



# RIIO-3 Draft Determination Response

SHETQ12

# SHETQ12 – Do you agree with the level of proposed NIA funding for your company?

## SSEN Response

We do not agree with the proposed level of £20 million NIA funding and strongly maintain that the full £25.5 million originally requested is required to deliver our ambitious and consumer-focused innovation programme for RIIO-T3.

We fully recognise and support Ofgem's need to ensure value for consumers through targeted innovation funding. We also acknowledge that our original submission could have been clearer in evidencing how our strategy and plans align with the specific expectations set out in the Business Plan Guidance. However, we want to be clear that we are already delivering, and will continue to deliver, exactly the kinds of behaviours, processes and consumer benefits that Ofgem has rightly prioritised.

We take this opportunity to respond to Ofgem's point on the SF<sub>6</sub> workstream (paragraph 6.4) and to provide further clarity and assurance across the five specific areas highlighted in paragraph 6.5 of the Draft Determination document.

## Section 6.4: NIA Workstreams

### SF<sub>6</sub> Condition Monitoring

It is recognised that SF<sub>6</sub> has received significant focus during RIIO-T2, including flagship projects such as the SF<sub>6</sub> Whole Life Strategy (approved for SIF Beta Phase) and the establishment of a network-wide SF<sub>6</sub> Working Group. These have delivered valuable progress in understanding, managing, and reducing SF<sub>6</sub> emissions.

However, our SF<sub>6</sub> subject matter experts, who are at the forefront of this work, believe important technology gaps remain that must be addressed in RIIO-T3 to maintain momentum and deliver lasting environmental benefit. For example:

- Limited understanding of SF<sub>6</sub> alternatives: The long-term performance, reliability, and breakdown behaviour of alternatives such as C4-FN mixtures (a fluoronitrile-based insulating gas designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions) is not yet well evidenced. The work required to address this directly supports the NIA criterion of facilitating the energy transition by moving us closer to enabling the safe, large-scale replacement of one of the most potent greenhouse gases used in the transmission network.

We note that our ongoing CASA project is already exploring aspects of C4-FN mixtures, specifically in relation to partial discharge behaviour. However, this is one element within a broader programme of work that addresses multiple, distinct challenges associated with SF<sub>6</sub> alternatives. The proposed RIIO-T3 activities would complement CASA by tackling other critical areas, such as long-term performance, reliability, and breakdown characteristics, that remain unresolved.

Closing these gaps requires targeted research, development, and demonstration activities that carry inherent uncertainty, which fall outside the scope of business-as-usual asset management. For this reason, such work would not be suitable for funding through TOTEX allowances, which are intended for proven, operational solutions rather than high-risk, pre-commercial innovation. NIA funding is therefore the most appropriate mechanism to de-risk these technologies and accelerate their adoption.

- Maximising value from existing monitoring assets: Opportunities exist to apply advanced data analytics to our installed SF<sub>6</sub> monitoring systems, enabling earlier detection of issues, predictive maintenance, and further emissions reduction.

While SF<sub>6</sub> use is expected to decline, existing assets will remain in service for several decades. This transition period demands targeted innovation, both to accelerate safe adoption of proven alternatives and to minimise the environmental impact of remaining SF<sub>6</sub> assets.

For these reasons, we request the reinstatement of the £0.5m innovation budget for this area. This funding would be directed towards addressing specific, unaddressed gaps, ensuring that investment builds on RIIO-T2 work and delivers measurable consumer and environmental benefit without duplicating past activities.

We also refer Ofgem to our response to Supplementary Question SQ132, in which we stated:

*“We will explore technologies to monitor, reduce, and replace SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, with the goal of significantly reducing our environmental impact.”*

On reflection, we note that a more precise title for this priority area would have been “SF<sub>6</sub> Condition Monitoring and Replacement”, to reflect both the monitoring of existing assets and the transition to alternatives.

## Section 6.5: Business Plan Assessment

### Key areas of focus for NIA spending

Our RIIO-T3 Innovation Strategy is structured around four focus areas - SAFER, SMARTER, GREENER, and FASTER - which define the outcomes we seek to achieve through innovation. These areas provide a clear framework to ensure our efforts remain focused on delivering the greatest benefit to the energy system, supporting the transition to net zero, and ultimately delivering value for consumers.

