

PickensPlan

T. Boone Pickens Media Coverage 11.14.09-11.16.09

Total of 27 Placements

- Print: 9
- Blog/Online: 4
- Broadcast: 14

Coverage Summary:

An op-ed by Pickens ran on Sunday in the *Huntsville Times* discussing how America's dependence on foreign oil creates a national security risk. It also highlights what the Pickens Plan has accomplished over the past 16 months. Pickens' op-ed ran above an op-ed discussing potential water contamination issues associated with extracting natural gas from deep shale formations. The writer, who is a lead scientist for the Land Institute, mentions Pickens' plan to use natural gas as a bridge to a renewable future but says "as gas' environmental drawbacks become more evident, it's looking more like a bridge to nowhere." A PDF of the page is attached.

Bloomberg TV continued to run the interview Pickens did at Bloomberg's Washington Summit over the weekend.

Coverage from Pickens' trip to Canada last week continues to appear. Pickens did an interview with *Business News Network* in Toronto, which aired on Friday and over the weekend. Pickens provides an update on the Pickens Plan and discusses the future of energy.

Here are links the clips:

<http://watch.bnn.ca/clip234892#clip234892>

<http://watch.bnn.ca/clip234893#clip234893>

<http://watch.bnn.ca/clip234894#clip234894>

The *Calgary Herald* ran another piece from his meeting with the editorial board. This piece discusses small talk Pickens made with the writer about parts of Texas and turkey hunting. The piece highlights the abundance of natural gas in the U.S. and how this could wean America off foreign oil and what that means for Canada.

In this video of Pickens' meeting with the editorial board, Pickens discusses Canadian oil, using natural gas as a transportation fuel and the price of oil. The piece also includes video from Pickens' ads.
<http://www.edmontonjournal.com/business/Video+minutes+with+Boone+Pickens/2219439/story.html?tab=VID>

The *Fort Worth Business Press* article includes comments Chesapeake CEO Aubrey McClendon made about using natural gas as a transportation fuel, calling it the only affordable, clean way to reduce foreign oil. Pickens is mentioned in the piece as a supporter of natural gas.

Highlighted Placements (Full Articles Below)

- **Wean Foreign Energy Dependence with Switch to More Natural Gas** – *Huntsville Times* – 11/15/09 - http://www.boonepickens.com/media_summary/docs/HuntsvilleTimes111509.pdf
- **(Un)natural Gas Conversion Not Worth All the Environmental Risks** – *Huntsville Times* – 11/15/09
- **Talking Turkey with T. Boone Pickens** – *Calgary Herald* – 11/14/09

- **Chesapeake CEO: Finding Natural Gas Support Not Easy, But Necessary** – *Fort Worth Business Press* – 11/13/09

Print Placements (Full Articles Below)

- **Different Approaches Unite Green Reformers** – *The UTD Mercury* – 11/16/09
- **Reversal of Fortune in Iraq Oil Fields** – *The National* – 11/14/09
- **Pickens' BP Capital Bought 1.04M Shares Of Sandridge In 3Q** – *Dow Jones* – 11/16/09
 - *Wall Street Journal*
 - *Easy Bourse*
 - *CNNMoney.com*
- **Pickens Boosts Gas Holdings, Adds SandRidge, McMoRan** – *Bloomberg* – 11/16/09

Blog/Online Placements (Full Articles Below)

- **Pickens: \$300 Oil is Still On Its Way** – *BNET* – 11/13/09
- **Gordon Currie on Where to Invest in Energy Right Now** – *Seeking Alpha* – 11/16/09

HIGHLIGHTED COVERAGE

Wean Foreign Energy Dependence with Switch to More Natural Gas– *Huntsville Times* – 11/15/09

By T. Boone Pickens

America's dangerous dependence on foreign oil continues to put our national security at risk. Last month alone we imported 350 million barrels of oil at a cost of \$25.6 billion.

As we continue to import about 60 percent of the oil we need every day, America is at great risk of allowing foreign countries to dictate our energy future – and these are countries that are not particularly friendly to us.

But Americans are catching on to the dangers associated with our addiction to foreign oil. Earlier this week, 250 people gathered in New York City to acknowledge that imported oil is the biggest threat to our national security by presenting me with an award which stated: For his outstanding leadership toward American energy independence, the American Security Council Foundation proudly presents T. Boone Pickens with its Lifetime Achievement Award in Public Service for Economic Security.

When we began the Pickens Plan 16 months ago, oil prices were sky high but no one had a clue as to what to do about it. Since then the elements of the Pickens Plan – wind and solar energy, a smart grid, and energy efficiency – have all been dealt with in Congress. The one remaining issue – the big one – is natural gas.

We've known for a long time that the vast shale deposits in the U.S. contained enormous amounts of natural gas. But it wasn't until drilling techniques were developed over the past decade that we have been able to recover that natural gas in a commercially viable and environmentally safe manner.

This past June the highly respected Potential Gas Committee released its biennial study in conjunction with the Colorado School of Mines indicating that the amount of natural gas reserves had jumped to some 2,000 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) meaning we have enough gas in the continental United States to last about 118 years.

The four largest shale deposits are located in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Appalachia. But significant sources of natural gas are also available in shale plays in places like the Chattanooga shale deposit which extends into northern Alabama. The area in Alabama is known to geologists as the "Black Water Basin."

Why is all this natural gas of such interest? Because natural gas is the only fuel which can replace diesel to move an 18-wheeler. About half of the oil we import is refined into diesel to move goods across and around America.

Heavy duty trucks are replaced on a fairly tight schedule by both small and large trucking companies. It is estimated that, if we started now, within seven years we could essentially replace the current fleet of 6.5 million trucks burning imported diesel with trucks running on domestic natural gas. That alone would reduce our need to import oil from OPEC countries by half.

We have focused on these trucks not only because of the huge amount of imported oil they account for, but because of the infrastructure connected with changing out the heavy truck fleet. Over-the-road trucks tend to run the same routes on a regular schedule. Drivers stop at the same truck stops to eat, rest and refuel. So unlike attempting to meet the needs of passenger cars, the number of natural gas refueling facilities for 18-wheelers is easily manageable.

In fact any fleet operation – municipal and school buses; city, county, and state vehicles; express delivery and utility trucks – any vehicle which goes home to "the barn" every night is a candidate for running on natural gas.

Over the next 20-30 years new technologies will emerge as transportation fuels. Most likely these will be enhanced batteries and hydrogen fuel cells. When they come on-line it will be a great benefit to begin replacing the 250 million private cars and light trucks with vehicles which can run on non-fossil fuels.

