic residues.

Tt-E. Pyrolysis of Biomass: Development of new methods to control the pyrolytic pathways to bio-oil intermediates in order to increase product yield and recovery is needed. These product quality improvements are important to achieving the stability specifications of the resulting bio-oil and may also result in more favorable chemistry for processing in conventional petroleum refineries. New methods to clean and stabilize the bio-oil intermediate are also needed to ensure the product is compatible with refining technology. These advances include improved hydrotreating catalysts and techniques for processing the bio-oil.

Tt.-F. Syngas Cleanup and Conditioning: There is a near-term need for gas cleaning and conditioning technology that can cost-effectively remove contaminants such as tar, particulates, alkali, and sulfur. The interactions between the catalysts used for gas cleanup and conditioning, and the gasification conditions and feedstock are not well understood. These interactions require careful attention to trace contaminants.

Tt-G. Fuels Catalyst Development: The production of mixed alcohols from syngas has been known since the beginning of the last century; however, the commercial success of mixed alcohol synthesis has been limited by poor selectivity and low product yields. Improved catalysts with increased productivity and selectivity to higher alcohols are required to enable viable capital costs. The development of robust catalysts for the upgrading of pyrolysis oil for the production of liquid transportation fuels is critical to the economic viability of the process. The catalysts must afford high selectivity to the desired end product, be robust with respect to the pyrolysis oil impurities, and have high conversion rates and long lifetimes. Improvement to the robustness of hydrocracking catalysts for producing hydrocarbon biofuels via pyrolysis is also needed.

Tt-H. Validation of Syngas Quality: Syngas quality specifications for production of liquid fuel products like methanol/dimethyl ether (MeOH/DME), mixed alcohols and hydrocarbon liquids are reasonably well known. However, validation that syngas from biomass can meet the rigorous quality specification needed for the production of liquid fuels via catalytic synthesis is still needed.

Tt-I. Sensors and Controls: Effective process control will be needed to maintain plant performance and regulate emissions at target levels with varying load, fuel properties, and atmospheric conditions. Commercial control systems need to be developed for thermochemical processes and systems.

Integrated Biorefineries

Im-A. Political and Competitive Environment: The commercial use of biomass technologies is dependent on a variety of external factors which are beyond OBP's control. These exogenous variables include future energy prices, availability of conventional energy supplies, cost or success of competing technologies, labor and feedstock costs, and consumer preferences regarding energy sources.

Im-B. Lack of Feedstock Infrastructure: The uncertainty and concern for the reliability and affordability of feedstocks are a barrier to procuring capital funding for start-up biorefineries.

Im-C. Lack of Consideration of Externalities: The lack of a framework for the monetization and reward of external benefits, like energy security and environmental improvements, is a barrier to deploying biorefineries on a wide-scale basis.

Im-D. Biorefinery Plant Economics: The largest market hurdles are often associated with the scale-up and economics of pioneer plants, because the financial investment required will be high. Achieving design capacity as quickly as possible after start-up is critical to achieving economic viability. Reasonable estimates of plant performance will be key to attracting investors and future market planning

Im-E. Lack of Industry Standards and Regulations: The lack of a regulatory approach or cohesive strategy for the permitting of biorefineries has the potential to constrain biomass development and result in industry and financial institutions that are unwilling to accept the risks. The long lead time associated with developing and understanding new and revised regulations for new technology restricts commercialization. In the case of permitting, the lack of standard or consistent implementation of existing general regulations hampers development.

It-A. End-to-End Process Integration: Successful advances in biochemical processes and the biorefinery concept are co-dependent. This biorefinery concept encompasses a wide range of technical issues related to collecting, storing, transporting, and processing diverse feedstocks, as well as the complexity of integrating several innovative process steps, thus entailing considerable technical risk. The challenge of feed-to-product process integration is crucial, as it impacts both performance and profitability.

It-B. Commercial-Scale Demonstration Facilities: As with all new process technologies, demonstrating sustained integrated performance that meets technical, environmental and safety requirements at sufficiently large scale is an essential step toward commercialization. Demonstration facilities that are capable of testing and validating new technologies and integrated systems are critical to successful commercial deployment. Additionally, increased understanding of these combined systems will result in the optimization of process configurations. Integrating new bioenergy processes with existing biorefineries, while improving the efficiency of all biorefineries, are two critical areas of focus for the platform.

