

PickensPlan

T. Boone Pickens Media Coverage 2.8.11

Total of 5 Placements

Print: 3

Blog/Online: 2

Coverage Summary:

Pickens' appearance on "The Daily Show" on *Comedy Central* will be re-aired tonight at 11pm ET.

Highlighted Placements (Full Articles Below)

Daily Guide To Television And Radio – *Boston Globe* – 2/8/11

Print Placements (Full Articles Below)

Donors Cut Charitable Giving In 2010 – *USA Today* – 2/7/11

Natural Gas Comes Into Power – *Tehran Times* – 2/8/11

Blog/Online Placements (Full Articles Below)

3 Stocks That Will Benefit from the Next Big Policy Shift in Congress – *Street Authority* – 2/7/11

A Better Way To Play Oil's Expected Surge – *Stock Market Weekly* – 2/8/11

HIGHLIGHTED COVERAGE

Daily Guide To Television And Radio – *Boston Globe* – 2/8/11

Evening

Real Time With Bill Maher at 10 p.m. on HBO2. Journalist Mona Eltahawy and astrophysicist Neil deGrasse Tyson.

Charlie Rose at 11 p.m. on Ch. 2.

Daily Show With Jon Stewart at 11 p.m. and 1:33 a.m. on COM. Texas billionaire T. Boone Pickens.

Late Show With David Letterman at 11:35 p.m. on Chs. 4 and 12. Adam Sandler; Chris Colfer. Gang of Four performs.

Nightline at 11:35 p.m. on Chs. 5, 6, and 9.

Tonight Show With Jay Leno at 11:35 p.m. on Chs. 7 and 10. Javier Bardem. Merle Haggard performs.

Jimmy Kimmel Live at midnight on Chs. 5, 6, and 9. Matthew Perry; Morena Baccarin. Pitbull performs.

Tavis Smiley at midnight on Ch. 44; 12:30 a.m. on Ch. 2. Helena Bonham Carter; Hailee Steinfeld.

Late Night With Jimmy Fallon at 12:35 a.m. on Chs. 7 and 10. Kevin Nealon; Timothy Olyphant. Little Big Town performs.

Late Late Show With Craig Ferguson at 12:37 a.m. on Chs. 4 and 12. Emily Blunt; Patton Oswalt.

Last Call With Carson Daly at 1:35 a.m. on Chs. 7 and 10.

PRINT COVERAGE

Donors Cut Charitable Giving In 2010 – USA Today – 2/7/11

By Christine Dugas

Charitable donations reached a dismal low last year.

In 2010, the most generous donors in America gave \$3.3 billion to charity, according to The Chronicle of Philanthropy and Slate magazine's report out today.

That is the lowest amount since the Chronicle began tracking donors in 2000.

The decline occurred the same year in which 40 American billionaires pledged at least half of their wealth to charitable causes.

Also, it seemed there would be a slight uptick and not a downturn in donations, because the recession officially ended in 2009.

"We are just starting to recover from some pretty rocky market behavior," says Maria Di Mento, staff editor of The Chronicle of Philanthropy. "And I think we're seeing a little bit of a reflection of that in how donors are giving. But I also think 2011 might be much better."

Donations reached a peak of \$50.7 billion in 2006.

Although the total amount has changed, most philanthropists who have repeatedly been on the list did not make major changes in 2010.

Repeat donors include billionaire financier George Soros and New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg.

Among the major changes in 2010:

*Mark Zuckerberg, founder and CEO of Facebook, is the youngest person to appear in the top rankings.

Most of the top donors are 50 or older. To have Zuckerberg, 26, on the list is a nice surprise and very rare, Di Mento says.

*In 2010, the top individual gift was \$332 million, which is less than in other years. For example, in 2009 the top donation was \$705 million.

"To not even have something in the \$500 million range is quite a departure from previous years," Di Mento says.

*The three biggest names in philanthropy, Bill and Melinda Gates and Warren Buffett, don't appear in the rankings because their 2010 donations were for pledges given in previous years. The list includes only new pledges and gifts.

Top donors of 2010

1. George Soros, \$332 million
2. Michael Bloomberg, \$279.2 million
3. T. Denny Sanford, \$162.5 million
4. Irwin and Joan Jacobs, \$119.5 million
5. Eli and Edythe Broad, \$118.3 million
6. Leonard Blavatnik, \$117.2 million
7. Frances Lasker Brody, \$110 million (bequest)
8. T. Boone Pickens, \$101 million
9. Meyer and Renee Luskin, \$100.5 million
10. (tie) Marc and Lynne Benioff, \$100 million

Mark Zuckerberg, \$100 million

Source: The annual list of the most generous donors by The Chronicle of Philanthropy and Slate magazine

Natural Gas Comes Into Power – *Tehran Times* – 2/8/11

By Tamsin Carlisle

Natural gas, a fuel previously scorned as the scourge of coal miners, the poor relative of oil and the soiled rival to solar and wind power, has suddenly come of age.