But that day isn't today, and won't be here tomorrow. Natural gas is an off-the-shelf technology which has been proven in the 10 million natural gas vehicles (NGVs) which are on the roads around the world. But only about 130,000 of those are here in the United States.

Right now, a bill in the U.S. Congress – The NAT GAS Act – is gathering momentum in both the U.S. House and the U.S. Senate. This bill would jump start the NGV industry in the United States by providing tax incentives for fleet operators to replace their cars and trucks with NGVs.

Natural gas is cleaner and cheaper than diesel. It is available in huge quantities, and it is ours. That's all in the Pickens Plan. If you don't like my plan, what's yours?

T. Boone Pickens is chairman and CEO of BP Capital, which operates energy-focused commodity and equity funds. In July 2008, Pickens launched the Pickens Plan, a grassroots campaign aimed at reducing this country's crippling dependence on imported oil. His book, "The First Billion is the Hardest," details what this country must do to win back its energy independence.

(Un)natural Gas Conversion Not Worth All the Environmental Risks – Huntsville Times – 11/15/09

By Stan Cox

Holding out the prospect of vast new domestic reserves, the natural gas industry is promising to make the United States an energy-rich nation once again. But we should be careful what we wish for. Spending those riches could endanger water supplies for millions of Americans while still failing to solve the climate crisis.

Electric utilities have expanded their use of gas because gas-fired plants can be "turned up" to meet high peak power demand more quickly than can coal-fired plants. It's also more climate-friendly than coal and less menacing than nuclear energy.

With the discovery of drilling techniques that can extract natural gas from deep shale formations, the authoritative Potential Gas Committee estimates that the total of confirmed and potentially accessible gas reserves has grown 35 percent in just three years.

Climate bills in the House and Senate contain strong incentives to increase drilling and burning of natural gas. Seized by anti-coal fervor, most major environmental groups have gone along with the gas rush.

But natural gas is "clean" only in contrast to coal – just as a bacon cheeseburger can be regarded as healthful compared with a double bacon cheeseburger. Per kilowatt of electricity generated, gas releases 55 percent as much carbon as coal. And gas drilling poses a growing threat to our water supplies.

The investigative news organization ProPublica has documented thousands of cases of surface and groundwater contamination caused by drilling in conventional and shale deposits in six states.

Concern is now growing over hydraulic fracturing, in which water laced with sand, clay and "fracturing fluids" is pumped deep underground to create fissures and free gas trapped in rock formations. Most of the polluted water returns to the surface and must be handled as waste.

Drilling in shale, which depends heavily on fracturing, can consume hundreds of times more water per well than does drilling in traditional gas fields.

In Pennsylvania, which shares the vast, gas-laden Marcellus shale formation with four other states, drilling is expected to generate 19 million gallons of waste water daily by 2011, according to the state's Department of Environmental Protection. The water, which carries both natural and human-made toxins and is up to five times as salty as sea water, puts a heavy burden on water treatment plants.

Meanwhile, manufacturers of fracturing fluids refuse to reveal their ingredients. Investigators have managed to identify some relatively harmless compounds in the fluids, but also many that are toxic. Some, including benzene, formaldehyde, 1,4-dioxane, ethylene dioxide and nickel sulfate, are confirmed carcinogens.

Gas companies have enjoyed a slack environmental leash since the 2005 Energy Policy Act exempted them from regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Water Pollution Control Act. Bills now stalled in Congress that would re-regulate the industry need broader grassroots support.

Risking our water so we can burn more natural gas will not be the planet's miracle climate cure. For the United States to achieve necessary reductions in greenhouse emissions – estimated at more than 80 percent – will require not more energy production, even if somewhat cleaner, but deep cuts in energy consumption.

Coal must be phased out as quickly as possible, but more gas won't accomplish that. While electric utilities' gas consumption doubled from 1996 to 2007, coal use continued its steady climb.

What if, with shale drilling, we could achieve another doubling of gas-fired electricity generation, but this time eliminate an equivalent amount of coal-fired generation? Even that steep escalation of gas drilling would cut the utility industry's carbon emissions by only 12 percent and the nation's total carbon emissions by just 5 percent, based on Energy Department figures.

Financier T. Boone Pickens recommends running our vehicles on natural gas. But substituting natural gas for gasoline in all vehicles would reduce the nation's total carbon emissions by less than 9 percent.

Converting all gasoline-powered vehicles would consume more natural gas than electric utilities, homes and businesses combined. Consequences for the nation's water would be disastrous.

Natural gas is being hailed by some, including Pickens, as a high-energy "bridge" to a renewable future, and by others as sufficiently climate-friendly to be a "destination" fuel. But as gas' environmental drawbacks become more evident, it's looking more like a bridge to nowhere.

Stan Cox is lead scientist for the Land Institute in Salina, Kan., and wrote this comment for the institute's Prairie Writers Circle. His book "Losing Our Cool: Uncomfortable Truths about Our Air-Conditioned World," will be published next June. Write to him at t.stan@cox.net.

Talking Turkey with T. Boone Pickens – Calgary Herald – 11/14/09

By Robert Remington

If first and last impressions are important, my meeting with T. Boone Pickens did not go well.

As the legendary Texas oil baron walked into the room, I mentioned that I once spent a summer in the Texas Panhandle, southwest of Levelland.

"That's not the panhandle," he said in his classic drawl. "We call that the west plain."

After the one-hour chat with the Herald's editorial board, I clumsily attempted to make small talk about bird hunting. Pickens used to hunt geese in eastern Alberta, so I asked if he ever hunted pheasant.

"I've got a lot of quail on my ranch," he said, along with pheasant, which he hunts with a stable of hunting dogs. "I knew I was rich when I had 50 bird dogs," he said, rattling off the various breeds he uses. He said he also has wild turkey on his ranch. So many, that he needs someone to hunt them.

"I'll bring a 10-gauge," I said. Pickens, who was walking out of the room, stopped dead in his tracks.

"A 10-gauge? You can hunt turkeys with a 20-gauge."

My only knowledge of wild turkey comes from a bottle. As a large bird, I assumed one needed a substantial bit of armament, like a canon-sized 10-gauge, to dispatch a turkey.

I can only imagine what Pickens told his media guy as they walked away: "Did you hear that fella? He thought Levelland was in the panhandle. And what kind of murderin' s.o.b. uses a 10-gauge on turkey?"