It-C. Risk of Pioneer Technology: The first biorefineries will incorporate a variety of new technologies. The number of new process steps implemented in a demonstration project has been shown to be a strong predictor of future performance shortfalls. Heat and mass balances, and their implications, are not likely to be well understood in regard to new technologies. In addition, the impact of unanticipated buildup of impurities in process streams that can result in abrasion and corrosion of plant equipment and deactivation of process catalysts is not well understood.

It-D. Sensors and Controls: Effective process control will be needed to maintain plant performance and emissions at target levels because of variability in processing conditions, load, feedstock and intermediate stream properties. Development of new sensors and analytical instruments is needed to optimize control systems for biochemical and thermochemical systems. There are several key technical barriers to consider, including the lack of real-time sensors for measuring feedstock moisture and composition, the need for better tools to analyze various process streams, and the lack of process control systems for reactor systems and subsystems.

It-E. Engineering Modeling Tools: The current level of understanding regarding fuels chemistry is insufficient for optimization, scale-up, and commercialization. In order to better understand how fuel chemistry affects commercial viability, rigorous engineering computational fluid dynamic models are needed. Engineering modeling tools are also needed to address heat integration issues.

Biofuels Distribution and End Use

Dm-A. Lack of Biofuels Distribution Infrastructure: The lack of infrastructure to transport, store and dispense biofuels puts biofuels at a disadvantage compared to conventional fuels that already have mature infrastructure. Today's biofuels distribution infrastructure, which includes about 1,000 E85 fueling stations, is concentrated in the Midwest, near the feedstocks (corn and soybeans) and ethanol and biodiesel production facilities. To contribute significantly to the 20 in 10 volumetric goal, expansion beyond this region of the country will be required.

Dm-B. Availability of Biofuels-Compatible Vehicles: About six million ethanol FFVs have been manufactured for the U.S. market, at a price competitive with conventional vehicles. However, at this time, only a limited number of vehicle model/fuel type combinations exist. In addition, most FFVs on the road today use less than 4 gallons of E85 per year due to the limited number of E85 pumps across the U.S.

Dm-C. Industry and Consumer Acceptance and Awareness: To be successful in the marketplace, biomass-derived products must perform at the same level or better than the existing fossil-energy-based products. Industry partners and consumers must believe in the quality, value and safety of biomass-derived products and their benefits.

Dt-A. Ethanol Pipeline Distribution Issues: Ethanol is a stronger solvent than the petroleum products moved via pipeline today. Consequently, ethanol will remove water, rust, gums and other contaminants from the existing petroleum pipeline distribution system. This downgrades the value of the delivered ethanol and adds back-end costs to restore the fuel to meet specifications. Construction of new dedicated ethanol pipelines are limited by the high cost of capital investment, insufficient ethanol supplies, materials compatibility issues, technologies that can measure quality in real time, and existing right-of-way agreements.

Dt-B. Limited Information Available for Developing Codes and Standards: National organizations that develop codes and standards recognize that additional date is required to integrate biofuels into the model codes for infrastructure construction. Thousands of local code jurisdictions in the U.S. adopt and modify these model codes for use in their jurisdictions. At this time, insufficient technical information hinders revision of various codes and standards in support of the quickly accelerating biofuels industry. Lack of codes as well as costly project permitting processes can stymie the introduction of new technologies, including infrastructure, into the marketplace.

Dt-C. Materials Compatibility Issues of Alcohol Fuels: Alcohol fuels and alcohol fuel blends require components throughout the infrastructure system (e.g., fuel storage, pipes and piping, and on-board vehicle systems) that are compatible with the higher electrical conductivity and solubility of the fuel. Higher cost materials, including stainless steel, lined fiberglass tanks, and mild steel with epoxy coatings, are often required to ensure compatibility and mitigate risk of decay or failure.

