

The American Chemical Society Petroleum Research Fund

59th Annual Report on Research

Grant Year Ending August 31, 2014

**American Chemical Society
Petroleum Research Fund
1155 Sixteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
www.acsprf.org**

The reports and bibliographic information in this compilation were submitted by principal investigators for the year ending August 31, 2014. Reports and bibliographic entries not received in time for inclusion in this volume will appear in the 60th ACS PRF Annual Report on Research. No reports were requested for research grants which had not been in effect for a full year. Financial information presented is for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2014.

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Establishment of the Fund

On October 26, 1944, through the execution of an agreement among Shell Oil Company, Incorporated; Standard Oil Company of California; Standard Oil Company (Indiana); Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); The Texas Company; and N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Petroleum Research Fund was established as an advanced educational and scientific Trust with the American Chemical Society named as the qualified recipient of the net income therefrom. The use of funds from the Trust was prescribed in Article Second of the 1944 Agreement.

Subsequently, the Phillips Petroleum Company made a substantial contribution to the Trust. The original contributions of the donors, including that of the Phillips Petroleum Company, transferred to the Trust Fund all of the outstanding capital stock of Universal Oil Products Company. On February 4, 1959, the Supreme Court of the State of New York in an order entered by Justice Jacob Markowitz approved an application by the Trustee for authority to sell all of the securities of Universal Oil Products Company then held by the Trustee and to invest the proceeds of the sale in a diversified portfolio. The sale was made promptly thereafter. On March 17, 1960, the litigation flowing from the Trustee's application for authority to sell the securities of Universal Oil Products Company was terminated by the entry of a final nonappealable order in the Supreme Court of New York. All costs of litigation have since been paid and the fund in the hands of the Trustee at that time was slightly in excess of \$70,000,000. By reason of the sale the Trust is no longer dependent upon Universal Oil Products Company for the receipt of income.

Shortly after the sale, Guaranty Trust Company was merged with J. P. Morgan & Company. The merged firm, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, continued as Trustee. Immediately, the Trustee requested conferences with the Finance Committee of the Society and at these conferences worked out an investment program designed to encompass a diversified portfolio so as to produce not only a larger income but a more regular income for the purposes of the Trust. A larger portion of the funds was promptly invested in short-term government notes so that there would be no loss of income while long-term investments were being considered.

Transfer of Trust

In 1998, the ACS Committee on Pensions and Investments recommended that a Study Group be formed to look into the adequacy of the funds available for the PRF grant program. In 1999, following a

recommendation of the Study Group, ACS began discussions with the Trustee to explore changing the terms of the Trust to allow ACS to receive a fixed percentage of the Fund value as income each year rather than simply the "net income" as specified in the 1944 agreement. In January 2000, counsel for the Trustee filed a Petition in the Supreme Court of New York to amend the terms of the Trust to allow for a payout of 5% of the year-end market value of the Fund. The New York Attorney General, who is a necessary party to any Petition affecting the Trust, announced his office's objection to altering the terms of the Trust. However, in its review of the Trust, the New York Attorney General recognized that the Trust could be dissolved under its own terms and suggested that route to obtain the goal of the Petition. In a meeting in July 2000, representatives of ACS, the Trustee, and the New York Attorney General confirmed that the Trust could be dissolved and moved from New York to Washington, DC, as long as the purposes of the original Trust instrument were maintained and the administration of the funds from the Trust was subject to acceptable oversight authority.

On October 25, 2000 an Agreement of Transfer of Trust creating The American Chemical Society Petroleum Research Fund was signed by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the American Chemical Society, and the Attorney General for the state of New York, and "so ordered" by the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The new agreement allows for a payout of up to 5% of the three-year average year-end market value of the Fund in place of the net income provision contained in the original agreement. The Agreement of Transfer of Trust retains the same purpose as the original 1944 Trust Agreement. The use of monies derived from this Fund is prescribed in Article Second of the Agreement of Transfer of Trust which reads as follows:

The purposes for which the Annual Amount (as hereinafter defined), or any part thereof, shall be used by any Recipient thereof, and the conditions subject to which any such payment or distribution is made, are as follows:

(a) The Recipient shall use all funds so paid or distributed to it exclusively for advanced scientific education and fundamental research in the "petroleum field," which may include any field of pure science which in the judgment of the Transferee may afford a basis for subsequent research directly connected with the petroleum field. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such education and research may include the exchange of scientists and university scientific students between American and foreign non-profit scientific or educational institutions, such as universities, and services incidental to fundamental research such as the translation of scientific literature relating to the petroleum field. The term "petroleum field" as used herein embraces (1) exploration for, and the production, transportation and refining of, petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas, and (2)

the production and refining of substitutes for petroleum and petroleum products from natural gas, coal, shale, tar sands and like materials.

(b) Such advanced scientific education shall be carried on by or under the direction of the Transferee or may be delegated by the Transferee to other non-profit scientific or educational institutions, such as universities, to be selected by the Transferee.

(c) Such research shall be conducted by or under the direction of the Transferee or the conduct of particular research projects may be delegated by the Transferee to other non-profit scientific or educational institutions, such as universities, to be selected by the Transferee, but none of the results of any such research shall be turned into profit by the Transferee or any Recipient or any such institution to which the conduct of any project shall be so delegated.

(d) Comprehensive reports of such research shall be made available by the Transferee periodically, at least once in each year, to the public at large.

(e) All publications of the results of such research shall give credit to the original Donors who created the 1944 Fund.

(f) Every patent, United States or foreign, that shall be taken out by or on behalf of the Transferee, any Recipient or by or on behalf of any individual or institution acting at the direction of or on behalf of the Transferee or any Recipient in carrying out such research shall be immediately dedicated to the public, royalty free.

(g) The Transferee may invite proposals for research projects, or for educational or scientific work connected therewith, including proposals for fellowships.

(h) All direct or indirect expenses in connection with the above mentioned scientific education and research may be paid or reimbursed to the Transferee or Recipient out of any funds distributed or becoming distributable by the Transferee, but the Transferee or Recipient shall not devote any such funds to its ordinary expenses or any other purpose not expressly authorized by this Agreement.

The object of this Agreement is to create a fund to advance the public welfare in accordance with the laws of the District of Columbia relating to endowment funds, and no part of the principal or income of the Fund Account shall at any time inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, nor shall it be used to carry on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation. The detailed purposes hereinabove stated shall be construed and given effect accordingly.

Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Transferee, in its discretion, from investing any part of the Annual Amount (as hereinafter defined) pending determination by it of the best application to be made of such funds.

PRF Grant Programs of the American Chemical Society

Between 1944 and 1953 income received from the operations of Universal was insufficient to justify the implementation of any program as contemplated by Article Second of the Trust Agreement. No dividends were paid by Universal in any of those years, and such income as was received came principally from interest on debentures issued after a recapitalization of the company effected with court approval in 1946. Pursuant to the authority expressed in Article Second, this income was invested by the Society.

In 1953, the Board of Directors of the Society initiated plans for putting the money thus accumulated to work. A 13-member Advisory Board was appointed to assist in the development of the program and to make recommendations on specific allocation of funds. In accord with paragraphs (b), (c) and (g) of Article Second of the Trust Agreement it was decided to delegate the conduct of advanced scientific education and fundamental research to educational institutions, such as universities and colleges, and to invite proposals for research programs as a basis for making grants for advanced scientific education and fundamental research in the "petroleum field." In December 1970, the Board recommended that institutions eligible to receive PRF grants include nonprofit scientific and educational institutions that do not have formal degree granting programs. Proposals for research support for scientists at such institutions would be considered by the Advisory Board in accordance with existing criteria.

On March 26, 1954, at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and the Petroleum Research Fund Advisory Board some general criteria were adopted which would be used in judging proposals. These criteria were modified in 2000 and are listed beginning on page 6.

The first PRF grants and fellowships were awarded in 1954. For the next two years the program was under active review and with the substantial increase of income in 1955, 1956, and 1957 the grants program was expanded.