This is a horrible thing, being regarded as a bloodthirsty ignoramus by the 81-year-old energy visionary. Pickens is a smart, savvy billionaire who knows he can't possibly spend all of his money before his time is through. So, like many in his position, he's in the legacy building stage of life.

For Pickens, this means saving America from the clutches of unfriendly oil-producing nations by promoting the use of natural gas in vehicles, beginning with large trucks. In the process, he might save the planet, too. Forget diesel, biodiesel, battery hybrids, hydrogen and solar. Natural gas. We're drowning in the stuff, says Pickens, and by converting vehicles to it, America can lessen its dependence on oil from unfriendly regimes, of which Canada is not one, so the oilsands are safe.

Environmentalists may scoff at the latter, but Pickens is a realist. If the U.S. brings in a nationwide low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) like California, Alberta's so-called "dirty oil" will simply be sold to China and the world will be no better off. Better to keep Alberta oil in North America, says Pickens, and work with us to make it as clean as possible.

With an abundance of natural gas, the U.S. could run itself on a clean form of energy while buying itself ample time to improve other alternatives. It's so simple it seems like a no-brainer, and it's good for Alberta. We still get to sell our "dirty oil" --better than "bloody oil" from the Middle East any day--and we benefit from a rise in natural gas prices as consumption increases.

Critics of the so-called Pickens Plan argue that natural gas fuelling stations are non-existent. Pickens says the latter can be easily set up at a relatively cheap cost.

Pickens says he is in this for patriotic reasons, but one does not become a baron on altruism. Pickens owns 10 per cent of the recently formed T. Boone Pickens Energy Fund, to be administered and managed by BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc. It aims to provide investors a portfolio of equities and commodity investments including "non-traditional uses for natural gas and renewable energy."

Pickens is convinced that Barack Obama will soon deliver an energy policy plan that will make him the first president to end U.S. dependence on oil from unfriendly regimes, ending the U.S. quandary of funding both sides of a war.

Having thus solved America's energy woes, saved the planet from global warming, ended war and boosted the Alberta economy, Pickens' only remaining problem seems to be eliminating all those turkeys from his ranch.

According to one wild turkey hunting website, a 12-gauge is the most popular turkey gun, but some people opt for the firepower of a 10-gauge. Yet, a puny 20-gauge will work fine, too.

Chesapeake CEO: Finding Natural Gas Support Not Easy, But Necessary – *Fort Worth Business Press* – 11/13/09

By John-Laurent Tronche

Chesapeake Energy Corp. CEO Aubrey K. McClendon acknowledged the dominance of coal and oil in the power-generation and transportation sectors, but reiterated his belief that natural gas is the only viable way to reduce both carbon dioxide emissions and foreign oil imports.

The Oklahoma native touched on a range of topics during a Nov. 13 speech in Downtown, and used the opportunity to again drum up support for initiatives that would favor increased natural gas demand, much like businessman T. Boone Pickens has done since July 2008 with his Pickens Plan.

“There is only one scalable, affordable, clean way to reduce foreign oil and that is to begin to move our transportation system away from oil to natural gas,” said McClendon, speaking to an audience at the Petroleum Club of Fort Worth. He asked, “Would you be willing to use a fuel that’s made in America, creates American jobs, puts off 50 percent less CO₂ than gasoline and costs only half as much? Who would not sign up for that at the end of the day?”

He put it simply, “If you are not for natural gas, you are for foreign oil or in the power sector you are for coal.”

Natural gas accounts for about 20 percent of U.S. power generation, while natural gas vehicles are not as widely used in the United States as they are in other countries. Natural gas advocates want to change both those facts.

During a question-and-answer session following McClendon’s speech, Arlington Mayor Robert Cluck asked about news reports, both local and national, regarding high levels of benzene in and around DISH, Texas, which is home to more than 10 compressor stations to which gas is sent for pressurization and distribution elsewhere. More studies are being conducted to determine the levels of toxins in the area and their cause.

“That particular story ... is one that we’re still trying to get our hands around,” McClendon said. “It is a site where there are a large number of compressor stations. We don’t think that those are the cause of it, but we have read the reports and our own environmental health and safety people are studying that.”

He added, “We do deal in our business with chemicals that are harmful if treated the wrong way and it is incumbent upon us to be very careful with what we do.”

Although Barnett Shale activity has slowed in the past 16 months, McClendon said the 1,800 wells Chesapeake Energy has drilled are only a small part of what the company expects to over the life of the North Texas gas play.

“We feel like we’ve only drilled about 15 percent of the wells we will ultimately need to drill to fully develop this resource,” he said. Going forward, the company will increase its focus on Tarrant County development and less so on its Johnson County acreage.

PRINT COVERAGE

Different Approaches Unite Green Reformers – *The UTD Mercury* – 11/16/09

By Laura-Jane Cunningham

Oil tycoon T. Boone Pickens spoke to a crowded auditorium about energy reform on Nov. 5. His visit was the inaugural presentation in the UT Dallas Forum on Energy Issues and Innovation, intended to reflect the growing emphasis on energy and natural resources stewardship.

But those expecting Pickens to speak about the environment or conservation heard instead about the political and economic ramifications of foreign oil.

"I'm not selling green, but I'm not opposed to it," Pickens said. "I'm for anything American. Does that mean I support nuclear energy? Yes. Coal mining? Yes. Offshore drilling? Yes."

The Pickens Plan, which aims to reduce American dependence on foreign oil, would replace oil consumption with renewable energy and natural gas.

World oil production peaked in 2005, according to the Pickens Plan Web site, and there is no apparent way to increase production. Petering supply and increasing demand could raise the price of oil to \$300 a barrel in 10 years, Pickens said.

When oil prices rose to \$4.11 a gallon last year, more people were interested in alternative energy, but as soon as prices fell, the issue of energy receded to the background, Pickens said .

"Now that (oil is) cheaper, people say we don't have a problem. We have a problem," Pickens said.

While the Pickens Plan addresses the energy problems through legislation, it does not mention how individuals could help.

"Sign up with me," Pickens said. "I'll be more than happy to help you. The more you get acquainted with the problem, the more you'll figure out how help."

UTD organizations are taking a more hands on approach to sustainability. Two new groups, Student Government's sustainability committee and sustenants, focus on resource consumption at UTD, while Students for Environmental Awareness (SEA) relies on the impact of individuals to help them with recycling, petitions and other events.

"We focus on grassroots movements to help students know what they can do," said arts and technology senior Yaseen Benhalim, vice president of SEA.