Dt-D. Increased Evaporative Hydrocarbon Emissions of Ethanol Blends: Adding ethanol to gasoline increases the fuel volatility, as measured by its Reid vapor pressure (RVP). The higher RVP results in higher evaporative hydrocarbon emissions from ethanol blends than from straight gasoline. Ethanol in gasoline also increases the permeability of plastic on-board fuel tanks, which in turn contributes to increased evaporative emissions.

Dt-E. Ethanol Blend Vehicle Fuel Economy: Since ethanol has a lower heating value than gasoline (83,000 Btu/gal for E85 vs. 113,500 Btu/gal for gasoline), E85 delivers a lower fuel economy when compared to gasoline on a gallon by gallon basis. Lower fuel economy can be counteracted by optimizing the engine design to take advantage of the higher octane rating of E85 (98 for E85 vs. 87 for gasoline).

Sustainability

St-A. Climate: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with biofuel production, conversion and use, in comparison to fossil fuels.

St-B. Soil Health and Agronomics: Maintain or improve soil quality and land productivity.
St-C. Water Quality and Quantity: Increase water re-use efficiency and maintain or improve water quality.
St-D. Air Quality: Maintain or improve air quality by reducing the emissions of harmful pollutants such as SO2, NOx, and aromatic compounds.
St-E. Biological Diversity: Conserve biological diversity.
St-F. Land Use: Minimize negative land use change impacts domestically and globally.
St-G. Efficiency and Productivity: Enhance efficient use of nonrenewable resources and recovery of resources; maximize conversion efficiency and productivity.
St-H. Profitability: Lower production costs.
St-I. Rural Development: Enhance economic welfare and rural development through job creation and income growth.
St-J. Standards: Develop standards and corresponding metrics for ensuring sustainable biofuel production globally.
St-K. Energy Diversification and Security: Reduce dependence on foreign oil and increase energy supply diversity.
St-L. Net Energy Balance: Ensure positive net energy balance for all alternatives to fossil fuels.

1. Wet Mill Improvements Pathway	
Milestone #	**Milestone Title**
M.1	***Complete systems level demonstration and validation of technologies to improve corn wet mill facilities using corn grain feedstock***
M.1.1	Demonstrate and validate economical residual starch conversion in a wet mill
M.1.1.1	Convert residual starch in fiber stream to EtOH
M.1.1.2	Evaluate new feed product
M.1.1.3	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.1.1.4	Validate new process in wet mill
M.1.2	Demonstrate and validate economical fiber conversion to C5 and/or mixed C5/C6 sugars in a wet mill (residual starch also expected to be converted during fiber processing)
M.1.2.1	Solubilize hemicellulose in fiber to C5 sugars
M.1.2.2	Hydrolyze cellulose to C6 Sugar
M.1.2.3	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.1.2.4	Evaluate new feed product
M.1.2.5	Validate new process in wet mill
M.1.3	Demonstrate and validate economical conversion of mixed sugars to ethanol in a wet mill
M.1.3.1	Convert released sugars to ethanol
M.1.3.2	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.1.3.3	Validate new process in wet mill
M.1.4	Demonstrate and validate economical new products from C5 or mixed C5/C6 sugars in a wet mill
M.1.4.1	Convert released C5 sugars to products
M.1.4.2	Convert C5 sugars to building block chemicals
M.1.4.3	Convert mixed sugars to products
M.1.4.4	Convert mixed sugars to building block chemicals
M.1.4.5	Convert building block chemicals to products
M.1.4.6	Demonstrate product separation and recovery specification
M.1.4.10	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.1.4.11	Validate new process in wet mill
M.1.5	Demonstrate and validate economical new products from C6 sugars in a wet mill
M.1.5.1	Convert C6 sugars to products
M.1.5.2	Convert C6 sugars to building block chemicals
M.1.5.3	Convert building block chemicals to products
M.1.5.4	Demonstrate product separation and recovery specification
M.1.5.5	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.1.5.6	Validate new process in wet mill
M.1.6	Demonstrate and validate economical new products from corn-derived oils in a wet mill
M.1.6.1	Convert corn derived oils to products
M.1.6.2	Demonstrate product separation and recovery specification
M.1.6.3	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.1.6.4	Validate new process in wet mill