By 1957 six types of grants had been approved by the Board of Directors (Types A, B, C, D, E, F). The Type F program was discontinued by action of the Board in 1962. In 1963 the program of "Starter Grants" (Type G) for new faculty investigators was started. In mid-1968, the Board of Directors approved replacement of the Type A and Type C programs by the Type AC grant program, which contained some features of both former programs. Effective in the fall of 1970, the Board suspended the small programs of assistance for faculty sabbatical research and study (Types D and E) until such time as there arises a compelling need for reinstating them.

PRF programs operated for limited periods include PRF Graduate Fellowships and PRF Postdoctoral Fellowship Supplements. Two hundred PRF Graduate Fellowships were authorized for the academic years 1968–69 and 1969–70, funded by a onetime authorization of \$1,000,000. PRF Postdoctoral Fellowship Supplements were authorized in December 1971 for the conversion of budgeted but unfilled graduate fellowships to postdoctoral fellowships in certain PRF Type AC grants. This program was carried out with \$200,000 authorized for payment in 1972.

Eight PRF Grants for New Directions in Fundamental Research with a total value of \$651,426 were made in 1978 and 1979. This program was discontinued by the Board of Directors in June 1979.

In June 1972 the Board of Directors approved a program of PRF Special Educational Opportunities Grants to assist with activities not comprised within already approved PRF programs but which represent significant contributions to “advanced scientific education and fundamental research in the ‘petroleum field’”. This program is similar to an earlier “special” program for which the last grant activity was in 1970. In August 1975, further action of the Board of Directors was intended to encourage use of the PRF SEO grants to support a greater diversity of activities, particularly science education projects of a more innovative or experimental character. In June of 1981, the name of the SEO program was changed to PRF Type SE grants. All activities which received SEO funding remained eligible for consideration.

In 1981, a competition was authorized to provide supplements to ongoing PRF grant projects for Summer Research Fellowships (SRF) to enable faculty and students from undergraduate colleges to participate in PRF-assisted research. The student portion of this program concluded in 1991. The SRF program was suspended in 2010.

The Undergraduate Research Supplement program was instituted as a replacement to the SRF program for students in 1991. Any eligible AC or G applicant from a doctoral department of a United States institution could apply at the time of submission of the AC or G grant application for an additional \$3,000 for the sole purpose of including an undergraduate researcher in the proposed research program. This program was discontinued in 1993.

The transfer of the Trust in 2000 to the American Chemical Society and the concurrent change in the payout formula resulted in the availability of additional funds, and the Board of Directors approved three new Pilot Programs: ACS PRF Alternative Energy Postdoctoral Fellowships (Type AEF) with a value of \$50,000 per year for two years; ACS PRF Summer Schools (Type H) in topics on the cutting edge of science with a value up to \$125,000; and ACS PRF Undergraduate Faculty Sabbaticals (Type UFS), a matching grant program for research sabbaticals of one year with a value up to \$50,000. The first grants for these programs were awarded in 2003. In 2004 a fourth

pilot program was approved, ACS PRF Supplements for Underrepresented Minority Research (Type SUMR). SUMR awards are supplements of up to \$5,000 for the support of a minority undergraduate to an active ACS PRF scientific grant. The SUMR and the Type UFS programs were both suspended in 2010. The AEF program was discontinued in 2006 and the Type H program was discontinued in 2007.

In 2006 – 2007 an external review of the mission and programs of the ACS Petroleum Research Fund was conducted. The ACS PRF Advisory Board approved the following grant programs, effective for the 2009 grant year: New Investigator DNI and UNI (replaces the Type G/GB programs, respectively); New Directions ND (replaces the Type AC program); Undergraduate Research UR (replaces Type B program).

Two additional grant programs were approved, with tentative plans for implementation during the 2009 grant year for funding in 2010. However, due to the fall of capital markets in 2008-2009 and the resulting impact on the value of the ACS Petroleum Research Fund, sufficient funds were not available to initiate any new grant programs, and all special and supplemental grant programs were suspended. As a result of the market downturn, the Board Standing Committee on Pensions and Investments stipulated that the PRF Reserve be increased to an amount that is two to three times the difference between the annual distribution and an income only distribution (i.e., dividends and interest).

