

PickensPlan

T. Boone Pickens Media Coverage 9.10.10

Total of 8 Placements

- Blog/Online: 6
- Broadcast: 2

Coverage Summary:

The Environmental Protection Agency will investigate whether the chemicals, sand and water blasted underground to break natural gas free from shale rocks are harmful to health. *Portfolio* mentioned Pickens' push for natural gas in its piece discussing the EPA's plans. Pickens notes that fracking has been done since the 1950s and there's no history of any aquifer being damaged in a piece by *D Magazine*.

Highlighted Placements (Full Articles Below)

- **EPA Examines Natural Gas Extraction** – *Portfolio* – 9/10/10
- **Pickens: Gas-Drilling Criticisms “Ridiculous”** – *D Magazine* – 9/9/10

Blog/Online Placements (Full Articles Below)

- **Clean Energy and the Fight for Funding** – *CNBC* – 9/9/10
- **No on California Prop 23: Reversing Course on Climate Policy Is the Real Job Killer** – *Huffington Post* – 9/10/10
- **Buffett, Gates Look to China for Charity** – *The Street* – 9/10/10
- **Remoteness a Hurdle in Harvesting Panhandle's Winds** – *Texas Tribune* – 9/10/10

HIGHLIGHTED COVERAGE

EPA Examines Natural Gas Extraction – *Portfolio* – 9/10/10

By Kent Bernhard Jr.

The Environmental Protection Agency will investigate whether the chemicals, sand and water blasted underground to break natural gas free from shale rocks are harmful to health.

Anecdotally, at least, there may be a case. People have complained that the hydraulic fracturing process, called fracking, causes harm to groundwater.

But breaking shale formations like the Marcellus Shale that runs through upper Appalachia from West Virginia to New York is also seen as one of the keys to lessening America's dependence on foreign oil. By breaking shale formations for natural gas, companies have been able to boost the nation's natural gas reserves.

Oil companies like Exxon Mobil have made moves to get into the game when it comes to natural gas, as have many smaller players active in the Marcellus Shale and in shale deposits in Texas. Oilman T. Boone Pickens has put it at the center of his proposal to use natural gas as a transportation fuel, lessening the need for foreign oil.

Using those reserves could be key both to reducing dependence on foreign oil, and to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by using cleaner burning natural gas, instead of coal, for electricity.

“This scientifically rigorous study will help us understand the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water – a concern that has been raised by Congress and the American people. By sharing information about the chemicals and methods they are using, these companies will help us make a thorough and efficient review of hydraulic fracturing and determine the best path forward,” said EPA Administrator Lisa P. Jackson in a release. “Natural gas is an important

part of our nation's energy future, and it's critical that the extraction of this valuable natural resource does not come at the expense of safe water and healthy communities. EPA will do everything in its power, as it is obligated to do, to protect the health of the American people and will respond to demonstrated threats while the study is underway."

Pickens: Gas-Drilling Criticisms "Ridiculous" – *D Magazine* – 9/9/10

By Glenn Hunter

Dallas billionaire T. Boone Pickens says national-security issues trump environmental concerns when it comes to the natural-gas drilling procedure called hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking." Critics, including many in North Texas, contend the method of drilling for gas through formations like the Barnett Shale may cause everything from earthquakes to air and water pollution. Pickens says the drilling's needed to end U.S. dependence on oil produced by "our enemies."

"Fracking has been done in Oklahoma and Texas since the 1950s, and there's no history anywhere of any aquifer being damaged ..." Pickens said today after being honored for his philanthropy at a luncheon in Dallas. "We're gonna do it. [All the criticism] proves that there's somebody going to a lawyer. It's ridiculous."

The veteran oil-and-gas man was back in Texas after addressing a clean-energy conference this week in Las Vegas.

There, Senate majority leader Harry Reid (D-Nevada) vowed to introduce a bill later this month incorporating parts of the so-called Pickens Plan for energy independence, including converting heavy trucks to run on compressed natural gas.

During today's talk at the Each Moment Matters luncheon for the Presbyterian Communities and Services Foundation—he just gave the foundation \$18.4 million for a new standalone hospice facility—Pickens urged attendees to visit his Pickens Plan web site and join his energy-independence “army.”

He needs 2 million enrollees—he's got 1.7 million now—to convince Congress to pass elements of the plan, he said. He also said proponents have about 20 working days—from Sept. 14 to Oct. 14—to ensure the success of Reid's legislation.