SEA is cooperating with Neighborhood Alliance of Richardson (NAR) to oppose the expansion of a trash transfer station in Richardson. The expansion will triple the transfer station's size to accommodate more waste, but half of the trash coming into the station is from Plano, not Richardson, said international political economics sophomore Alison Beatty, SEA president.

Along with NAR, members of SEA plan to attend the Richardson Town hall meeting Nov. 16, when the proposal to expand the trash transfer station is up for consideration.

The other two organizations, sustenants and the sustainability committee both have their own roles to play in UTD's conservation of resources. Sustenants performs energy and waste audits for UTD to help them improve their sustainability, while the sustainability committee acts as a liaison between students and administrators, helping groups like SEA and other students improve communication with UTD policy makers.

Though they were not all started by the same people, or for the same purposes, Beatty said the sustainability committee, sustenants club and SEA are all connected.

"We should meet," Beatty said. "(The sustainability committee should) foster a conference, and decide what we are working on, what we want and what to do."

SEA is not only focused on action, but also community outreach.

"SEA's goal is to educate and inform the community about sustainable action," Beatty said.

Members of SEA visit junior high schools promoting conservation and college. To help get them excited, the members will ask the younger students trivia or put on skits, said computer science graduate Alan Davis, environmental steward for SEA.

Reversal of Fortune in Iraq Oil Fields – *The National* – 11/14/09

By Tamsin Carlisle

After an initial rights auction that drew a tepid response at best, the war-torn nation has unleashed a flood of recent agreements to develop massive crude and gas fields. The chance to discover more reserves has international firms chomping at the bit.

A stunning change of attitude by Big Oil has put Iraq on course to become the third-largest global oil exporter within a few years.

Earlier this month, over a period of just four days, Baghdad signed three enormous deals that could raise Iraqi oil production capacity by 4.8 million barrels per day (bpd). That increment, if realised, would be equivalent to more than doubling the pre-recession oil output of neighbouring Iran, the second-biggest OPEC exporter, and generate revenue of about US\$366 million (Dh1.34 billion) a day at current market prices.

Ever since the US invaded Iraq in 2003, ousting the regime of Saddam Hussein, international oil companies have been itching to return to the country from which they were banished in the early 1970s. However, it was another six years before Iraq launched its first post-war bidding round for oil and gas licenses in a televised public auction in June this year.

To the surprise of many, given the immensity of the resources on offer, the high-profile event was a flop. The government awarded only one of eight long-term oil and gas development contracts, which together offered access to more than 40 billion barrels of oil equivalent of reserves. One gasfield did not attract a single bid and most of the offers submitted by teams of foreign companies to develop six of Iraq's biggest oilfields and another gasfield were hastily withdrawn after the government responded with miserly counteroffers.

Only BP and China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC), which teamed up to bid for a 20-year contract to boost output from the biggest Iraqi oilfield, Rumaila, agreed to the tough government terms – an offer to pay the companies just \$2 for each extra barrel produced, before taxes and other compulsory payments that would claw back about \$1 per barrel. Not surprisingly, it took more than four months of haggling over the fine print for the final version of the contract to be signed at a ceremony on November 3.

Among those frustrated by the slow rate of progress was the US oil tycoon T Boone Pickens, who last month showed a fair amount of gall when he told the US Congress that American companies were "entitled" to some Iraqi oil.

Still, events were in motion to reach more agreements. Even before the deal to nearly triple output from Rumaila was in the bag, another big contract was announced and a third soon followed.

A consortium led by Eni of Italy agreed on November 2 to raise the production capacity of the Zubair field in southern Iraq by 930,000 bpd for remuneration of \$2 per barrel. Three days later, a partnership between the biggest US and European oil companies, respectively ExxonMobil and Royal Dutch Shell, signed an initial accord to boost output from southern Iraq's West Qurna oilfield by more than 2 million bpd for \$1.90 per barrel. They beat a rival team led by the Russian company Lukoil to the deal.

By Iraqi government and industry estimates, Rumaila contains 16 billion barrels of remaining proved oil reserves, placing it among the top 10 world oilfields. West Qurna and Zubair respectively hold about 9 billion and 4 billion barrels of recoverable oil.

The Rumaila reserves alone are larger than the total oil reserves of the OPEC exporter Algeria. Peak production of 2.85 million bpd from the field would be close to the current output capacity of Abu Dhabi.

"The speed at which companies that participated and lost in the first ever bid round ... reversed their positions and accepted the Iraqi oil ministry's stiff terms took many, including within Iraq, by surprise," wrote Ruba Hasari, the Baghdad-based editor of Iraq Oil Forum, a website focused on the Iraq oil industry and its politics.

Low Iraqi remuneration offers, together with legal and political uncertainties swirling around the contracts and the still-unsettled national security outlook, had originally seemed too daunting for even the biggest oil companies to stomach. Furthermore, the foreign firms were being offered technical services contracts, not the much-preferred production-sharing agreements that would have allowed them to book reserves.

So what persuaded some of the most sophisticated players in the global upstream oil and gas industry to change their minds? Details of the deals have been leaking out, providing some clues.

One key change, says Samuel Ciszuk, the Middle East energy analyst with the consulting firm IHS Global Insight, is that the government agreed to tax only the "profit oil" of the operating companies. Originally, Baghdad had wanted a 35 per cent tax on all oil sales.

Another change was that the oil ministry tinkered with its contract model, introducing incentives for producers to increase production to as high a level as possible. That encouraged some of the unsuccessful bidders from the June auction to come back with revised output models that made more economic sense.

"The tax change dramatically altered the companies' project economics," Mr Ciszuk said in a research note. "The relaxation of Iraqi operational control also served to make companies less fearful of red tape and bureaucratic delays."

Even so, the scale of investment required to achieve the envisaged capacity jump within the targeted six to seven years represents a formidable challenge. BP and CNPC have reportedly agreed to spend \$15bn on Rumaila. The Iraqi oil minister, Dr Hussain al Shahrstani, has estimated the total investment needed over the life of the project at \$50bn, evenly split between capital spending and operating costs.

Further oil development deals could be in the offing as Baghdad plans to hold a second licensing round next month, but this could point to problems.

"Iraq does not have the ability to absorb such major development in such a short time, nor is it likely that the global oil services sector has the capacity to expand Iraqi capacity to more than 6 million to 7 million bpd without putting severe strain on resources, costs, and quality project delivery," the Middle Eastern Economic Survey warned in a recent analysis.