2. Dry Mill Improvements Pathway	
Milestone #	**Milestone Title**
M.2	***Complete systems level demonstration and validation of technologies to improve corn dry mill facilities using corn (or other) grain feedstock***
M.2.1	Demonstrate and validate economical residual starch conversion in a dry mill
M.2.1.1	Conversion of residual starch to glucose
M.2.1.2	Evaluate new feed product
M.2.1.3	Conversion of converted glucose to ethanol
M.2.1.4	Validate integrated process in a dry mill
M.2.2	Demonstrate and validate economical fiber conversion in a dry mill (residual starch also expected to be converted during fiber processing)
M.2.2.1	Convert fiber to monomer sugars
M.2.2.2	Evaluate new feed product
M.2.2.3	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.2.2.4	Validate new process in dry mill
M.2.3	Demonstrate and validate economical conversion of mixed sugars to ethanol in a dry mill
M.2.3.2	Convert released sugars to ethanol
M.2.3.4	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.2.3.5	Validate new process in dry mill
MI.1	Demonstrate and validate economical corn fiber-to-ethanol in a dry mill.
M.2.4	Demonstrate and validate economical conversion of mixed sugars to products in a dry mill
M.2.4.1	Conversion targets from C6 sugars to building blocks
M.2.4.2	Conversion targets from building blocks to products
M.2.4.3	Demonstrate product separation and recovery specification
M.2.4.4	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.2.4.5	Validate new process in dry mill
M.2.5	Demonstrate and validate economical new products from C6 sugars in a dry mill
M.2.5.1	Conversion targets from C6 sugars to building blocks
M.2.5.2	Conversion targets from building blocks to products
M.2.5.3	Product separation specification
M.2.5.4	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.2.5.5	Validate new process in dry mill
M.2.6	Demonstrate and validate economical front end fractionation processes in a dry mill
M.2.6.1	Derive additional value added products from front end fractionation
M.2.6.2	Evaluate new feed coproducts
M.2.6.3	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.2.6.4	Validate new process in dry mill
M.2.7	Investigate alternate sources for dry mill heat and power
M.2.7.1	Thermochemical processing of fiber stream to heat, power
M.2.7.2	Thermochemical processing of residues (i.e. corn stover) to heat, power
M.2.7.3	Validate integrated process at pilot scale

M.2.7.4	Validate new process in dry mill
3. Oil Mill Improvements Pathway	
Milestone #	**Milestone Title**
M.3	***Complete systems level demonstration and validation of technologies to improve oil processing mill facilities***
M.3.1	Demonstrate and validate economical and sustainable new oil crop production for production of biodiesel and other renewable diesel alternatives
M.3.1.1	Demonstrate sustainable agronomic practices
M.3.1.2	Demonstrate oil crop harvesting
M.3.1.3	Demonstrate oil crop storage
M.3.1.4	Demonstrate oil crop transportation
M.3.1.5	Demonstrate quality and quantity of oil crop available
M.3.1.6	Validate integrated oil crop logistics at pilot scale
M.3.1.7	Validate integrated oil crop logistics at demonstration scale
M.3.2	Demonstrate and validate economical new products from glycerol in a natural oil processing facility
M.3.2.1	Convert glycerol to products
M.3.2.2	Recover new products
M.3.2.3	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.3.2.4	Validate integrated process in natural oil processing facility
M.3.3	Demonstrate and validate economical new fuels from oils in natural oil processing facility
M.3.3.1	Convert oil to fuels
M.3.3.2	Recover fuels
M.3.3.3	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.3.3.4	Validate integrated process in natural oil processing facility
M.3.4	Demonstrate and validate economical new products from oils in natural oil processing facility
M.3.4.1	Convert oil to products
M.3.4.2	Convert oils to building block chemicals
M.3.4.3	Convert building block chemicals to products
M.3.4.4	Recover new products
M.3.4.5	Validate integrated process at pilot scale
M.3.4.6	Validate integrated process in natural oil processing facility
M.3.5	Demonstrate and validate economical cleanup of waste fats and greases for fuel production
M.3.5.1	Validate cleanup performance
M.3.5.2	Validate integrated cleanup at pilot scale
M.3.5.3	Validate integrated process in natural oil processing facility
4. Agricultural Residue Processing Pathway	
Milestone #	**Milestone Title**
M.4	***Complete systems level demonstration and validation of all key technologies to utilize agricultural residue feedstocks in existing or new facilities***
JI.2007	Complete preliminary engineering design package, market analysis, and financial projedctionfor at least two industrial-scale projects consistent with EPAct 2005 requirements.

