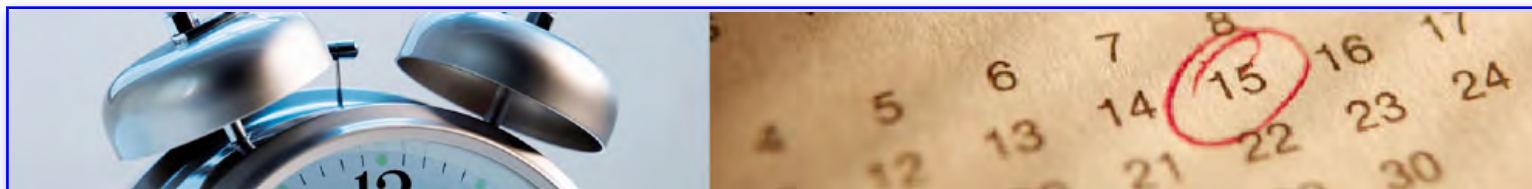


LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

to identify commonly held beliefs. Next, [the authors] investigated the prevalence of these beliefs by administering a questionnaire among 401 respondents. To meet the second aim, [the authors] analyzed the 430 articles mentioning [carbon capture and storage] in all major Dutch newspapers from mid-2009 to mid-2010 and investigated respondents' media use and exposure to recent media events about [carbon capture and storage]. The survey revealed several beliefs that were shared by a large group of respondents, some of which were factually incorrect. The media analysis did not yield evidence that national newspapers reinforce or create particular misperceptions such as found in the survey.” **Marjolein de Best-Waldhober, Suzanne Brunsting, and Mia Paukovic**, *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, Available online November 2012, doi.org/10.1016/j.ijggc.2012.08.016, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1750583612002125>. (Subscription may be required.)

“Argument map for carbon capture and storage.”

The following is the Abstract of this article: “[Carbon capture and storage] can contribute to the deep CO₂ cuts which are necessary to achieve climate change targets. There is, however, a strong public debate whether [carbon capture and storage] should be implemented. In this article [the authors] give an overview of the arguments for and against based on the opinion of Dutch stakeholders. [Carbon capture and storage] is an umbrella term for a wide range of different configurations of separate technologies. Some arguments are applicable in general for all [carbon capture and storage] chains; some are only valid for a particular configuration. In this paper [the authors] will discuss these arguments in the context of the background of different [carbon capture and storage] configurations. The argument that [carbon capture and storage] costs a lot of extra energy, for instance, is valid for the power sector, not for gas treatment. A good understanding of the [carbon capture and storage] debate and the arguments used may help with developing a better energy policy and may give direction to future research and technology development.” **Sander van Egmond and Marko P. Hekkert**, *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, Available online November 2012, doi.org/10.1016/j.ijggc.2012.08.010, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1750583612001958>. (Subscription may be required.)



EVENTS

December 4-5, 2012, **1st International Conference on Global Environmental Changes**, *Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan*. This event will bring together researchers, scientists, and policy makers to discuss consequences and mitigation strategies of potential global environmental changes. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to: renewable energy resources; energy policy, planning, and management; potential climate change indicators; and mitigation strategies and adaptation. The conference brochure is available at: <http://gcuf.edu.pk/data/Env%20Conference%20Brochure.pdf>.

December 12, 2012, **Carbon Capture and Storage: The Safety Issues**, *Broadway House, London, UK*. Organized by the Fire and Blast Information Group, this one-day technical meeting includes sessions focused on topics such as management of the carbon capture and storage CO₂ stream; fracture control and the design of dense-phase CO₂ pipelines; CO₂ model validation data collection; and CO₂ corrosion experiments. For registration and abstract information, visit: <http://www.fabig.com/events>.

December 12-14, 2012, **International Conference on Sustainable Development and Governance**, *Ettimadai Campus, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India*. The International Conference on Sustainable Development and Governance: Building Commerce and Communities, is a platform for leaders and academics to consider solutions for the water, energy, and management issues facing communities and industry in India. Included in the agenda is a session focused on carbon trading issues. The entire conference program is available at: <http://amritasustainabledevelopmentconference.org/>.

February 7-9, 2013, **International Conference on Energy Resources and Technologies for Sustainable Development**, *Howrah (near Kolkata), West Bengal, India*. The theme of the conference is the utilization of energy resources through alternative energy technologies for cleaner environment and sustainable development. Topics to be discussed include, but are not limited to: energy resources; clean coal technology and integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC); combustion system modeling and analysis; and energy policy, planning, and economics. To learn more, visit the conference website at: <http://www.icertsd.com/>.



EVENTS (CONTINUED)

February 28, 2013, **Westminster Energy Environment and Transport Forum**, *Central London, UK*. This forum will cover the options for taking carbon capture and storage technology forward as part of the wider work that is being undertaken to secure future energy supplies and to reduce carbon emissions. Planned sessions include examining the progress and next steps in technology development, deployment costs, the barriers to successful commercialization, and the wider impact and deployment of the technology. To download the latest agenda, visit: <http://www.westminsterforumprojects.co.uk/forums/event.php?eid=487>.

March 7-9, 2013, **2013 NELA National Conference: Delivering a Low Carbon Future**, *The Sebel Albert Park, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia*. This National Environmental Law Association (NELA) conference brings together different aspects of clean energy law, such as environment and climate change lawyers and those involved in environment protection, resources and energy regulation and planning, carbon and biodiversity credits, and emissions trading. Topics to be discussed include the role of state governments in planning a low-carbon future. To download the full program, visit the conference website at: <http://nelaconference.com.au/>.

May 13-16, 2013, **12th Annual Conference on Carbon Capture, Utilization & Sequestration**, *David L. Lawrence Convention Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA*. This conference will provide a forum for the exchange of experience among U.S. and international scientific and engineering communities working on such technology and systems; facilitate the necessary dialogue between technology developers/purveyors, industry, and the public on the development and deployment of viable technologies; and share experience on developing the necessary capacity within the public and private sector to move the technology base forward. More information is available at: <http://www.carbonsq.com/>.

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To learn more about DOE's Carbon Sequestration Program, please contact John Litynski at john.litynski@netl.doe.gov, or Dawn Deel at dawn.deel@netl.doe.gov.