Methane, the main constituent of natural gas, has always been a menace to coal producers. Last April, it was implicated in a West Virginia coal mine explosion that killed 29 workers.

Until recently, most oil producers regarded gas associated with crude as a nuisance, as efforts to make money from it required major investments in infrastructure.

Finding gas instead of oil was usually a big disappointment. Just last month, investors dumped the stock of Canada's Heritage Oil after it announced a large gas discovery in Iraqi Kurdistan instead of an oil strike.

Some environmentalists criticise gas for being neither carbon-free nor renewable, although it is certainly a lower-carbon energy option to coal or oil. Others say side effects from gas extraction include unacceptable levels of air and groundwater pollution.

Gas producers “are shameless and have immense resources to pay for spin”, said the film director Josh Fox, whose Gasland documentary last year raised alarms about the recent U.S. boom in shale gas drilling.

Some anti-gas activists resort to sabotage, as did Canada’s Wiebo Ludwig who blew up several pipelines before being arrested at the start of last year.

But the International Energy Agency (IEA) says the third fossil fuel, which is still often burnt or vented into the atmosphere as waste, is about to enter its golden age. Others talk about a global “dash for gas”.

“China could lead us into a golden age for gas,” the agency said in its latest World Energy Outlook, released last November. It foresees China leading a surge in global gas demand to 4.5 trillion cubic metres in 2035 from 2.9 trillion cu metres last year.

The IEA expects Chinese gas consumption to rise by an average 6 per cent a year while Middle East demand grows almost as quickly.

The agency is not alone in its rosy long-term outlook for gas. Last summer, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) published a study predicting a leading role for gas in coming decades.

“Much has been said about natural gas as a bridge to a low-carbon future, with little underlying analysis to back up this contention,” says Ernest Moniz, the director of the MIT Energy Initiative. “The analysis in this study provides the confirmation.”

The consultancy IHS Cera expects gas to transform the global energy industry, notably through the development of huge, newly exploitable gas resources such as shale gas and coal-bed methane.

“The biggest energy innovation of the decade is natural gas - more specifically, what is called unconventional natural gas. Some call it a revolution,” the IHS Cera chairman Daniel Yergin and senior director of global gas Robert Ineson wrote in *The Wall Street Journal* in November 2009.

“It may be half a decade before the strength of the unconventional gas revolution outside North America can be properly assessed. But what has begun as the shale gale in the U.S. could end up being an increasingly powerful wind that blows through the world economy.”

Two years on and a global gas revolution is already emerging from the cloud cast by the world’s first global gas glut. That took shape in 2009, as the recession sharply cut demand for gas to fuel industry and power plants. Spot prices for gas plunged. But U.S. drillers kept tapping into vast shale beds, as much for valuable natural gas liquids as for gas itself, while international oil companies made large investments in North American shale-gas assets.

The drilling surge made the U.S. the world’s biggest gas producer in 2009, overtaking Russia. U.S. gas exports to Mexico are rising, while U.S. and Canadian projects to develop export terminals for liquefied natural gas (LNG) are attracting serious investment interest.

Last December, Sasol bought Canadian shale-gas assets from Talisman Energy for C\$1.05 billion (Dh3.9bn). The South African and Canadian duo also agreed to study the feasibility of building a gas-to-liquids plant in western Canada, highlighting the potential for the North American boom to yield transport fuels.

Qatar, which was already the leading LNG exporter when the recession hit, continued developing the world’s biggest cluster of production facilities for the super-chilled gas that can be shipped across oceans.

It is set to bring its final production train onstream in the coming weeks, boosting its total export capacity to 77 million tonnes a year.

Now Qatar is seeking to export its LNG expertise to Russia. Its government-owned Qatar Petroleum International is in talks with Russia's Gazprom and Novatek over a multibillion-dollar LNG project in Russia's Yamal Peninsula, says Vladimir Titorenko, the Russian ambassador to Qatar.

In Australasia, plans to develop 17 large LNG projects, including some fed by gas from Australian coal deposits, gained momentum.

If all proceed as planned in the next decade, they would require more than US\$100 million (Dh367.2m) of capital investment and would boost the region's LNG output sevenfold to 117 million tonnes a year - the energy equivalent of 2.85 million barrels per day of oil, which is about the crude output capacity of Abu Dhabi.

Elsewhere, the search for shale gas outside North America is picking up steam, especially in China and India.

Late last month, India's state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation struck gas in West Bengal with its initial well in the country's first shale gas exploration project.