We designed these focus areas to align innovation activity with the challenges and opportunities that matter most:

- SAFER ensures the transmission network itself remains secure, reliable, and resilient as it grows in scale and complexity. Innovation here focuses on preventing failures, protecting critical infrastructure from physical and cyber threats, and ensuring the safe operation of high-voltage assets, while also safeguarding our workforce and the public during construction and maintenance.
- SMARTER reflects the need for more intelligent, data-driven system operation. As renewable generation increases and grid dynamics become more challenging, we must use advanced analytics, automation, and AI to manage stability, optimise performance, and make faster, better-informed decisions.

- GREENER is about reducing the environmental footprint of building, operating, and maintaining the transmission network. This includes phasing out harmful gases such as SF<sub>6</sub>, embedding circular economy practices, and cutting carbon in construction, ensuring our infrastructure is as sustainable as the clean energy it enables.
- FASTER addresses the urgency of delivery. The UK's net zero targets require the largest and quickest build-out of transmission infrastructure in history. By innovating in areas such as design, consenting, and construction, we can accelerate delivery while minimising disruption and costs.

Taken together, these focus areas keep our innovation portfolio strategically aligned, outcome-driven, and responsive to the real-world challenges of the energy transition. They ensure that innovation is targeted where it will have the greatest impact, consistently facilitating the energy system transition, delivering consumer value, and meeting the intent of Ofgem's NIA criteria.

For the start of RIIO-T3, we have already identified a pipeline of specific innovation opportunities with an estimated value of £6.7m, set out in **Appendix 1**. This figure is indicative at this stage and will be subject to further development and refinement as project scopes are matured ahead of RIIO-T3. This is only the first wave of activity, the foundation for a much larger portfolio that will grow as new challenges and opportunities are identified throughout the price control.

Our original request for £25.5m was based on a carefully considered delivery profile of around £5m per year. This reflects both the level of activity required to deliver our current pipeline and the certainty that further opportunities will emerge as the energy system evolves at pace. The figure was not arbitrary; it was designed to ensure that we can fund both the known, strategic innovation projects already in development and the new, high-impact challenges that will inevitably arise as we face into the unprecedented expansion of the transmission network.

Cutting our allowance from £25.5m to £20m directly undermines this balanced and forward-looking approach. The immediate risk is that we will not have sufficient resource to develop and deliver both the strategic pipeline of known challenges and the emerging opportunities that we know will arise. The result would be fewer projects delivered, less progress on key system transition challenges, and slower adoption of solutions that could reduce costs and accelerate net zero. Ultimately, this would mean higher long-term costs for consumers, reduced resilience in the transmission network, and missed opportunities to unlock efficiencies that could directly benefit energy users.

It is important to recognise that while our network faces unique and pressing challenges, such as delivering offshore expansion at pace, constructing new onshore infrastructure at scale, and building in the demanding conditions of the Scottish Highlands, there are also a wide range of challenges that are common across all Transmission Owners. These shared challenges, from system stability to reducing environmental impact, are precisely where collaboration across TOs in RIIO-T3 will be critical. Larger network areas do not inherently mean more or different problems to solve; what matters is ensuring that each TO has sufficient funding to address its own unique needs and to contribute fully to the collective innovation effort that benefits the whole energy system. Without the full £25.5m allowance, our ability to play a leading role in solving both our region-specific and shared transmission challenges would be constrained, reducing the speed, scale, and consumer value of innovation across the sector as a whole.

This is why the £5.5m reduction is so significant. While modest in comparison to the scale of innovation funding seen elsewhere, for us it represents the difference between maintaining the capacity to deliver a balanced, proactive programme and being forced to cut back on the very innovations that could accelerate delivery, cut costs, and reduce consumer bills.

For these reasons, we strongly urge Ofgem to reinstate the full £25.5m allowance. Doing so is not only about meeting our regional needs, but also about enabling the full delivery of Ofgem's own objectives: ensuring value for money for consumers, accelerating the transition to net zero, strengthening resilience, and maximising learning across the whole system. Anything less risks constraining the innovation pipeline at a time when the system needs it most, limiting our collective ability to deliver lasting benefits for consumers and the energy transition.