BLOG/ONLINE COVERAGE

Clean Energy and the Fight for Funding – *CNBC* – 9/9/10

By Jane Wells

A lot of talk about clean energy remains the sort of hot air which could power a turbine.

The industry is at a critical moment.

The climate bill stalled in Congress, and at the National Clean Energy Summit in Las Vegas this week, the conversation centered around the lack of available financing for new projects.

Here are four fascinating perspectives.

First, wind and solar power face a price disadvantage to fossil fuel. Boone Pickens told "Fast Money" that wind power can't compete unless natural gas is at \$6, nearly twice where it is now.

But Philippe Cousteau, CEO of EarthEcho International and grandson of Jacques Cousteau, says we don't recognize the full cost of fossil fuels.

He also says that those who would fight wind farms and solar arrays for their environmental damage need to understand that energy has to come from somewhere, and a wind farm off Nantucket can't compare to the spill in the Gulf.

Mitchell Dong is waiting for a big check to build a big project.

He's developing the Hualapai Valley Solar Project, the largest solar power plant in the world, to be located in the middle of the desert between Nevada and California.

Dong is managing director of Mojave Sun Power, which has partnered with Spain's ACS Cobra to bring Spanish technology—and Spanish capital—to the U.S.

First, however, he has to complete the vast permitting process and win a \$2 billion loan from the U.S. government. Dong describes just how big the finished project will be.

If Dong succeeds, he hopes to sell his solar power to Nevada energy giant NV Energy [NVE 13.07 0.07 (+0.54%)].

CEO Michael Yackira says Nevada has the capacity to create far more renewable power than it needs, and he would love to export the leftovers next door to energy-hogging California.

Finally, the most popular people at the summit may have been the people with money.

Enterprise Cascadia is a community development institution which takes more risks in lending than a regulated bank.

"We make loans that make a difference," says CEO John Berdes.

Loans range from a few thousand to a few million, and the firm scores the success of those loans based on, among other things, environmentally-friendly outcomes.

For example, Enterprise Cascadia has made several loans, averaging \$12,000 each, to Portland residents to make their homes more energy efficient.

The loans were awarded not based on credit scores, but on one's history of paying utility bills.

The loan payments equal the monthly energy savings residents should see after they install the new equipment (usually things like insulation and caulking), so the financial impact is "a net zero".

Berdes explained to us how rural America is the key to powering urban America in the future, making a railroad analogy.

No on California Prop 23: Reversing Course on Climate Policy Is the Real Job Killer –
Huffington Post – 9/10/10

By Van Jones. Senior Fellow, Center for American Progress, American Progress Action Fund

Defenders of dirty energy like to pretend that having smarter climate policies (and more support for clean energy) would cost Americans jobs. Not only are they wrong, but - according to prominent business leaders this week [and a new study] - their "deny and delay" tactics are now turning out to be the true job killers.

Business leaders appearing in a town hall style panel this week at the National Clean Energy Summit in Las Vegas, Nevada said that they don't fear new rules to better control carbon pollution. What they fear is uncertainty about what those rules will be. President and CEO of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Tom Donohue, was joined by billionaire investor T. Boone Pickens, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, and John Podesta, the President and CEO of the Center for American Progress. One word was repeated the most throughout the entire afternoon session: certainty.

"We've got to get certainty," Donohue said. "People want to invest and make money. Tell us what the deal is, and let's get on with it!" Every panelist agreed that certainty was the name of the game for businesses and business owners who are struggling in a most uncertain time of national recession. Investors want certainty as well, so they know what businesses and industries to pour their private capital into, and what kinds of prices they can expect in the medium and long-term.

Unfortunately, America is getting the opposite of certainty - even in places where issues related to climate and clean energy were thought long-settled.

Take California, for example. Leaders in both major parties joined forces and have already passed smart, bi-partisan rules to better control carbon pollution in the state. California's Global Warming Solutions Act, also known as Assembly Bill 32, or "A.B. 32," catalyzed billions of dollars in private sector investment in clean energy in the state--creating jobs, businesses, and new technologies. AB 32 sent a clear message to investors and businesses that clean energy will be the future economic engine for California.

It's no accident that California leads the nation in solar power, as well as in clean energy venture capital. It is also no accident that California has "the largest clean energy economy of the 50 states" according to a 2009 Pew study. This leadership is a result of state policies providing

financial incentives for clean energy development, renewable energy and energy efficiency standards - among others. By implementing far-sighted, predictable rules to support a clean energy transition, the golden state was able to attract clean tech investors and firms.