For Baghdad and international oil firms, timing is of the essence. Ahead of Iraqi national elections scheduled for mid-January next year, Nouri al Maliki, the prime minister, and Dr al Shahrastani wanted to show they had a viable plan for putting economic development back on track. Faced with a possible change of government in Baghdad, Big Oil needed to get a foot in a temporarily open Iraqi door.

While plenty of political opposition exists in Iraq to the return of foreign oil interests, analysts now say it would be a bold government that would derail such massive investment commitments made on terms so favourable to Baghdad.

Foreign companies were concerned about a situation in which they agreed to undertake large investments swiftly, only to be faced with "losing their contracts and potential expropriations by those parliamentarians who brand their entry into Iraq illegal", Mr Ciszuk said. Under terms of their final contract, "BP and CNPC only need to deliver a 10 per cent production increase at the Rumaila field within the first three years at an estimated investment commitment of \$300 million in the first 33 months, making it possible for the firms to gauge the political climate in Iraq with some accuracy" before spending more heavily.

"At least it gives the consortium a chance to defer the risk during the first critical period," he said.

Offsetting the potential for investment delays, foreign firms may be feeling more urgency to stake out positions in Iraq. Consortia participating in the second auction are expected to "aim high" with their bids, "since no more fields are likely to be offered for development by foreign companies for a long time to come", Ms Husari predicted.

What all are aware of is the vast potential for further oil and gas discoveries in Iraq, which could offer more lucrative development opportunities than those currently on the table. Its energy resources were underexplored 40 years ago, when the former Baathist regime came to power, and that remains the case today. The 115 billion barrels of proved Iraqi oil reserves – the third-largest reserves in the world – are just the starting point for what could yet turn out to be a world-class oil rush.

However, there are already losers, most notably the three northern Iraqi provinces comprising the semiautonomous Kurdistan region and the foreign companies developing Kurdish oil and gas resources. Baghdad and the Kurdistan regional government are at loggerheads over resource jurisdiction and the prospect of big production increases from the southern fields will remove any urgency for Baghdad to compromise with the Kurds on the issue. Territorial claims to the northern city of Kirkuk and its large nearby oilfield form another potentially explosive area of conflict.

Security remains one of the biggest concerns of foreign companies operating in Iraq and Kurdish frustrations could still boil over to upset Iraqi oil development plans. At the very least, the Kurds may be expected to continue to block the passage of a long-awaited federal oil law for Iraq, which foreign oil firms hoped would put their somewhat dicey contracts on firmer legal ground.

Pickens' BP Capital Bought 1.04M Shares Of Sandridge In 3Q – Dow Jones – 11/16/09

By Joseph Checkler

NEW YORK (Dow Jones)--BP Capital, the hedge-fund firm run by billionaire energy investor T. Boone Pickens, bought more than one million shares of Sandridge Energy Inc. (SD) during the third quarter, according to a regulatory filing made Monday morning.

BP reported 14 different stakes totaling about \$185 million, which represents five more positions and \$100 million more than on its end-of-second-quarter holdings report. The filing, made on Securities and Exchange Commission form 13-F, showed that BP Capital also bought one million shares of McMoran Exploration Co. (MMR), a new position.

The firm added to existing positions in several stocks, including Chesapeake Energy Corp. (CHK), and Devon Energy Corp. (DVN), and took a new one in Hess Corp. (HES).

A BP Capital spokesman didn't immediately return a message seeking comment.

Many investors that manage more than \$100 million are required to file 13-Fs describing their stock holdings within 45 days of the end of a given quarter, giving the public its freshest possible glimpse into the portfolios of well-known money managers. Most hedge-fund managers and others wait until the last possible moment to make these filings. The third quarter's deadline is Monday.

Pickens Boosts Gas Holdings, Adds SandRidge, McMoRan – Bloomberg – 11/16/09

By Edward Klump

Nov. 16 (Bloomberg) -- T. Boone Pickens, the billionaire energy investor, increased stakes in U.S. natural-gas producers and added companies such as McMoRan Exploration Co. and SandRidge Energy Inc. to his portfolio.

Pickens' BP Capital Management LP said its holdings now include at least 1 million shares each of SandRidge and McMoRan, according to a public filing. Pickens also reported stakes in Gastar Exploration Ltd., Hess Corp. and Weatherford International Ltd.

BP Capital increased stakes in such companies as Anadarko Petroleum Corp., Cabot Oil & Gas Corp., Chesapeake Energy Corp., Devon Energy Corp. and Forest Oil Corp. during the three-month period that ended Sept. 30, according to the filing. Anadarko, Chesapeake and Devon were among the top five producers of gas in the U.S. in the first half of this year, according to the Natural Gas Supply Association.

The value of Pickens' equity holdings climbed to \$185.5 million as of Sept. 30, from \$85.5 million on June 30, according to today's filing.

Money managers who oversee more than \$100 million in equities must file a Form 13F within 45 days of each quarter's end to list their U.S.-listed stocks, options and convertible bonds. The filings don't show non-U.S. securities or how much cash the firms hold.

BLOG/ONLINE COVERAGE

Pickens: \$300 Oil is Still On Its Way – BNET – 11/13/09

By Kristen Korosec

T. Boone Pickens, the Texas billionaire investor turned-wind turbine and natural gas champion, said Thursday he expects the price of oil will hit \$100 in 2010. Within 10 years, he thinks crude will make it to \$300 a barrel.

Pickens, who was attending a conference in Washington, said the world had maxed out at 85 million barrels a day of production, reported Bloomberg News.

Pickens isn't alone in his prognostication.

Morgan Downey of Scarce Whales, noted quite a few December 2015 New York Mercantile Exchange West Texas Intermediate crude oil \$500 strike call options have been purchased since the beginning of October this year. He has a handy chart, to boot.

And Pickens has said it before.

Pickens threw out similar figures last summer when oil had surpassed the \$140 per barrel level. During testimony before the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee in July 2008, Pickens said prices would reach \$300 in 10 years if the U.S. did not reduce its dependence on foreign imports.

In the months since his testimony, prices dropped as low as \$32 a barrel and then rose back up to over \$75 a barrel.

But now, after logging a little global-recession time, which included a slackening demand for fuel, Pickens is still throwing out the \$300 number. Meaning, weak demand or not, Pickens believes world oil production has peaked.

And demand is expected to pick up. The International Energy Agency's 2009 World Energy Outlook expects demand to resume an upward trend and increase 40 percent higher than 2007 levels by 2030.

