**CO₂ GRANTS FOR CHEMICAL PLANTS**

**CARBON CAPTURE:** DOE is making $1.3 billion available to nonenergy companies for demonstration projects

Chemical companies and other industrial sources of greenhouse gas emissions are eligible for $1.3 billion in grants for large-scale carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) demonstration projects under a Department of Energy program announced on June 8.

Industrial sources generate some 19% of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, but DOE funding support for CCS projects has gone primarily to coal-fired electric power generators. The June 8 announcement, however, is specifically directed to industrial sources, including chemical companies, refineries, cement plants, steel and aluminum producers, manufacturing facilities, and some power plants that use petroleum coke and waste as fuel rather than coal or natural gas.

“We are happy to see that DOE is funding industrial CCS projects,” says Timothy Brown, a spokesman with global engineering firm Alstom Power. Alstom has several CCS demonstration projects around the world, but only two are at industrial sites—a Dow Chemical facility in West Virginia and an oil refinery in Norway.

Possible grant recipients cannot be primarily electricity generators, DOE says in its funding-opportunity announcement. Plants are ineligible if their electricity power output is greater than 50% of their total energy output and if they rely on coal to meet more than 55% of their feedstock needs.

DOE’s targets for the grants, the announcement says, are projects that are integrated into the plant’s operations and are designed to capture and sequester 1 million tons of CO₂ per plant per year by 2015. At least 20% of the project funding must be provided by the company.

The same announcement also offers $100 million in funding for demonstrations of beneficial uses of CO₂, such as using it to grow algae or converting it to fuel or chemicals.

Despite the size of the billion-dollar-plus offering, DOE did not publicize the new grants through its various press offices. Several chemical companies, however, tell C&EN they are quite interested in the announcement. They include Eastman Chemical, which is in the early stages of planning for a CCS coal-gasification project, and Dow, which, along with Alstom, is beginning a CO₂-capture project at its South Charleston, W.Va., site. Dow’s project proceeded without government support (C&EN, April 6, page 5).

More information about the funding opportunity is available at fossil.energy.gov/sequestration/publications/arra/DE-FOA-0000015.pdf. Applications are due Aug. 7.—JEFF JOHNSON

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**PUBLISHING:** ACS encourages transition to digital journal subscriptions

Although demand for the Web editions of American Chemical Society journals is growing, demand for print editions has declined sharply. This trend is prompting the society to change the format and dissemination of its printed issues. In July, ACS will begin publishing the print editions of most of its journals in a “rotated and condensed” format that will fit two pages of content on one printed page.

The new format will reduce paper, printing, and distribution costs for ACS. Journals Publishing Group Senior Vice President Susan L. King notes. It will also have a positive impact on libraries because a single year of the print editions of all ACS journals currently requires 30 linear feet of shelf space. ACS won’t increase prices for its print journals next year, but it will stop offering deep discounts on print subscriptions to libraries that have online subscriptions. Customers will also be offered incentives to switch to electronic-only access.

“The transition from print to Web for ACS journals has now passed a tipping point,” King says. “In making changes to the production and dissemination of the print, we are acting in concert with members, readers, and librarians to focus on our digital future. By focusing on the electronic medium in all its manifestations—Web, desktop, mobile—we will collectively reap the benefits to be realized by truly networked and accessible scientific information.”—SOPHIE ROVNER