But Texas oil interests conspired this year to upset the established consensus. They placed on the November ballot a measure to effectively undo the existing climate legislation.

The upcoming vote has introduced wild uncertainty into the state's policy environment, leaving businesses and investors understandably hesitant to invest more in the state. Thus Proposition 23, a dirty oil, dirty air initiative, threatens to annihilate one of the greatest foundations of business progress and job growth that the state has.

If Certainty is the Name of the Game, Then Proposition 23 is Game Over.

Proposition 23 would destroy half a million jobs in California (many in construction and high-tech manufacturing) by 2020 while costing the state \$80 billion in gross domestic product. This number does not even include the \$20 billion in GDP growth and 100,000 new clean energy jobs California can create in the next 10 years if its environmental and clean energy policies are upheld (and Proposition 23 is voted down).

The panelists in this week's clean energy town hall were absolutely correct - we need a strong signal of certainty for businesses and investors. Only then can we begin to unlock the private capital that has been sitting idle, waiting for us to get our act together.

Of course, California is not alone. The entire country is similarly being held hostage by uncertainty.

New York Times columnist and bestselling author Thomas Friedman wrote the book on scaling up clean energy. He points to Germany for a telling example: "Regulatory, price and connectivity certainty... explains why Germany now generates almost half the solar power in the world today. One thing that has never existed in America -- with our fragmented, stop-start solar subsidies -- is certainty of price, connectivity and regulation on a national basis."

Business leaders are ready to act, but they are waiting on the sidelines for a signal. Environmental Defense Fund President Fred Krupp notes: U.S. utility companies today "are sitting on billions of dollars in job-creating capital -- but they will not invest in new energy projects until they have certainty on what their future carbon obligations will be."

Clean energy is one part of the economy that will continue to experience substantial growth, despite the persistence of a potent national recession. With our planet and pocketbooks in peril, the clean energy economy is helping to create jobs as well as fight pollution and climate change.

It's bad enough for business that China is now the most attractive market for investing in renewable energy; today the U.S. is ranked number 2 on the list, but where will we be in ten years if we repeal the most aggressive clean energy policy we have?

More certainty means more confidence on the part of the investors and businesses. And more confidence means more capital will flow to business investments. More investment means more jobs created for the 2.3 million unemployed California's.

Let's Get Some Certainty, Vote NO on Prop 23!

Buffett, Gates Look to China for Charity – *The Street* – 9/10/10

By Don Dion

NEW YORK (TheStreet) -- Two of the world's wealthiest men -- Berkshire Hathaway(BRK.A) head Warren Buffett and Microsoft(MSFT) founder Bill Gates -- are turning their attention to China.

They hope to stoke interest among the nation's wealthiest individuals to make a pledge to charity on their visit later this month. Throughout 2010, the philanthropic actions taken by the team of Buffett and Gates have gained as much attention as any of their business decisions.

Most notably, the two came together earlier this year to introduce, "the giving pledge." Aimed at fellow members representing the upper echelon of global wealth, this program does not seek donations. Rather, it encourages members from the top 1% of society to make promises.

Individuals joining the movement make a moral pledge to give away most of their wealth. Givers are encouraged to announce their intentions in a public manner.

Kicking off the effort, Buffett penned a personal letter in which he highlighted his personal call to give, as well as his previous philanthropic efforts. The investor's charitable resume is impressive. His efforts range from his yearly power lunch eBay(EBAY) auction which generates funding for The Glide Foundation, to his involvement with the 10,000 small businesses project spearheaded by Goldman Sachs(GS).

Perhaps Buffett's most visible charitable action is his massive pledge in 2006, in which he promised to donate all of his Berkshire Hathaway Class A and Class B (BRK.B) shares, which represent close to his entire mountain of wealth, to a select collection of charities. The largest portion of this gift will go to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

So far the giving pledge has managed to generate an impressive following in the United States with 40 families announcing their plans to give back. Notable names joining the movement include: New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg, Cisco's(CSCO)Larry Ellison, filmmaker George Lucas, financier T. Boone Pickens and David Rockefeller.

This week, this list of individuals making the giving pledge grew by one when Chen Guangbiao, founder and chairman of Jiangsu Huangpu Renewable Resources Utilization, announced that he would donate all of his wealth to charity upon his death. Chen is the first individual from outside the U.S. to join the effort. According to China Daily, his total fortune is valued at over 5 billion yuan, or \$735 million.