Table I shows the total amount awarded annually for grants over the last 20 years, and Table II shows activity in the various grant programs for the past 10 years.

Table I
Amounts Awarded Annually as Grants
by The ACS Petroleum Research Fund

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1995	11,510,226
1996	12,158,687
1997	13,052,025
1998	15,662,668
1999	16,950,205
2000	17,027,331
2001	18,058,555
2002	25,048,764
2003	24,467,201
2004	20,973,979
2005	22,288,640
2006	22,122,947
2007	25,250,919
2008	23,021,246
2009	22,797,681
2010	11,395,000
2011	16,445,000
2012	16,210,000
2013	18,465,000
2014	19,070,000

Table II
Number of Grants Active During Year

(These figures are higher than number of grants awarded since some are extended from prior years without additional funds.)

<i>Grant Type</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AC	625	616	584	558	447	286	131	26	2	NA
B	168	185	172	173	140	109	70	32	8	NA
G/GB	406	407	446	454	360	214	65	17	NA	NA
SE	117	128	108	89	64	23	7	2	2	2
AEF	23	17	11	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
H	8	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UFS	19	10	4	7	9	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
DNI	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	109	162	192	201	210
ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	54	92	131	186	196	235
UNI	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	38	62	75	71	70
UR	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	28	48	75	82	91
Total	1366	1366	1325	1282	1165	905	676	605	562	608

During the year ending August 31, 2014, there were active ACS PRF research grants at nearly 300 colleges and universities in the United States as well as in Canada, Israel, and the United Kingdom.

Actions of the PRF Advisory Board in considering proposals for funding during this period led to recommendations for research grants subsequently approved by the ACS Board of Directors as summarized in Table III.

Table III
Distribution of 2014 Funds Authorized for ACS PRF Grants

<i>Type of Grant</i>	<i>Number of Proposals Submitted</i>	<i>Number of Grants Recommended*</i>	<i>Amount Recommended</i>	<i>Percent of Total Funds</i>
DNI	318	74	8,140,000	42.7
ND	320	75	8,250,000	43.3
UNI	76	22	1,210,000	6.3
UR	82	21	1,470,000	7.7
TOTAL	796	192	\$19,070,000	100.0

*Listed in C&EN Online: May 4, 2015.

Types of Grants:

The following types of ACS PRF grants were authorized for the period covered by this report:

New Directions (ND) — ACS PRF grants on behalf of faculty in PhD-granting departments to support advanced scientific education and fundamental research in the petroleum field in an area that is new for the principal investigator. This program replaced the ACS PRF Type AC grant program.

Undergraduate Research (UR) — ACS PRF grants to academic institutions on behalf of faculty members in departments not offering a doctoral degree, to support

advanced scientific education and fundamental research in the petroleum field, with participation by undergraduates. This program replaced the ACS PRF Type B grant program.

Doctoral New Investigator (DNI) and Undergraduate New Investigator (UNI) — ACS PRF starter grants to support advanced scientific education and fundamental research by young faculty members who are within their first three years of their first appointment as regular faculty members of universities and colleges in the United States. These programs replaced the ACS PRF Types G and GB grant programs.

Criteria and Policies

Starting with the considerations at the joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and the Petroleum Research Fund Advisory Board on March 26, 1954, criteria for the evaluation of proposals and program policies have been constantly reviewed by the Advisory Board and the Committee on Grants and Awards of the ACS Board of Directors to provide the best possible grants program in accord with the objectives of the Trust and Agreement of Transfer of Trust. In 2000, these criteria were reviewed by the American Chemical Society Petroleum Research Fund Advisory Board and the following criteria were adopted:

Nature and Scope of the Research: ACS PRF Research Grants are made to non-profit institutions for regularly appointed scientists whose research may be sponsored in accordance with the ACS PRF Agreement of Transfer of Trust:

“ACS shall use all funds exclusively for advanced scientific education and fundamental research in the ‘petroleum field,’ which may include any field of pure science which in the judgment of (ACS) may afford a basis for subsequent research directly connected with the petroleum field.”

Note that *fundamental research* is required as opposed to applied research or methods development.