JI.2008	Approve a final engineering design package of at least one commercial scale biorefinery (up to 700 metric tons per day of feedstock) including findings from an independent engineering review.
JI.2009	Complete engineering design package, market analysis and finanical projections for at least one industrial-scale biorefinery (1-3 MGY).
JI.2009	Initiate construction of at least one commerical-scale biorefinery project (700 tons/day feedstock) including hard orders for all tangible equiopment, vendor packages and structural steel.
JI.2010	Complete commissioning and preliminary operation of at least one commercial-scale biorefinery project (700 tons/day feedstock processed)
JI.2011	Complete constuction, mechanical completion, and commissioning of a 10% industrial scale biorefinery (1-3 million gallons/year) in support of nth plant economics at $1.31 (2007$) per gallon of ethanol by 2012.
JI.2011	Validate economics, system performance, of at least one commercial-scale biorefinery project (700 tons/day feedstock processed) awarded in FY2007 in support of nth plant economics at $1.31 per gallon of ethanol by 2012. (2007$)
JI.2012	Using commercial scale biorefinery and 10% industrial-scale biorefinery performance, validate nth plant economics at the $1.31/gal ethanol (2007$).
MI.6	Demonstrate and validate integrated agricultural residues-to-ethanol process at demonstration or commercial scale (Biochemical route)
MI.19	Demonstrate and validate production of ethanol from mixed alcohols produced from agricultural residues-derived syngas at demonstration or commercial scale.
JF.2008	Conduct replicated field trials across regions to determine the impact of residue removal on grain yield, and energy crops to assuess resource supply cost and potential and to optimize biorefinery location
JF.2009	Implement a GIS-based regional feedstock atlas system linked to the lateste National Agricultural Statistic Service data, energy crop field test resultes and residue removal trial results
JF.2010	Complete a core R&D engineering design that can receive multiple feedstock resources and preprocess them into cellulosic feedstock for an average of $35 per ton delivered to biorefineries.
JF.2011	In conjunction with USDA, land grant universities, and private sector, incorporate yield and othe data from field trials. Complete and validate dry and woody feedstocks at $35 per ton in line with 2012 goal.
JF.2012	Feedstocks (wet, dry, and woody) in support of $1.07 per gallon cost target will be validated on a regional basis.
M.4.1	Demonstrate and validate integrated corn stover harvesting logistics
M.4.1.1	Demonstrate sustainable corn agronomic practices that account for corn stover harvesting
M.4.1.2	Demonstrate wet and dry corn stover harvesting
M.4.1.3	Demonstrate wet and dry corn stover storage
M.4.1.4	Demonstrate wet and dry corn stover transportation
M.4.1.5	Demonstrate wet and dry quality and quantity of corn stover available
M.4.1.6	Demonstrate corn stover preprocessing benefits
M.4.1.7	Validate integrated corn stover logistics in prototype equipment
M.4.1.8	Validate integrated corn stover logistics at demonstration scale
M.4.2	Demonstrate and validate integrated wheat straw harvesting logistics
M.4.2.1	Demonstrate sustainable wheat agronomic practices that account for wheat straw harvesting
M.4.2.2	Demonstrate wet and dry wheat straw harvesting
M.4.2.3	Demonstrate wet and dry wheat straw storage
M.4.2.4	Demonstrate wet and dry wheat straw transportation
M.4.2.5	Demonstrate wet and dry quality and quantity of wheat straw available
M.4.2.6	Demonstrate wheat straw preprocessing benefits