## Meeting Eligibility Criteria & Scoping Guidance

We recognise Ofgem's expectation for further clarity on how our portfolio and workstreams meet the NIA eligibility criteria of "facilitating the energy system transition and/or benefiting consumers in vulnerable situations."

As a transmission owner, our direct ability to impact vulnerable consumers is limited because our activities sit upstream of end-user engagement. Accordingly, the majority of our innovation portfolio is assessed against the criterion of *facilitating the energy system transition*.

Defining "Facilitating the Energy System Transition"

We interpret *facilitating the energy system transition* as:

The development and deployment of innovative technologies, processes, and practices that enable the timely, efficient, and reliable expansion and operation of the transmission network, in order to integrate unprecedented volumes of renewable generation, deliver net zero targets, and provide long-term value to consumers.

This definition reflects the unique role of transmission in the energy system, connecting new renewable energy sources (onshore and offshore), transporting clean power to where it is needed, and ensuring stability, security, and affordability during a period of rapid and complex system change.

How our priority areas meet the eligibility criteria:

**SAFER** – ensuring resilience, security, and safety supports the transition by protecting the system that underpins all renewable integration.

1. Asset Condition Monitoring – enables early detection and predictive maintenance, ensuring reliable infrastructure to carry renewable power.
2. Physical Network Security – protects critical transmission assets essential for net zero delivery.
3. Cyber Security – safeguards increasingly digitalised grid systems that are vital to manage intermittent renewables.
4. Climate Change Impact Mitigation – strengthens resilience of assets against extreme weather, ensuring continuity of clean energy transmission.
5. Autonomy (AI and Robotics) – reduces outage times and improves inspection efficiency, supporting faster, safer build and maintenance of infrastructure.

**SMARTER** – intelligence and system performance improvements enable the grid to handle greater complexity and renewable intermittency.

1. System Performance – reduces unplanned outages and increases efficiency, optimising the grid for clean generation.
2. Asset Data and Analytics – prolongs asset life and maximises efficiency, reducing the need for costly reinforcements.

3. Future Control Room Capabilities – equips operators with tools to manage a dynamic, renewable-heavy grid.
4. System Stability – develops solutions such as synthetic inertia to stabilise the grid as fossil-fuelled generation declines.
5. Research & Talent Pipeline – supports collaborative research with academia to explore new concepts, technologies, and processes, while developing future expertise

**GREENER** – focuses directly on reducing the environmental impact of transmission and supporting decarbonisation.

1. SF<sub>6</sub> Condition Monitoring – develops alternatives and monitoring tools to phase out a potent greenhouse gas.
2. Construction Efficiencies – lowers embodied carbon in delivering new infrastructure.
3. Circular Economy Initiatives – supports reuse and recycling to cut waste and emissions.
4. Community Green Initiatives – enhances environmental performance of transmission projects in support of local and national net zero goals.
5. Environmental Impact Mitigation – reduces habitat and ecological impacts from large-scale transmission build.

**FASTER** – the most directly aligned to enabling net zero, ensuring delivery keeps pace with renewable ambitions.

1. Asset Utilisation Efficiencies – grid enhancing technologies to maximise capacity of existing infrastructure, reducing curtailment of renewables.
2. Land Acquisition and Consenting – speeds up delivery of new assets by reducing planning delays.
3. Design Efficiencies – modular design and digital twins accelerate deployment and reduce risk.
4. Construction Efficiencies – enables faster, lower-carbon build of transmission lines and substations.
5. Supply Chain Efficiencies – strengthens resilience and accelerates deployment of critical assets.

Every one of our four focus areas and twenty priority areas is directly tied to facilitating the energy system transition, as defined above. Together, they ensure that the transmission network can be built, operated, and maintained at the pace and scale required to meet the UK's net zero targets, while delivering long-term value to consumers.

## Ensuring No Duplication

We recognise that NIA funding must be used efficiently and not to repeat work already completed (by us or others). We define “duplication” as materially repeating a prior project's scope, method and learning at a similar TRL without adding new value, contexts, or outcomes. By contrast, building on prior work (e.g., different TRL, different environment, scaled application, or addressing known gaps) is not duplication; it is how new learning is created and shared.