Funding Criteria: The ACS PRF Advisory Board makes relative rankings of proposals, and recommendations for funding, on the basis of the following criteria:

(1) The overall quality, significance, and scientific/engineering merit of the proposed research, including the extent to which it will increase basic knowledge and/or stimulate additional research.

(2) The extent to which the proposed research represents a new or independent area of investigation for the principal investigator(s).

(3) The impact of ACS PRF funding the research, including the effect on the principal investigator’s overall research program.

(4) The qualifications or potential of the principal investigator(s) and adequacy of the facilities to conduct the research.

(5) The extent to which advanced scientific education will be enhanced through the involvement of students in the research.

Program Policies: To provide the best possible atmosphere for imaginative fundamental research in the petroleum field, the following program and administrative policies were in effect during the period covered by this report:

(1) The principal investigator is encouraged to present venturesome programs and to avoid the “sure-fire” problems which can always be solved.

(2) Research grants are awarded originally for two-year (ND, DNI, and UNI) or three-year (UR) periods. Proposals that request continuation funding for previously-supported research will not be considered. Each principal investigator is limited to one ACS PRF research grant at a time or under consideration because of limited available funds.

(3) The principal investigator is not required to follow the specific details of the research plan as proposed, particularly if promising leads develop that seem likely to be more productive than the project proposed originally. The Advisory Board requests, however, that the principal investigator inform it of such new plan if it deviates markedly from that described in the original proposal and obtain prior approval to switch topics before conducting the revised research.

(4) Fellowship or graduate assistantship stipends paid from ACS PRF grants shall not exceed the amount which regular graduate teaching assistants receive for the academic year from the department after payment of tuition and fees, if any. In addition to stipends, regularly required tuition may be added in accord with institutional policy. Such tuition requests shall be itemized separately.

(5) To encourage further research activities and instill a desire to pursue graduate studies, undergraduate students are encouraged to participate in research programs with faculty members and graduate students.

(6) To provide the opportunity for full-time research during the summer months, principal investigators at institutions in the United States only may request contributions to summer salary and related benefits. Under guidelines effective in the period of this report, the maximum contribution was \$8,000 per grant year for ND, UR, DNI, and UNI grants.

(7) ACS PRF types ND and DNI grants may be used to support postdoctoral fellows, graduate students, and/or undergraduates.

(8) ACS PRF types UR and UNI grants may not be used to support postdoctoral fellows, but may support master’s students *if* undergraduates are also supported.

(9) The need for adequate equipment to perform the proposed research is recognized, and will be considered when properly justified. The cost of major items of equipment should usually be shared by the institution at which the research is to be done.

(10) Investigators whose research is supported by ACS PRF grants are required annually to submit reports on research progress, expenditures, and participation in grant projects by students and/or postdoctoral fellows, as well as to provide complete bibliographical information on all articles, books, reviews and reports in which full or partial ACS PRF support is acknowledged.

(11) Social security, retirement, workers’ compensation, and other similar payments based on salaries budgeted in an ACS PRF grant may be charged as direct expenses.

(12) When a principal investigator moves from one university to another the grant may be transferred to the

new institution upon prior approval by both the Program Manager and the institution of the original grant.

(13) In the interest of using granted funds most efficiently, unexpended funds at the end of an annual grant period may be carried forward into the next period in the same budget category. A one-year extension of time without additional funds may be granted on request at the termination of the current grant agreement, for a maximum of two years of time extension.

Even though these approved program policies serve as guiding standards, the need for flexibility was recognized. The criteria and policies of the program remain under constant review by the Advisory Board and the Committee on Grants and Awards. Information on current policies as well as deadlines and submission instructions are available on the ACS PRF website: www.acsprf.org.

To achieve some uniformity in handling proposals and existing grants it was decided to adopt the school year, and all grant budgets are set up so as to end on the 31st of August. The Advisory Board meets twice per year in October and May. Deadlines for receipt of proposals are set approximately six months prior to the meeting date. Current ACS PRF regulations require an applicant whose type ND or UR proposal is not recommended for funding to wait twelve months before the Advisory Board will consider another ND or UR proposal. Further, principal investigators (i.e., lead or co-) cannot apply if they currently have an active grant. Each grant application must be approved by an administrative officer of the institution employing the applicant and must be submitted electronically through the ACS PRF website: www.acsprf.org.