The Paris-based agency said conventional oil production in countries not belonging to the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries — OPEC — will peak in 2010. So, most output is going to have to come from OPEC countries, placing even more pressure on that supply.

Gordon Currie on Where to Invest in Energy Right Now – *Seeking Alpha* – 11/16/09

By Arjun Rudra

The most recent U.S. Department of Energy's weekly report paints a sorry state of U.S petroleum demand, with primary weakness coming from the diesel category. The increase in heating oil inventories in the all important PADD I complex is a further drag on the entire oil sector. Crude oil futures were down on Friday, November 13 as NYMEX light sweet crude for December delivery fell \$0.59 to \$76.35 per barrel.

Most probably a result of the higher than anticipated U.S. inventory levels, Canadian natural gas spot prices fell dramatically by \$0.85 to \$2.42 per Mcf. However, U.S. natural gas futures were slightly higher Friday, despite statistics revealing a build of 25 Bcf in inventories, which was ahead of median expectations for 20 Bcf, and brought overall storage levels to 3,813 Bcf. Cash prices at the Henry Hub in Louisiana fell \$0.79 to \$2.44 per Mmbtu while NYMEX Henry Hub for December delivery actually increased, by \$0.022 to \$4.392 per Mmbtu.

To paint a clearer picture of the energy sector, I had the opportunity to interview oil and gas analyst Gordon Currie of Blackmont Capital.

Bio: Mr. Currie is a 29-year veteran of the petroleum and securities industries. He has worked both sides of the oil and gas industry: as an analyst and an executive. He joins us most recently from his work as an Oil & Gas Analyst with Wolverton Securities. His research insights are infused by his experience as IR Manager of NAL Oil & Gas Trust and President of Easton Drilling Fund. Mr. Currie holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Q: Given the widespread pessimism regarding natural gas and the glut in inventory, what are your thoughts going forward for this commodity?

A: I am in the camp that believes that natural gas supplies will be ample for several years to come although there is an argument to be made that natural declines in production combined with a low level of drilling activity will bring supply and demand back into balance quickly. Most of the gas producers subscribe to the latter theory. Investors also seem to be expecting gas prices to improve next year, judging by the rally in stock prices after Labor Day. Now it is only November but spot prices here in Alberta are still mired in the \$3.50/mcf range and forward prices on NYMEX are below \$5/mcf thru the first quarter of next year. The initial euphoria about a rebound in gas prices seems to be waning.

Q: With crude oil hovering at approximately \$80/barrel, do you think these price levels are sustainable for the next 1-2 years, especially in light of the IEA saying that they only expect a marginal increases of 1.5% per annum in oil demand between 2007 and 2030 in their most recent world energy outlook, why or why not?

A: Actually I think 1.5% annual growth in demand is pretty good, and I do think prices can stay in the \$80/bbl range. However I don't see prices rising to \$100/bbl any time soon, as OPEC still has sufficient spare capacity to supply several years worth of growth in demand, and countries like Iraq and Iran are opening up huge fields to development by foreign multi-nationals.

Q: With the oil/gas ratio sitting at approximately 20 and the average over the last 2 years being around the 12 to 13 mark, would you short oil at the moment or go long natural gas?

A: No, I concur with the International Energy Agency view that prices have become de-linked. Until natural gas can be widely substituted for oil as a transportation fuel, as Boone Pickens is advocating, that ratio will continue to fluctuate.

Q: What is your outlook for M&A activity in the energy sector? Do you have any plays (as in the Bakken, Montney, Cardium etc.) or particular stocks that may be particularly susceptible to M&A activity?

A: It is difficult to do deals in periods of really low commodity prices and really high commodity prices, because buyers and sellers have different expectations about takeover values. And in periods of low prices there are added 'social' issues - some people are going to be put out or work. Crescent Point will continue to Hoover up Bakken producers (if there are any left) but I don't really see play types driving M&A.

Q: Lastly, can you please highlight 1 stock/theme that you think offers the best value moving forward and your reasons for liking it?

A: The stocks that I cover are intermediate sized companies and mainly gas-weighted, so given my view on natural gas supply, it is difficult to recommend any of them. My favourite is NuVista Energy (NUVSF.PK) because it is typically the lowest cost producer and therefore best able to withstand a downturn in gas prices. It is also an acquire-and-exploit company so when gas prices are down they can buy assets cheap, and when gas prices are high they generate lots of cash flow.

BROADCAST COVERAGE

1. Weekend News

Bloomberg (---) National

11/15/2009

05:00 PM - 06:00 PM

DMA: N/A

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

[CC] 00:27:34 Welcome back to the Washington Summit. We have been bringing you excerpts from interviews with some of Washington's top officials. Now we hear from **T. Boone Pickens** and Richard Trumka. **T. Boone Pickens** spoke with our reporter Jerome Levin. Norm Pearlstine interviewed Trumka. (Pearstine to Trumka) Perhaps we could begin with your thoughts about health care, whether we will have the public option, or whether you think this will get away from us. (Trumka) You will see health care reform with a public plan, because 94% of the markets are considered highly concentrated. A few insurance companies [unintelligible] without competition from the government we can never break the stranglehold. They're making progress in the Senate. The House did a good job with good financing...Levin to Pickens" Tell us about the Nat Gas Act... What is it going to cost the American taxpayer to pass the Nat Gas Act? (Pickens) "Cost em.? I don' think there is going to be a cost in here...I consider diesel to be foreign oil"... 00:29:56

2. Market Week

DMA: N/A

Bloomberg (---) National

11/15/2009 07:00 AM - 07:30 AM

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

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3. Weekend News

DMA: N/A

Bloomberg (---) National

11/14/2009 11:00 PM - 12:00 AM

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

[CC] 00:27:33 Welcome back to the Washington Summit. We have been bringing you excerpts from interviews with some of Washington's top officials. Now we hear from **T. Boone Pickens** and Richard Trumka. **T. Boone Pickens** spoke with our reporter Jerome Levin. Norm Pearlstine interviewed Trumka. (Pearstine to Trumka) Perhaps we could begin with your thoughts about health care, whether we will have the public option, or whether you think this will get away from us. (Trumka) You will see health care reform with a public plan, because 94% of the markets are considered highly concentrated. A few insurance companies [unintelligible] without competition from the government we can never break the stranglehold. They're making progress in the Senate. The House did a good job with good financing...Levin to Pickens" Tell us about the Nat Gas Act... What is it going to cost the American taxpayer to pass the Nat Gas Act? (Pickens) "Cost em.? I don' think there is going to be a cost in here...I consider diesel to be foreign oil"... 00:29:41