To give Ofgem confidence, we have set out below the clear governance, roles, and end-to-end processes we use to ensure duplication does not occur. These measures show not only who within our organisation is accountable for preventing duplication, but also the systematic controls that operate from the earliest stages of horizon scanning through to project delivery and close-out. Together, these arrangements form a structured framework that ensures every innovation we pursue is novel, necessary, and delivers genuine new learning for the energy system.

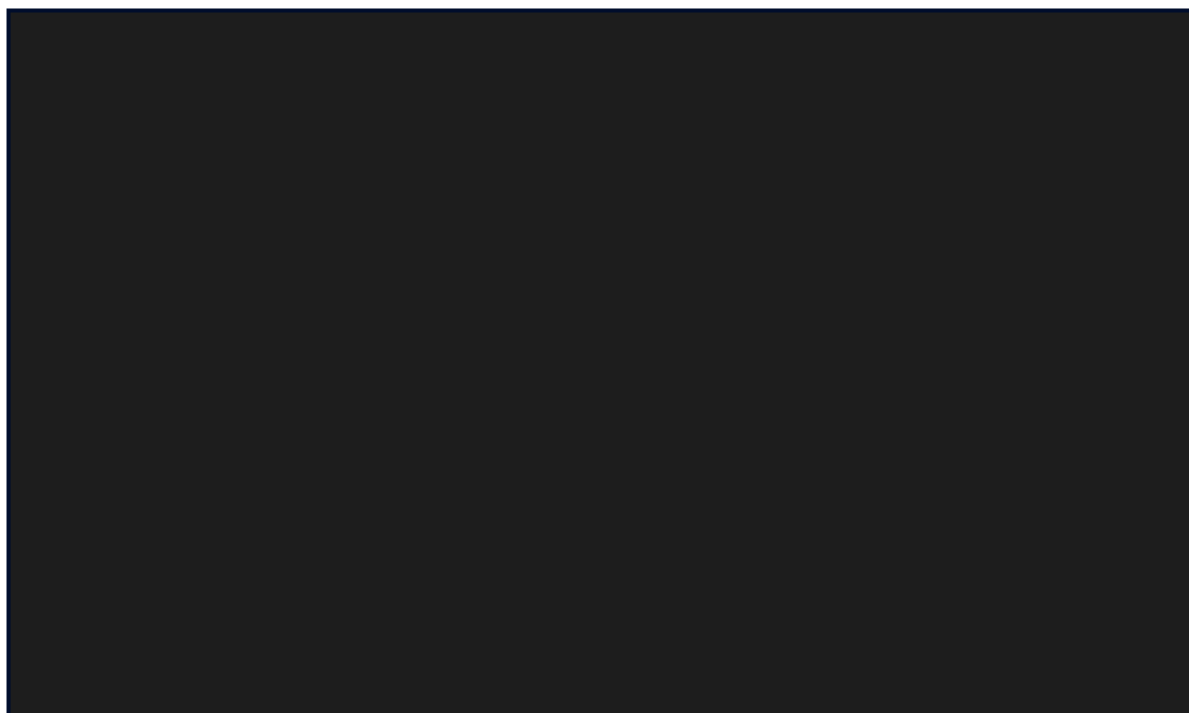
## 1. Governance: roles and ownership

- Innovation Development Team (IDT) (first stage of control): Responsible for dedicated horizon scanning, pipeline building, due-diligence research, and completeness checks. The team authors the “Duplication Assessment” as part of our internal Project Initiation Report (PIR). This PIR is circulated to the Gate 1 panel as pre-read material, and its findings are then incorporated into the Gate 1 presentation pack, which the IDT formally presents during the Gate 1 review.
- Innovation Governance Board (IGB) (second line): Senior cross-functional technical panel that challenges and approves progression; can require redesign, merger, or reject proposals if duplication risk persists.
- Independent challenge (sector peer check): Before NIA registration, projects are presented to the Energy Networks Association (ENA) Innovation Steering Group for cross-network peer review. This ensures other networks can critique proposals and highlight potential duplication.
- Project teams & SMEs: Provide domain expertise, ensure problem/solution fit, and verify that proposed scope adds to sector learning.
- Data Assurance and Governance (DAG) process: As a final line of defence, every project must undergo a detailed peer review and be assessed by our Regulation team. Approval is then required from a senior manager under the company’s formal DAG process, ensuring compliance, accountability, and robust assurance before any project can be registered.