Like Buffett and Gates, Guangbiao has not a stranger to charity. In fact the 42- year- old said he hopes his actions will lead others in China to follow suit.

Remoteness a Hurdle in Harvesting Panhandle's Winds – *Texas Tribune* – 9/10/10

By Kate Galbraith

This is the final part in a three-part series examining Texas' \$5 billion build-out of transmission lines to support wind power, which is encountering increasing opposition. The first part looked at the rollout of the lines around the state; the second part looked at the fight in the Hill Country.

On a wind map of the United States, the pinks and purples — indicating average speeds of 17 to 20 miles per hour at nearly the height of modern wind-power turbines — carve a great, meandering swath through the Great Plains. Some of the deepest hues reside in the Texas Panhandle, where howling gales roar through desolate, treeless plains several thousand feet above sea level.

But while West Texas produces more wind power than any region in the nation, the Panhandle's ferocious winds go largely untapped. Meanwhile, areas with lesser winds — notably near Sweetwater, just below the Panhandle — have sprouted forests of turbines, some twice as tall as the Statue of Liberty.

The Panhandle's challenge is its remoteness. Few transmission lines exist to carry power to big cities that need it. (A similar problem plagued wildcatters in the 1920s, when oil was discovered in the Panhandle and got excavated faster than pipelines or railroads could be built.) Much of the Panhandle isn't even on Texas' electric grid, called the Electric Reliability Council of Texas, or ERCOT; instead, it's part of a grid called the Eastern Interconnection, which runs all the way to Maine. Transmission lines through the Panhandle have to date been the responsibility of a Little Rock-based nonprofit called the Southwest Power Pool, one of a small number of organizations

around the country tasked with ensuring reliable power, adequate transmission and competitive wholesale electricity prices.

A number of potential solutions are at hand. Two sets of lines from the Texas transmission planning process, called CREZ (short for Competitive Renewable Energy Zones), would reach further than ever into the Panhandle. The Southwest Power Pool also plans lines; one would go from Woodward, Okla., to Hitchland, at the Panhandle's northern tip, and another would run 250 miles from Woodward to Hale County, well south of Amarillo. Transmission companies would bear the costs and may pass them on to customers in the Power Pool's multi-state area.

"It's as simple as, 'Hey, we need more wires to build this power,'" says Michael Skelly, an old hand in the Texas wind-power business who made an unsuccessful run for Congress against U.S. Rep. John Culberson, R-Houston, two years ago. His company, Houston-based Clean Line Energy, hopes to build an approximately 800-mile, \$3.5 billion line that will run from Oklahoma all the way to Memphis, where the huge market served by the Tennessee Valley Authority begins. In June, Clean Line Energy filed to become an Oklahoma utility, a necessary regulatory step to obtain powers of eminent domain. Clean Line may build wires into the Texas Panhandle, Skelly says, or allow wind farm operators to build the lines themselves and link into his Oklahoma project.

Another project — Tres Amigas, the plan to link the nation's east, west and Texas grids in eastern New Mexico — could send Panhandle wind power as far afield as California, which is perpetually hungry for green power. (That prospect that does not please the chairman of the Public Utility Commission, Barry Smitherman, who fears it could eat into returns on Texas' transmission line investments).

That's a lot of projects, even for the windy Panhandle. "Not all of them are 100 percent sure going to happen," says Kenneth Starcher, assistant director of the Alternative Energy Institute at West Texas A&M University in the Panhandle town of Canyon, which has been testing wind turbines since the 1970s. "But a lot of them have good potential" if financing can be worked out, he says.

Planting wind farms

The wiring projects would enable many wind farm plans also currently in development. RES Americas, a developer that already has a Panhandle wind farm called Whirlwind, perched on the edge of the Caprock near Floydada, has already leased land for more farms in the Panhandle. "We're just waiting for CREZ lines to get done," says Shalini Ramanathan, RES Americas' vice president of development for the region.

But the wait for lines has already caused some would-be wind farmers to pull out — most notably billionaire oilman T. Boone Pickens, who withdrew his plans to put the "world's largest wind farm" in the Pampa area after natural gas prices, which are linked to wind power prices, fell dramatically in the recent years.

Nonetheless, ERCOT filings show a healthy queue of prospective projects, many of them slated for three or four years hence. Several farms are proposed for Briscoe County, including one from an undisclosed developer at a whopping 2,940 megawatts of capacity planned for January 2013. That's smaller than Pickens' now-scrapped 4,000-megawatt project, but it's four times the size of the largest wind farm in the world, near Roscoe, just west of Abilene — and 18 times the size of the largest Panhandle harvester, the 161-megawatt Wildorado wind farm, 25 miles west of Amarillo.