The proposal with the budget as modified by recommendations from the Advisory Board becomes a part of an agreement between the Society and the grantee institution. The agreement sets forth details and the conditions under which the ACS PRF grants are made. If the principal investigator subsequently wishes to make a change from the approved budget, prior approval must be obtained from the ACS PRF Program Manager. An annual financial statement of expenditures of ACS PRF grant funds is required along with reports on research progress and personnel supported.

Subparagraphs (b) and (c) of Article Second of the Transfer Agreement require that the advanced scientific education and fundamental research contemplated by the Agreement shall be carried on either under the immediate direction of the Society or delegated by it to other nonprofit scientific and educational institutions such as universities. Except for a relatively small number of grants to assist with special meetings and symposia, all grants to date have been made to academic or scientific institutions in support of a faculty or staff member's research program, which has been selected on the recommendation of the Advisory Board.

ACS Committee on Grants and Awards

The ACS Board of Directors in 1957 created a special standing Committee of the Board of Directors on Petroleum Research, which in 1959 became the standing Committee on Grants and Fellowships. In 1971 the responsibilities of the Committee were transferred to the new Board Committee on Grants and Awards. The assignment of the Committee, relative to The Petroleum Research Fund, is given in Regulation III, 8 of the Constitution, Bylaws, and Regulations of the ACS as follows:

The Committee on Grants and Awards shall be responsible for the proper discharge by the ACS of its responsibilities as the recipient of money from The Petroleum Research Fund Trust. The Committee also is authorized to set up an Advisory Board and such other committees as it deems necessary, determine the size of such bodies and terms of appointment thereto, and recommend necessary appointments to the Chair of the Board. The Committee shall act on behalf of the Board in determining types of grants and in approving standards and conditions thereof. It may authorize specific grants within the amounts made available for such purposes, on recommendation of The ACS Petroleum Research Fund Advisory Board.

The following Directors of the ACS served during the period covered by this report or are to be members of the Committee on Grants and Awards:

For 2014

Ms. Valerie J. Kuck, Chair, *Retired*
Dr. George M. Bodner, *Purdue University*
Dr. Bonnie A. Charpentier, *Metabolex Inc.*
Dr. Rigoberto Hernandez, *Georgia Institute of Technology*
Dr. Dorothy J. Phillips, *Retired*
Dr. Kathleen M. Schulz, *Business Results, Inc.*
Dr. Marinda Li Wu, *Science is Fun!*

For 2015

Ms. Valerie J. Kuck, Chair, *Retired*
Dr. John E. Adams, *University of Missouri*
Dr. Tom J. Barton, *Iowa State University*
Dr. George M. Bodner, *Purdue University*
Prof. Rigoberto Hernandez, *Georgia Institute of Technology*
Dr. Paul W. Jagodzinski, *Northern Arizona University*
Dr. Ingrid Montes, *University of Puerto Rico*
Dr. Donna Nelson, *University of Oklahoma*

The PRF Advisory Board

In 1954 the ACS Board of Directors appointed the Petroleum Research Fund Advisory Board consisting of 13 members. Over the years the number of Advisory Board members has been increased to handle the growth in proposal volume. Since 2003 the PRF Advisory Board consists of 30 members plus the chair.

The enlarged Advisory Board is split into a number of smaller committees, each of which has assigned to it research proposals falling within certain fields. This plan of committee assignment reduces considerably the number of proposals requiring intensive study by the Advisory Board as a whole and facilitates the administration of the program.