## 2. End to end process and controls

**Gate 0 – Discovery:** Detect potential overlaps early; shape ideas toward unmet needs.

- Structured horizon scanning by IDT (monthly): academic/industry literature, patent/activity scans, supplier pipelines, and the ENA Smarter Networks Portal (SNP).
- Sources routinely searched:
  - ENA Smarter Networks Portal (all sectors, all RIIO periods)
  - UKRI Gateway to Research / Innovate UK competition results
  - IEEE Xplore / IET / CIGRÉ technical papers & working groups
  - IEC/IET/BSI standards work programmes (relevant committees)
  - UK and international TSO/DSO innovation libraries and conference proceedings
  - Supplier roadmaps and pre-procurement market engagement notes
- Digital assurance tool: All identified projects and themes are logged into our Power BI dashboard, linked directly to our internal Portfolio Management System (Innoverse) where we log data from the ENA Smarter Networks Portal. This allows the team to visualise and actively track projects across all networks, identify potential duplication, and proactively flag opportunities for collaboration or gaps for new innovation. (see Figure 1)
- Outputs: A short Landscape Review and a draft Gap Statement per idea.



**Figure 1.** Screenshot of PowerBI Dashboard showing ENA Smarter Networks Portal TO projects

**Gate 1 – Eligibility & duplication screen:** Evidence proposal is novel, necessary, and non-duplicative.

- Required artefacts (pack submission):
  - Problem definition & TRL: context, need, and link to strategy.
  - Duplication Assessment: tabulated comparison against prior projects (title, owner, dates, TRL, scope, outcomes, links), clear rationale for what is new (e.g. environment, scale, method, interoperability, deliverables).
  - Value case: expected net consumer/system benefit if successful.
  - Deployment hypothesis: who will use this, where, how soon.
- Pass criteria: Clear evidence of novelty/new learning; if not, the proposal is (a) stopped, (b) merged with an existing/partner project, or (c) materially reframed.

**IGB review – technical and portfolio challenge:** Senior scrutiny of novelty, value and sector positioning.

- Actions: IGB can require independent SME review, external referee comments (e.g. academia or NESO), or a joint project with another TO avoid parallel effort.
- Outcome: Approve/approve with actions/redirect/reject.

**Sector peer review - ENA ISG (pre-registration):** Cross-network check to surface overlaps and opportunities to combine.

- Actions: Share proposal abstract; incorporate feedback, adjust scope, or formalise collaboration as directed by the ISG members.

**NIA registration – Project Eligibility Assessment (PEA):** Public accountability that duplication checks were performed.

- **Content:** Each PEA includes a clear, public-facing section that outlines why the project is not duplicative. We take the finding from the early internal stage gates to inform this statement.
- **Standard:** If this section is weak, the project is not registered. The PEA is subject to detailed peer review and must be reviewed by our Regulation team, with approval from a senior manager through the company's Data Assurance and Governance (DAG) process. This provides an additional line of oversight to ensure the justification is robust, fully evidenced, and compliant before the project can be formally logged as an NIA.

## Proposals to Disseminate

We acknowledge Ofgem's observation that the evidence of dissemination in our RIIO-T3 business plan was limited. While our initial submission focused on high-level engagement, we agree that greater detail is required, and we are committed to addressing this by setting out both the evidence of our RIIO-T2 dissemination activities and our strengthened proposals for RIIO-T3.

Dissemination is not just a compliance exercise for us; it is a central part of how we maximise value from innovation funding. By ensuring that learning is widely shared, we increase transparency, avoid duplication, encourage collaboration, and accelerate the adoption of solutions that benefit consumers and the wider system.

In RIIO-T2, dissemination of our innovation portfolio was a key area of focus. We placed equal emphasis on internal dissemination, embedding learning across our business, and external dissemination, engaging stakeholders nationally and internationally. Our approach has been guided by an annual Innovation Communications and Engagement Plan, which provided a structured and proactive framework for sharing progress, highlighting achievements, and ensuring visibility of our work across the sector.

The table below provides evidence of the breadth of dissemination we undertook during RIIO-T2. This demonstrates a proven track record of going beyond basic reporting to deliver meaningful engagement and knowledge transfer.