M.4.2.7	Validate integrated wheat straw logistics in prototype equipment
M.4.2.8	Validate integrated wheat straw logistics at demonstration scale
M.4.3	Demonsrate and validate integrated rice straw harvesting logistics
M.4.3.1	Demonstrate sustainable rice agronomic practices that account for rice straw harvesting
M.4.3.2	Demonstrate wet and dry rice straw harvesting
M.4.3.3	Demonstrate wet and dry rice straw storage
M.4.3.4	Demonstrate wet and dry rice straw transportation
M.4.3.5	Demonstrate wet and dry quality and quantity of rice straw available
M.4.3.6	Demonstrate rice straw preprocessing benefits
M.4.3.7	Validate integrated rice straw logistics in prototype equipment
M.4.3.8	Validate integrated rice straw logistics at demonstration scale
M.4.4	Feedstock Flexlbility and Availability via Blending Depot or Elevator
M.4.4.1	To be determined
M.4.5	Demonstrate and validate ag residue fractionation to produce mixed, dilute biomass sugars
M.4.5.1	Validate cellulase enzyme cost
M.4.5.2	Validate pretreatment technology cost
M.4.5.3	Demonstrate ability to economically satisfy internal heat and power demands
M.4.5.4	Validate capital cost
M.4.5.5	Validate integrated pretreatment and enzymatic hydrolysis at pilot scale
M.4.5.6	Validate integrated pretreatment and enzymatic hydrolysis at demonstration scale
M.4.5.7	Validate feed flexibility in integrated system
M.4.6	Demonstrate and validate ethanol from 5 biomass sugars
M.4.6.1	Validate fermentation of all 5 sugars to produce ethanol
M.4.6.2	Optimize ethanol separation
M.4.6.3	Optimize integrated production of ethanol from sugars at pilot scale
M.4.6.4	Optimize integrated production of ethanol from sugars at demonstration scale
JB.2007	Complete integrated tests of pretreatment and enzymatic hydrolysis in conjunction with existing fermentation organisms at bench scale on corn stover that validate the $0.125 per pound sugars on the pathway to achieving $0.064 per pound in 2012.
JB.2010	Achieve 85% xylan-to-xylose conversion with chemical and/or enzymatic hydrolysis that contribute, via increased ethanol yield, to the $1.31 per gallon (2007$) selling price.
JB.2011	Data from integrated runs of pretreatment and enzymatic hydrolysis at lab scale combined with a process design and cost estimate validates that an integrated biorefinery potentially could produce ethanol at a $1.31 per gallon (2007$) selling price
MB.14	Validate integrated corn stover-to-ethanol pilot operation
JB.2012	Data from integrated pilot operation combined with process design and cot estimate validates a $1.31 per gallon (2007$) selling price.
M.4.7	Demonstrate and validate chemical building blocks, chemicals or materials from 5 biomass sugars
M.4.7.1	Optimize chemical building blocks production
M.4.7.2	Optimize high value chemical production
M.4.7.3	Optimize product separation
M.4.7.4	Optimize integrated production of product(s) from sugars at pilot scale
M.4.7.5	Optimize integrated production of product(s)from sugars at demonstration scale