4. Market Week

DMA: N/A

Bloomberg (---) National

11/14/2009 07:00 PM - 07:30 PM

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

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5. Bloomberg Weekend News

DMA: N/A

Bloomberg (---) National

11/14/2009 02:00 PM - 03:00 PM

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

[CC] 00:27:32 Welcome back to the Washington Summit. We have been bringing you excerpts from interviews with some of Washington's top officials. Now we hear from **T. Boone Pickens** and Richard Trumka. **T. Boone Pickens** spoke with our reporter Jerome Levin. Norm Pearlstine interviewed Trumka. (Pearstine to Trumka) Perhaps we could begin with your thoughts about health care, whether we will have the public option, or whether you think this will get away from us. (Trumka) You will see health care reform with a public plan, because 94% of the markets are considered highly concentrated. A few insurance companies [unintelligible] without competition from the government we can never break the stranglehold. They're making progress in the Senate. The House did a good job with good financing...Levin to Pickens" Tell us about the Nat Gas Act... What is it going to cost the American taxpayer to pass the Nat Gas Act? (Pickens) "Cost em.? I don' think there is going to be a cost in here...I consider diesel to be foreign oil"... 00:29:37

6. Market Week

DMA: N/A

Bloomberg (---) National

11/14/2009 08:00 AM - 08:30 AM

Available formats: QuickView, DVD, CD, digital link, videotape, transcript, NewsBoard

[CC] 00:27:38 Welcome back to the Washington Summit. We have been bringing you excerpts from interviews with some of Washington's top officials. Now we hear from **T. Boone Pickens** and Richard Trumka. **T. Boone Pickens** spoke with our reporter Jerome Levin. Norm Pearlstine interviewed Trumka. (Pearstine to Trumka) Perhaps we could begin with your thoughts about health care, whether we will have the public option, or whether you think this will get away from us. (Trumka) You will see health care reform with a public plan, because 94% of the markets are considered highly concentrated. A few insurance companies [unintelligible] without competition from the government we can never break the stranglehold. They're making progress in the Senate. The House did a good job with good financing...Levin to Pickens" Tell us about the Nat Gas Act... What is it going to cost the American taxpayer to pass the Nat Gas Act? (Pickens) "Cost em.? I don' think there is going to be a cost in here...I consider diesel to be foreign oil"... 00:29:34

7. CSPAN-1 Schedule

DMA: N/A

CSPAN 1 (---) National

11/13/2009 04:00 PM - 06:00 PM

[CC] 00:08:52 ...Treasury' response to that is that you have to respond to that. This was not going out to market and trying to be the same as Berkshire Hathaway and investing in Goldman Sachs. The whole idea was not to just capitalized and get the best return possible, but to shore up the bank's and put them in the better place to continue lending. These are healthy banks that we knew was not exactly how he felt

about it. That is one form of accountability. I think that history will show other forms of accountability in terms of how history looks at these individuals and the role that they played. To focus on the other side of the comparison that you made, are they guilty of securities fraud or pumping up these institutions, I think if you look at the statements, that would be a hard sell. It is not quite the same as some of these demands that you think you're alluding to it as opposed to optimistic projections on their returns on the [Unintelligible] or just wrong. . Another question here. Colin Fenton- This morning **Boone Pickens** told this group that crude-oil could get to \$300 per barrel by 2013 on fundamentals alone . What was the highest oil price used in the stress test f or the tarp recipients? I do not know. Some of the assumptions in the stress tests, including the adverse case scenario, have already blown by. The better part of your question is how stressful really were these stress tests? In certain aspects, it would seem that, at times, we have gone past the adverse scenario. Do you think the stress tests were not stressful enough? I am saying that some people said that it was not. We have a question in the back. 00:11:08

8. CSPAN-2 Schedule

DMA: N/A

CSPAN 2 (---) National

11/14/2009 12:00 AM - 02:00 AM

[CC] 01:10:58 ...Treasury' response to that is that you have to respond to that. This was not going out to market and trying to be the same as Berkshire Hathaway and investing in Goldman Sachs. The whole idea was not to just capitalized and get the best return possible, but to shore up the bank's and put them in the better place to continue lending. These are healthy banks that we knew was not exactly how he felt about it. That is one form of accountability. I think that history will show other forms of accountability in terms of how history looks at these individuals and the role that they played. To focus on the other side of the comparison that you made, are they guilty of securities fraud or pumping up these institutions, I think if you look at the statements, that would be a hard sell. It is not quite the same as some of these demands that you think you're alluding to it as opposed to optimistic projections on their returns on the [Unintelligible] or just wrong. . Another question here. Colin Fenton- This morning **Boone Pickens** told this group that crude-oil could get to \$300 per barrel by 2013 on fundamentals alone . What was the highest oil price used in the stress test f or the tarp recipients? I do not know. Some of the assumptions in the stress tests, including the adverse case scenario, have already blown by. The better part of your question is how stressful really were these stress tests? In certain aspects, it would seem that, at times, we have gone past the adverse scenario. Do you think the stress tests were not stressful enough? I am saying that some people said that it was not. We have a question in the back. 01:12:22

9. Weekday

DMA: 13

KUOW-FM 94.9 (NPR) Seattle/Tacoma

11/13/2009 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM

00:34:00 ...Isn't the Mercury Group group the same folks who are running the leverage behind the **Boone Pickens wind** farm initiative before the wheels came off?... Yes as far as I know Mercury was actually involved in the **T Boone Pickens** windfarm initiative . They were also involved in Mike O'Briens's campaign so that was one of the reasons that we picked them in this week's stranger...as one of the winners behind the scenes in the elections, They were a part of these two relatively unknown candidates sweeping into office on the back of the sort of grassroots movement and that was also married to Mercury orchestrated campaign... 00:35:59

10. Market Call

Business News Network (---) National Canada

11/15/2009 04:30 PM - 05:30 PM

[CC] 00:13:41 Howard: ok. We're back with **Boone Pickens** of B.P. Capital. Let's talk about the oil market. The I.E.A., I mentiond earlier they put their outlook out the other day. 106 Million barrels a day in 2030. They're predicting. I'll be 102. Howard: [chuckles] what kinof price does that imply? Well, there's no

way you could deliver 106 million barrels of **oil** a day, unless you developed --I don't think the conventional **oil** fields are there so you're going to have to go into shale or more sand, **oil** sand development or something to get there. And I just don't --I think what happens, the price will kill the man and so the demand never gets to that level. I think 85 million barrels a day is all the world could do with what you can see today, unless some unusual technology shows up or something. So 85 million a day in the fourth quarter of last year, they were projecting 87 million a day. And that's part of why the price went up to \$147 a barrel was that forecast for 87 million.... 00:15:10