More than 2,000 megawatts of new wind are planned for Gray County, where Woody Guthrie sheltered himself in the Dust Bowl (even when it wasn't storming, his guitar strings would "roar around in the wind"). The first wind farm in Texas, a tiny assemblage of turbines, was erected near Pampa in 1981 by Michael Osborne, now an Austin Energy official, who grew up in the area.

Mounting opposition

But in the Panhandle, just as in the Hill Country and elsewhere around the state, the transmission lines face formidable opposition stemming from concerns that the natural landscape will be blighted. A number of landowners in the region have filed objections to the lines — notably a coalition called Protect North Palo Duro Canyon, which has sprung up to fight proposed routes that would cut through private land just north of the state park of the same name.

"They're not just trying to destroy Palo Duro Canyon. They're trying to destroy the whole state of Texas," says Dan Rogers, whose wife, Susan, helped organize the group. "I just get mad when I start thinking about what's going on."

Together with two of her brothers, Susan Rogers owns a 1,800-acre piece of land, which includes some of the canyon and is near but not adjacent to the state park; it has been in their family for a century, she says, and has no houses or other developments on it, save for an old log cabin. Five of the 12 possible routes from Hereford to White Deer would go through this land, she says — though at the moment the "priority route" would not — and people driving to the state park on State Highway 217 would pass under the lines.

A key step to enable the CREZ lines to be built occurred last November, when the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission — which has jurisdiction everywhere but Texas — waived the right to regulate power lines in Southwest Power Pool territory that feed into ERCOT. The lines will not provide electricity to people who live in Southwest Power Pool areas; they will only collect power from wind projects and ferry it south.

Nonetheless, Susan Rogers argues that the proposed lines, because they are intended for ERCOT but in territory covered by the Southwest Power Pool and the Eastern Interconnection grid, constitute a "violation of property rights of people in the Southwest Power Pool." If the route is put through her land, she says, she would probably force the utility to take it through eminent domain rather than settle beforehand.

Asked how much time she spends fending off the power lines, she broke down in tears. "I have a 2-year-old, and this has taken — oh my gosh — so much of the precious time," she said, her voice trailing off.

BROADCAST COVERAGE

1. CSPAN-2 Schedule

CSPAN 2, National | DMA: 0

09/09/2010, 04:00 PM - 06:00 PM

[CC] 00:12:04 Welcome Pat, Governor Ritter and Governor Richardson. [Applause] I thought we would just start this conversation out by letting Governor Richardson speak since he's our guest and make some opening remarks and then have Governor Ritter do the same and then we'd start with some questions. I thought Ritter was going to go first. I was going to copy Ritter. He's been such a great governor. [Applause] home field advantage. I've got a governor speech here which I'm not going to give. You're welcome. Because there's several points that I want to make and I know we've got a limited time. I want to thank all of you. This is a great group of renewable energy experts . The biggest landowner in New Mexico I have to pay tribute to --Ted Turner. I know James Cameron and so many other notables are here. I think focusing on what Ted and Cameron and **Boone Pickens** and some of the others that know how to generate public support for issues. My first message is we have to find new ways of influencing the grassroots on climate change and environmental issues. The traditional methods are not working.....00:13:57

Audience: N/A Spot Cost: N/A

2. CSPAN-2 Schedule

CSPAN 2, National | DMA: 0

09/09/2010, 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

[CC] 00:32:55 And we also had to to movies that address these issues, and last night, the Oscar Award winning Cove which again emphasized the carbon is building up in the ocean, the merger in the food chain. And Sebastian's film indicated that we are experiencing a very, very fast warming at the polar regions. So that brings us to today, and today is just an extraordinary day. And we've chosen the title for today as the new clean energy economy. And we've asked, we've asked some of the leaders in the United States to join us today, business leaders like Ted Turner and **T. BoonePickens**. James Cameron, the film maker, will be joining us this morning. They're going to talk about putting wealth to work. How do we put private capital to work on this issue. How can that come together with all of the public monies. And the other this capital sources, to very quickly infuse what's required to seriously address this issue. I've been told that there's \$50 trillion sitting on the sidelines. It's not doing anything. What is capital if it's not working? So I think that today's conversation is going to be critical in forging a path forward, and that's what we're going to talk about tomorrow....00:35:05

Audience: N/A Spot Cost: N/A