Dissemination Type	Description	Dissemination Examples
Social media	Regular use of SSEN Transmission's social media channels (over 45,000 LinkedIn followers) to share innovation project announcements, updates, celebrate national days including World Creativity and Innovation Day, promote events and reports.	Announcing the world-first demonstration through our <a href="#">Aquila Lite</a> project, reaching over 21,000 people and gaining over 415 reactions. This helped to spread our story wider and as a result, was picked up through various industry media channels.
In-person events	Using in-person events to disseminate our innovation portfolio through sponsorship, stands, posters and speaking slots. Our recent calendar of industry events has	Using virtual reality (VR) headsets to visualise our 132kV Low Profile Poles design, compared to existing steel

	included: Energy Innovation Summit, EnergyX, Utility Week Live, Utility Week Forum, All Energy, Innovation Zero, IET ACDC, HVDC Operators Forum, Infrastructure Delivery Forum, ENA Innovation Basecamp, CIGRE.	lattice towers has been a successful engagement tactic at events.
Webinars	Online webinars, including SIF end of phases and other industry forums have been effective for enabling industry knowledge sharing on project outcomes.	Our <a href="#">INCENTIVE</a> end of Beta phase webinar had a range of attendees from the industry. The recording is hosted on our Innovation webpage for future viewing.
Academic Papers	New technical knowledge acquired from innovation projects have been published in industry publications.	Through the knowledge acquired so far in the <a href="#">Condition Assessment for SF<sub>6</sub> Alternatives (CASA)</a> project, multiple technical papers have been published via the IEEE and key findings presented at international conferences including CIGRE.
SSEN-T website and Smarter Networks Portal	A location for our stakeholders to read our latest news, contact us or access information on our Innovation reports, strategies, project progress reports and close down reports.	Our <a href="#">website</a> is used to share various Innovation updates on our projects and activities.
Internal Engagement	Regular knowledge sharing and building an innovative culture through internal challenge groups, roadshows, articles and videos, and 'Innoverse' - our live project dashboard.	Following the launch of our Innovation Strategy in 2024, we hosted internal <a href="#">innovation roadshows</a> to provide an opportunity for colleagues to learn more about innovation in our business and our portfolio of projects.
Stakeholder Engagement	Throughout the year, we undertake various methods of engagement with our stakeholders including presenting to our Independent Stakeholder Group, hosting community engagement sessions, and getting involved in industry and network innovation sessions.	Our <a href="#">AIM High robot, 'Haggis'</a> was named by local schoolchildren through an engagement activity designed to inspire the next generation of engineers. The robot has also been showcased at several public events including Parliament, where it attracted interest from government ministers, industry leaders, including Ofgem's CEO.
External media and awards	Promoting innovation contributions and project achievements through industry media and awards.	Identifying additional ways to share our innovation messaging, for example contributing to an article ahead of the

		<a href="#">Innovation Zero World Congress</a> , and working with Utility Week on an <a href="#">article about Dynamic Line Rating (DLR)</a> .
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Building on the strong foundation established in RIIO-T2, we are committed to significantly enhancing the way we disseminate innovation learning in RIIO-T3. Our approach will be guided by the principle of continuous improvement, learning from what has worked well, adapting to new communication trends, and proactively seeking out new opportunities to engage stakeholders. Ofgem, our partners, and the wider industry will see a step-change in how we share knowledge, with more dynamic, accessible, and collaborative outputs.

In RIIO-T3, we will make key improvements to the following:

- Embedding dissemination from day one: Every innovation project will build key communication milestones into its delivery plan, ensuring that dissemination is proactive and structured rather than retrospective. This will also create opportunities for topical joint communications with project partners, amplifying impact and reach.
- Expanding the use of digital media: We will broaden our use of video content, including animations, project explainers, and case studies, supported by short-form content for social media to drive wider engagement. Each milestone will be complemented by articles on our website, ensuring accessible, consistent, and timely updates.
- Deepening collaboration with industry groups: We will expand our presence in key energy forums, conferences, and innovation events, while also pursuing new opportunities to collaborate on cross-sector dissemination with industry groups, academia, and supply chain partners.
- Enhancing our digital hub for innovation: Our innovation webpage will evolve into a central hub for knowledge sharing, including topical blogs, BAU case studies, calls for ideas, and published project learnings, making it easier for stakeholders to access and engage with our work.
- Building an innovation community: Through newsletters and other digital channels, we will maintain a regular flow of information, promote opportunities for feedback, and ensure stakeholders can track progress in real time.