"The breakthrough is significant as India is the first Asian country where gas was discovered from shale outside (the) U.S. and Canada," the company said.

The discovery brought fresh hope that India could meet its domestic energy needs, it added.

In Europe, future gas supplies from shale are less assured. Didier Favreau, a senior analyst with the French consultancy Cedigaz, told the Gas Arabia conference in Abu Dhabi last week that environmental opposition and public rather than individual ownership of mineral rights would impede development in many European countries.

But Chevron held talks last week with the Ukrainian prime minister Mykola Azarov over shale gas development. On Wednesday, Kiev approved plans by Russia's TNK-BP to extract gas from Ukrainian shale beds.

Royal Dutch Shell, meanwhile, wants to drill shales below South Africa's semi-desert Karoo region. Local farmers oppose the project, fearing groundwater contamination.

Still, few revolutions proceed smoothly. "Development will require negotiations with governments and potentially complex regulatory processes," the IHS Cera report said.

"Existing long-term contracts, common in much of the natural gas industry outside the U.S. could be another obstacle. Extensive new networks of pipelines and infrastructure will have to be built. And many parts of the world still have ample conventional gas to develop first."

Rising project costs are another headache for gas developers while prices stay low compared with crude. The IEA says the global gas glut has yet to peak.

Meanwhile, analysts warn Australian LNG projects face serious cost overruns as labour competition intensifies.

On the other side of the coin, developers of renewable and nuclear energy increasingly perceive gas as a threat. Analysts blame low gas prices for cancelled U.S. nuclear projects and a drop in wind turbine installation.

Ever the savvy promoter, the veteran Texan energy financier T Boone Pickens has switched to talking up gas instead of wind power to rid the U.S. of reliance on foreign oil.

BLOG/ONLINE COVERAGE

3 Stocks That Will Benefit from the Next Big Policy Shift in Congress – *Street Authority* – 2/7/11

By David Sterman

To make money in stocks, you need to tie together various threads of information to see what it might mean for your investments. Right now, a pair of disparate data points has caught my attention: rising oil prices and a trio of unloved stocks that may really benefit from it. Tie them together, and you may be looking at a pair of the most profitable trades of 2011.

The oil vs. gas conundrum

A clear theme emerged in 2010: oil prices rose ever higher while natural gas prices have been stuck in neutral. Oil now stands at \$90 a barrel while natural gas trades for less than \$4.50 per million per British thermal units (MMBtu). That's a 20-to-1 ratio. Yet researchers at Rice University note that the ratio wasn't always this stark: Historically, the two energy sources were valued at around 10-to-1 and when natural gas prices spiked a few years ago, the ratio fell to 6-to-1.

The ratios are very important. Adjusting for the relative energy content for a gallon of oil versus an equivalent amount of natural gas, the 10-to-1 ratio means that powering a car or truck with gasoline was cheaper than with natural gas. With the current move to a 20-to-1 ratio, natural gas is notably less expensive than gasoline. If oil prices keep rising, as many suspect, natural gas will become even cheaper.

Pickens has friends

A few years ago, legendary oilman T. Boone Pickens implored policy makers to pave the way for more natural gas-fueled cars. His plea largely fell on deaf ears. Then again, he made that push when the 10-to-1 oil-to-gas ratio was in place. These days, he's got plenty of company, starting with foreign-policy hawks that would love to see the United States reduce its dependence on Middle Eastern oil. Environmentalists are on board as well, noting that natural gas, while not as clean as wind or solar, still burns cleaner than oil-based fuel.

With support from the left and the right, and with the economics never more compelling, the timing appears right for Washington to finally alter our energy policy to boost the number of vehicles on the road burning natural gas. Congress tried to generate legislation on this front last summer, but a chaotic environment forced the issue to the back-burner. Industry watchers expect the legislation to be raised again this spring. The odds of success have improved: as noted earlier, the economics have improved and Congress is looking for the few issues that have true bipartisan support.

Out of favor

I hate to recommend stocks that are already doing well. As fate would have it, my three favorite plays on the trend have seen their share prices fall sharply recently: Clean Energy Fuels (Nasdaq: CLNE) trades for half of its 52-week high, while Westport Innovations (Nasdaq: WPRT) and Fuel Systems Solutions (Nasdaq: FSYS) have each lost roughly 30% of their value in the past three months. Part of the downturn in these names can be attributed to the frustratingly slow pace in which Washington operates. Supporters of these companies have thrown in the towel -- which is precisely the time to look for value.