M.4.8	Demonstrate and validate high value chemical and material products from lignin intermediates
M.4.8.1	Demonstrate high value chemical/material production from lignin
M.4.8.2	Validate product separation
M.4.8.3	Validate integrated production of product(s)from lignin at pilot scale
M.4.8.4	Validate integrated production of product(s)from lignin at demonstration scale
M.4.9	Demonstrate and validate fuel products from lignin intermediates
M.4.9.1	Demonstrate direct fuel production from lignin
M.4.9.2	Validate fuel product separation
M.4.9.3	Validate integrated production of fuel(s)from lignin at pilot scale
M.4.9.4	Validate integrated production of fuels(s)from lignin at demonstration scale
M.4.10	Demonstrate and validate combined heat and power from lignin intermediates/residues
M.4.10.1	Demonstrate combined heat and power production from lignin
M.4.10.2	Validate integrated production of heat and power from lignin at pilot scale
M.4.10.3	Validate integrated production of heat and power from lignin at demonstration scale
M.4.11	Demonstrate and validate lignin gasification to produce syngas
M.4.11.1	Validate feeder system performance
M.4.11.2	Validate gasification performance
M.4.11.3	Validate gas cleanup performance
M.4.11.4	Validate capital costs
M.4.11.5	Validate integrated gasification and gas cleanup at pilot scale
M.4.11.6	Validate integrated gasification and gas cleanupat demonstration scale
M.4.12	Demonstrate and validate biomass gasification to produce syngas
M.4.12.1	Validate feeder systems to reliably feed solid biomass to high pressure (30 bar) systems
M.4.12.2	Validate gasification performance
M.4.12.3	Validate gas cleanup performance
M.4.12.4	Validate capital costs
M.4.12.5	Validate integrated gasification and gas cleanup at pilot scale
M.4.12.6	Validate integrated gasification and gas cleanupat demonstration scale
M.4.12.7	Validate feed flexibility in integrated system
JT.2007	Demonstrate conversion of 50% of non-methane (C2+ higher) hydrocarbons that result in a syngas cost of $7.15/MBtu in 2007.
JT.2009	Validate technology capable of economically converting biomass residues, pulping liquors or waste fats and greases to synthesis gas or bio-oils that are suitable for fuels and chemicals produciton. The target is a modeled cost of $5.81/Mbtu in 2009.
JT.2010	Validate and demonstrate technology for the cost-effective cleanup of biomass synthesis gas leading to a modeled syngas cost of $5.40/Mbtu in 2010.
M.4.13	Demonstrate and validate ethanol from mixed alcohols using lignin or biomass derived syngas
M.4.13.1	Demonstrate ethanol production from mixed alcohols
M.4.13.2	Validate ethanol separation
M.4.13.3	Validate integrated production of ethanol from syngas at pilot scale
M.4.13.4	Validate integrated production of ethanol from syngas at demonstration scale
MT.19	Validate integrated corn stover/wheat straw-to-ethanol (via gasification) pilot operation.

M.4.14	Demonstrate and validate hydrogen production from lignin or biomass derived syngas
M.4.14.1	Demonstrate optimized hydrogen production from syngas
M.4.14.2	Validate hydrogen separation/recovery
M.4.14.3	Validate integrated production of hydrogen from syngas at pilot scale
M.4.14.4	Validate integrated production of hydrogen from syngas at demonstration scale
M.4.15	Demonstrate and validate combined heat and power production from lignin or biomass derived syngas
M.4.15.1	Demonstrate combined heat and power production from syngas
M.4.15.2	Validate integrated production of heat and power from syngas at pilot scale
M.4.15.3	Validate integrated production of heat and power from syngas at demonstration scale
M.4.16	Demonstrate and validate non-ethanol fuels from lignin or biomass derived syngas
M.4.16.1	Demonstrate non-ethanol fuel production from lignin or biomass-derived syngas
M.4.16.2	Validate non-ethanol fuel separation
M.4.16.3	Validate integrated production of non-ethanol fuels from syngas at pilot scale
M.4.16.4	Validate integrated production of non-ethanol fuels from syngas at demonstration scale
M.4.17	Demonstrate and validate product(s) from lignin or biomass derived syngas
M.4.17.1	Demonstrate high value chemical/material production (C3-C5 alcohols) from syngas
M.4.17.2	Validate product(s) separation
M.4.17.3	Validate integrated production of product(s) from syngas at pilot scale
M.4.17.4	Validate integrated production of product(s) from syngas at demonstration scale
M.4.18	Demonstrate and validate non-ethanol fuels from 5 biomass sugars that are econonomically viable
M.4.18.1	Validate fermentation of all 5 sugars to produce non-ethanol fuels
M.4.18.2	Optimize non-ethanol fuel separation
M.4.18.3	Optimize integrated production of non-ethanol fuels from sugars at pilot scale
M.4.18.4	Optimize integrated production of non-ethanol fuel from sugars at demonstration scale
M.4.19	Demonstrate and validate biomass pyrolysis to produce pyrolysis oil intermediate
M.4.19.1	Validate feeder systems to reliably feed solid biomass to pyrolysis reactor high pressure (30 bar) systems
M.4.19.2	Validate pyrolysis performance
M.4.19.3	Validate pyrolysis oil cleanup performance
M.4.19.4	Validate capital costs - ROI hurdle rate versus cost magnitude hurdle amount
M.4.19.5	Validate integrated pyrolysis and pyrolysis oil cleanup at pilot scale
M.4.19.6	Validate integrated pyrolysis and pyrolysis oil cleanup at demonstration scale
M.4.19.7	Validate feed flexibility in integrated system
M.4.20	Demonstrate and validate fuels from pyrolysis oil intermediate
M.4.20.1	Demonstrate fuel production from pyrolysis oil intermediate
M.4.20.2	Validate fuel separation
M.4.20.3	Validate integrated production of fuels from pyrolysis oil at pilot scale
M.4.20.4	Validate integrated production of fuels from pyrolysis oil at demonstration scale
M.4.21	Demonstrate and validate high value chemical and material products from pyrolysis oil intermediates
M.4.21.1	Demonstrate high value chemical/material production from pyrolysis oil
M.4.21.2	Validate product separation