By evolving our approach in these ways, we will not only deliver more visibility and transparency but also ensure that learning is accessible, timely, and actionable, accelerating the uptake of innovation across the sector and maximising benefits for consumers.

## Why Not TOTEX

All the information set out in this response, our focus areas, priority challenges, and the specific innovation projects detailed in Appendix 1, is explicitly directed at facilitating the energy system transition. These projects are not business-as-usual activities; they are characterised by uncertainty, risk, and the need for structured research, development, and demonstration before they can be proven and deployed at scale.

This is precisely why they cannot be funded through TOTEX. TOTEX allowances are designed to deliver the efficient and reliable operation of the network through proven, deployable solutions. They are not designed to underwrite the cost of exploring unproven technologies, trialling new methodologies, or taking forward higher-risk innovation where outcomes cannot be guaranteed. Attempting to fund such activity through TOTEX would distort incentives, expose consumers to unjustified delivery risk, and ultimately suppress the very innovation needed to solve the system's most pressing challenges.

The NIA exists to bridge this gap: to create a dedicated, transparent, and ringfenced mechanism that allows networks to take on risk in a controlled way, explore emerging technologies, and generate the new learning that is essential for decarbonisation. Without this distinct funding route, networks would have no viable means of justifying innovation activity of this kind, and the system would be forced to rely solely on existing tools and practices – a pathway entirely at odds with net zero.

Every project we have outlined, from new approaches to HVDC protection to optimised tower design and low-carbon construction techniques, sits squarely within this remit. They are targeted at shared industry challenges, designed to generate sector-wide learning, and structured to deliver consumer benefit through cost reduction, system resilience, and accelerated delivery of infrastructure. But they are not deliverable under TOTEX. They require the flexibility, transparency, and collaborative framework of the NIA to move from concept to deployment in a way that safeguards consumers while enabling the breakthroughs we need.

For this reason, it is critical that the NIA allowance is maintained at the scale we have requested. Reducing the funding risks constraining the pipeline of innovation that will deliver both the system transition and long-term consumer value. Simply put: the NIA is the only appropriate mechanism to fund these activities, and without it, the UK transmission network will not be able to innovate at the pace and scale required to meet net zero.

## Appendix 1: Key Areas of Focus for NIA Spending

<b>Project</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Focus Area</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Priority Area</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>NIA Estimated Budget</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Problem</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Scope and Potential Solution</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Benefits</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>NIA Eligibility Criteria Alignment</b>	[REDACTED]



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Benefits	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
NIA Eligibility Criteria Alignment	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>

Project	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
Focus Area	<div> <div></div> </div>
Priority Area	<div> <div></div> </div>
NIA Estimated Budget	<div> <div></div> </div>
Problem	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>

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Scope and Potential Solution	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Benefits	<div></div> <div></div>
NIA Eligibility Criteria Alignment	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

<b>Project</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Focus Area</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Priority Area</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>NIA Estimated Budget</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Problem</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Scope and Potential Solution</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Benefits</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>NIA Eligibility Criteria Alignment</b>	[REDACTED]

<b>Project</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Focus Area</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Priority Area</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>NIA Estimated Budget</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Problem</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Scope and Potential Solution</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Benefits</b>	[REDACTED]

NIA Eligibility Criteria Alignment	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]

Project	[REDACTED]
Focus Area(s)	[REDACTED]
Priority Areas	[REDACTED]
NIA Estimated Budget	[REDACTED]
Problem	[REDACTED]
Scope and Potential Solution	[REDACTED]
Benefits	[REDACTED]

NIA Eligibility Criteria Alignment	[Redacted]

Project	[Redacted]
Focus Area	[Redacted]
Priority Area	[Redacted]
NIA Estimated Budget	[Redacted]
Problem	[Redacted]
Scope and Potential Solution	[Redacted]
Benefits	[Redacted]

NIA Eligibility Criteria Alignment	[REDACTED]
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Project	[REDACTED]
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Priority Area	[REDACTED]
NIA Estimated Budget	[REDACTED]
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