ACS Petroleum Research Fund Advisory Board, 2014

Chair: Rebecca Cowan Hoye, *Macalester College*

Members:

B. Wayne Bequette, *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*
Steven L. Bernasek, *Princeton University*
Joan F. Brennecke, *University of Notre Dame*
Linda J. Broadbelt, *Northwestern University*
Mark E. Bussell, *Western Washington University*
Jeffrey H. Byers, *Middlebury College*
William H. Casey, *University of California, Davis*
Edward L. Clennan, *University of Wyoming*
Ian W. Davies, *Merck and Co., Inc.*
Diane I. Doser, *University of Texas at El Paso*
Christine Ehlig-Economides, *Texas A&M University*
Michael H. Engel, *University of Oklahoma*
John L. Falconer, *University of Colorado*
Rodney O. Fox, *Iowa State University*
David S. Ginley, *National Renewable Energy Laboratory*
Peter F. Green, *University of Michigan*
Ruyan Guo, *University of Texas at San Antonio*
Lawrence Harding, *Argonne National Laboratory*
John M. Holbrook, *Texas Christian University*
Charles F. Kluth, *Kluth and Associates*
Timothy E. Long, *Virginia Tech*
Timothy W. Lyons, *University of California, Riverside*
David C. Martin, *University of Delaware*
Anne B. McCoy, *The Ohio State University*
Nancy S. Mills, *Trinity University*
Scott A. Reid, *Marquette University*
David A. Schiraldi, *Case Western Reserve University*
Joseph L. Templeton, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*
William B. Tolman, *University of Minnesota*
Jeffrey D. Winkler, *University of Pennsylvania*

Designated for 2015

Chair: Donald N. Schulz, *Exxon Research and Engineering Co.*

Members:

B. Wayne Bequette, *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*
Steven L. Bernasek, *Princeton University*
Linda J. Broadbelt, *Northwestern University*
Mark E. Bussell, *Western Washington University*
Jeffrey H. Byers, *Middlebury College*
Elizabeth A. Canuel, *Virginia Institute of Marine Science*
William H. Casey, *University of California, Davis*
Edward L. Clennan, *University of Wyoming*
Abhaya K. Datye, *University of New Mexico*
Diane I. Doser, *University of Texas at El Paso*
Christine Ehlig-Economides, *Texas A&M University*
David S. Ginley, *National Renewable Energy Laboratory*
Peter F. Green, *University of Michigan*
Ruyan Guo, *University of Texas at San Antonio*
Lawrence Harding, *Argonne National Laboratory*
John M. Holbrook, *Texas Christian University*
Christine M. Hrenya, *University of Colorado, Boulder*
Angel E. Kaifer, *University of Miami*
Charles F. Kluth, *Kluth and Associates*
Timothy E. Long, *Virginia Tech*
Timothy W. Lyons, *University of California, Riverside*
Lisa Marcaurette, *H3 Biomedicine, Inc.*
David C. Martin, *University of Delaware*
Anne B. McCoy, *The Ohio State University*
Nancy S. Mills, *Trinity University*
Marina A. Petrukhina, *University at Albany, State University of New York*
Scott A. Reid, *Marquette University*
David A. Schiraldi, *Case Western Reserve University*
William B. Tolman, *University of Minnesota*
Jeffrey D. Winkler, *University of Pennsylvania*

Program Administration

Day to day administration of the ACS Petroleum Research Fund grant program is carried out by the staff of the ACS Office of Research Grants. Dr. Ronald E. Siatkowski was the Director (Administrator) for the 2014 grant year. Program Administrators since the position was created by the Board of Directors were Dr. Karl Dittmer, 1958–64, Dr. Robert E. Henze, 1964–70, Dr. Justin W. Collat, 1970–81, Dr. Joseph E. Rogers, Jr., 1981–1998, Dr. Lawrence A. Funke, 1998–2004, and Dr. W. Christopher Hollinsed, 2005–2009.

During 2013–2014, Dr. Dean Dunn, Assistant Director, and Drs. Burtrand Lee, Askar Fahr, Thomas

Clancy, and Nancy Jensen, Program Managers, and Ms. Gayle Peterman, Finance and Grants Manager, assisted with administration of the ACS PRF grant programs.

Directions and Application Forms

Requests for directions on the preparation of proposals and questions about the ACS Petroleum Research Fund grant programs should be addressed to The American Chemical Society Petroleum Research Fund, 1155 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 872-4481, Email: prfinfo@acs.org, and website: www.acsprf.org.