Westport Innovations is a leading player in the natural-gas fueled truck market, partnering with major truck engine manufacturers such as Cummins (NYSE: CMI), Kenworth, Peterbilt, and Volvo to modify traditional truck engines to run on natural gas. Demand has been strong: Westport's sales have risen from just \$34 million in fiscal 2006 to a projected \$245 million in fiscal 2012. Trouble is, the company remains unprofitable and quarterly results remain lumpy. That's why you should be prepared for the occasional bad quarter yet to come. Until legislation is passed, shares may stay in the mid-teens.

Clean Energy Fuels, which is backed by T. Boone Pickens, has taken a different approach. The company has built a network of natural gas re-fueling stations that could see rising traffic as more natural gas-powered vehicles are on the road. Yet, the real focus for the company has thus far been on corporate and government fleets, many of which have already made the move to natural gas. An expanding network of stations is expected to boost sales roughly 50% in 2011 to

around \$300 million, finally enabling the company to break even. Congressional legislation would help to ignite this business model, and expansion plans could take sales to \$500 million within a few years.

Fuel Systems has the most geographically diverse business model, selling components that go into modified engines in Europe and South America as well, where the natural gas-powered vehicle industry is farther along. In contrast to its peers, the company is solidly profitable and trades for around 16 times projected 2011 profits.

Action to Take --> None of these three stocks are on the cusp of an earnings break out. That's why you've got time to sit and listen to their 2010 fourth quarter conference calls. Each company is likely to discuss the road ahead, with or without a lift from Congress.

In my view, the odds that Congress will indeed act are on the rise. And legislation would quickly propel shares higher, so you don't have the luxury of waiting for proposed legislation to be announced. Instead, these shares already reflect a negative legislative outlook and have likely found a floor at these depressed levels. A lack of legislation likely implies modest upside, while any legislation would give you a quick gain. I like that risk and reward.

A Better Way To Play Oil's Expected Surge – *Stock Market Weekly* – 2/8/11

With 2011 widely expected to be the year the phenomenon known as \$100 oil returns, the time is right to start looking for ways to profit off what is shaping up to be a great year for companies involved in the oil business. Perhaps the best advice is not to wait because \$100 oil could be here sooner than you think. In a recent CNBC interview, legendary energy investor T. Boone Pickens said \$100 oil could return by the end of the first quarter.

That should prove to be very good news for Exterra Energy (OTCBB: EENI), a Texas-based independent oil and natural gas producer. Right away, one advantage that Exterra has is that is an independent oil company, meaning it is not involved in the refining business. The refining

business, also known as “downstream,” is what can be a real drag on major oil companies like Exxon Mobil (NYSE: XOM) and Chevron (NYSE: CVX).

Yes, size matters in the oil business and Exterra is much smaller than those companies, but being a member of the big oil crowd can also be a big albatross for shareholders. In order for the likes of Exxon and Chevron to really move the needle for their shareholders, they need to make massive new discoveries of oil, finds that can produce tens of millions up to billions of barrels of oil.

That's an expensive racket and it takes a while to extract the oil, meaning it takes a while for the impact on the bottom line to be realized. On the other hand, Exterra has a much lower cost of doing business and the company focuses primarily on the Barnett Shale in Texas where it can drill safely and on a cost-effective basis.

Add to the fact that Exterra doesn't need to say it made a 1 billion barrel discovery to move its share price and you have a very appealing play on rising oil prices. Oil prices have pulled back in recent weeks, giving astute investors an opportunity to scoop Exterra shares on the cheap. If we see \$100 oil, the stock could see significant gains from current levels.

Company Overview

Exterra Energy Inc. (OTCBB: EENI) is an emerging oil and gas exploration production company based in Amarillo, Texas, with a Field Office in Parker County, Texas. Exterra is committed to a strong acquisition strategy purchasing producing oil properties that are undervalued due to current market conditions. Exterra is primarily active in the development, acquisition and operations of oil & gas properties, including the Newark East (Barnett Shale) Gas Field in North Texas and now holds an undivided interest in approximately 17,750 gross acres of leases in the Newark East (Barnett Shale) area with over 63 wells producing on the acreage.

The Company is also active in Permian Basin in West Texas with mineral acres, producing oil and gas wells, wells being put online and chemically treated, a new Saltwater Disposal Facility, a 12 mile gas gathering system and a new gas contract with Panther Pipeline and Southern Union, that will increase production in Pecos County.

The Barnett Shale gas field is undoubtedly one of the largest producing gas fields in the continental U.S. today, and Exterra is committed to developing and expanding its acreage and assets within the core area of the field. Exterra is further committed to increasing its oil assets by acquiring additional producing oil wells in the Permian Basin in West Texas, as well as other areas. Exterra's strategic plan is to take advantage of the opportunity that exists in the oil industry today by acquiring, undervalued producing oil wells, since many in the Oil Industry are heavily leveraged.