M.4.21.3	Validate integrated production of product(s)from pyrolysis oil at pilot scale
M.4.21.4	Validate integrated production of product(s)from pyrolysis oil at demonstration scale
	5. Perennial Crop Processing Pathway Milestones
Milestone #	**Milestone Title**
M.5	***Complete systems level demonstration and validation of all key technologies to utilize perennial crops in existing or new facilities***
JF.2008	Conduct replicated field trials across regions to determine the impact of residue removal on grain yield, and energy crops to assuess resource supply cost and potential and to optimize biorefinery location
JF.2009	Implement a GIS-based regional feedstock atlas system linked to the latest National Agricultural Statistic Service data, energy crop field test resultes and residue removal trial results
JF.2010	Incorporate new varieties/clones developed at land grants, universities and private sector into regionally-based field trial sites. Update GIS system with new information obtained from trials and initiate new trials for post-2012 timeframe.
JF.2010	Complete a core R&D engineering design that can receive multiple feedstock resources and preprocess them into cellulosic feedstock for an average of $35 per ton delivered to biorefineries.
JF.2011	In conjunction with USDA, land grant universities, and private sector, incorporate yield and othe data from field trials. Complete and validate dry and woody feedstocks at $35 per ton in line with 2012 goal.
JF.2012	Feedstocks (wet, dry, and woody) in support of $1.07 per gallon cost target will be validated on a regional basis.
M.5.1	Demonstrate and validate integrated switchgrass production and harvesting logistics
M.5.1.1	Demonstrate sustainable switchgrass agronomic practices
M.5.1.2	Demonstrate wet and dry switchgrass harvesting
M.5.1.3	Demonstrate wet and dry switchgrass storage
M.5.1.4	Demonstrate wet and dry switchgrass transportation
M.5.1.5	Demonstrate quality and quantity of switchgrass available
M.5.1.6	Demonstrate switchgrass prepprocessing benefits
M.5.1.7	Validate integrated switchgrass logistics in prototype equipment
M.5.1.8	Validate integrated switchgrass logistics at demonstration scale
M.5.2	Demonstrate and validate integrated woody crop harvesting logistics
M.5.2.1	Demonstrate sustainable woody crop agronomic practices
M.5.2.2	Demonstrate woody crop harvesting
M.5.2.3	Demonstrate woody crop storage
M.5.2.4	Demonstrate woody crop transportation
M.5.2.5	Demonstrate quality and quantity of woody crops available
M.5.2.6	Demonstrate woody crop preprocessing benefits
M.5.2.7	Validate integrated woody crop logistics in prototype equipment
M.5.2.8	Validate integrated woody crop logistics at demonstration scale
M.5.3	Feedstock FlexIbility and Availability via Blending Depot or Elevator
M.5.3.1	To be determined
M.5.4	Demonstrate and validate switchgrass fractionation to produce mixed biomass sugars
M.5.4.1	Validate cellulase enzyme cost
M.5.4.2	Validate pretreatment technology cost
M.5.4.3	Demonstrate ability to economically satisfy internal heat and power demands