[CC] 00:21:44 Ok. A few minutes left with **Boone Pickens** of B.P. Capital. So you mentioned Suncor earlier. I had Rick George the C.E.O. on not that long ago. He was making a speech here. I saw Rick yesterday in Calgary. Howard: ok. Well, when I interviewed him about his speech, I said it sounded like he was wrapping Suncor in the Canadian flag. What was good for Suncor was good for Canada. And he didn't dispute.... Why would he be? Creates jobs. It makes money. It has happy shareholders and they pay taxes. Howard: but I guess what he was getting at --And I'm sure you know what he was getting at does ... is that there's this environmental debate that's just rising up, and it almost seems like there's a collision about to occur. What you need to do with those people... Howard: thank you. That's **Boone Pickens**, chairman and founder of B.P. Capital. 00:30:37

[CC] null WaterHouse, wealth of experience. Howard: hello. I'm Howard Green. Well, there are not many people who know as much about **energy** than **Boone Pickens**, the **oil** man recently caused a buzz in Canada by launching a fund that will allow Canadians to invest right alongside him. But **Pickens** has been distinguishing himself in recent years with a campaign to wean the U.S. off its dependence on foreign **oil**. Part of the so-called **Pickens** Plan is to use more **natural gas** in trucks and eventually cars. After all there's a glut of **natural gas** in north America. **Pickens** is also a huge proponent of **wind** power. The chairman and founder of B.P. Capital joins us now for this exclusive full-length interview on **energy** markets, the environmental issues surrounding the **oil** sands, and of course the **Pickens** Plan. Welcome back to the channel, sir. Good to have you back with us. Thanks. Glad to be here. Howard: so a lot's happened in the last year. Obviously in the financial markets, **energy** markets. I want to start with **wind**, because I know that's a big plank of the **Pickens** Plan. How has the recession affected the evolution of what you want to happen with **wind**? Well, **wind** is priced on the margin. The margin is **natural gas**. **Natural gas** low hurts **wind** projects. So **natural gas** needs to be 6 or \$7 in amcf, and it's \$4. So it pretty well slowed down any new **wind** projects. Those that were under way of course go ahead and complete them. But it's just a matter of time, though, because the Obama administration, they want renewables and they want green. And so it's gonna happen. I mean it --And so --But there's a piece of legislation that's in that is called the climate bill, and that passed out of the House two weeks ago, and it's now over to the Senate. But that has **wind**, solar, the 21st century grid in it. Howard: what about long term for **natural gas** though? Because everybody's talking about a glut.... 00:03:06

11. Market Call Tonight

Business News Network (---) National Canada
11/14/2009 12:00 AM - 12:30 AM

[CC] 00:00:17 I'm Howard Green. Well, there are not many people who know as much about **energy** than **Boone Pickens**, the **oil** man recently caused a buzz in Canada by launching a fund that will allow Canadians to invest right alongside him. But **Pickens** has been distinguishing himself in recent years with a campaign to wean the U.S. off its dependence on foreign **oil**. Part of the so-called **Pickens** Plan is to use more **natural gas** in trucks and eventually cars. After all there's a glut of **natural gas** in north America. **Pickens** is also a huge proponent of **wind** power. The chairman and founder of B.P. Capital joins us now for this exclusive full-length interview on **energy** markets, the environmental issues surrounding the **oil** sands, and of course the **Pickens** Plan. Welcome back to the channel, sir. Good to have you back with us. Thanks. Glad to be here. Howard: so a lot's happened in the last year. Obviously in the financial markets, **energy** markets. I want to start with **wind**, because I know that's a big plank of the **Pickens** Plan. How has the recession affected the evolution of what you want to happen with **wind**? Well, **wind** is priced on the margin. The margin is **natural gas**. **Natural gas** low hurts **wind** projects. So **natural gas** needs to be 6 or \$7 in amcf, and it's \$4. So it pretty well slowed down any new **wind** projects. Those that were under way of course go ahead and complete them. But it's just a matter of time, though, because

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[CC] 00:11:26 Howard: ok. We're back with **Boone Pickens** of B.P. Capital. Let's talk about the **oil** market. The I.E.A., I mentioned earlier they put their outlook out the other day. 106 Million barrels a day in 2030. They're predicting. I'll be 102. Howard: [chuckles] what kind of price does that imply? Well, there's no way you could deliver 106 million barrels of **oil** a day, unless you developed --I don't think the conventional **oil** fields are there so you're going to have to go into shale or more sand, **oil** sand development or something to get there. And I just don't --I think what happens, the price will kill the man and so the demand never gets to that level. I think 85 million barrels a day is all the world could do with what you can see today, unless some unusual technology shows up or something. So 85 million a day in the fourth quarter of last year, they were projecting 87 million a day. And that's part of why the price went up to \$147 a barrel was that forecast for 87 million.... 00:13:50

[CC] 00:21:48 Helping businesses navigate through today's complex capital markets. Howard: ok. A few minutes left with **Boone Pickens** of B.P. Capital. So you mentioned Suncor earlier. I had Rick George the C.E.O. on not that long ago. He was making a speech here. I saw Rick yesterday in Calgary. Howard: ok. Well, when I interviewed him about his speech, I said it sounded like he was wrapping Suncor in the Canadian flag. What was good for Suncor was good for Canada. And he didn't dispute that. Why would he be? Creates jobs. It makes money. It has happy shareholders and they pay taxes. Howard: but I guess what he was getting at --And I'm sure you know what he was getting at does he is that there's this environmental debate that's just rising up, and it almost seems like there's a collision about to occur.... That's **Boone Pickens**, chairman and founder of B.P. Capital. 00:27:31

12. The Business News

Business News Network (---) National Canada

11/13/2009

06:30 PM - 07:00 PM

[CC] 00:00:23 I'm Howard Green. Well, there are not many people who know as much about **energy** than **Boone Pickens**, the **oil** man recently caused a buzz in Canada by launching a fund that will allow Canadians to invest right alongside him. But **Pickens** has been distinguishing himself in recent years with a campaign to wean the U.S. off its dependence on foreign **oil**. Part of the so-called **Pickens** Plan is to use more **natural gas** in trucks and eventually cars. After all there's a glut of **natural gas** in north America. **Pickens** is also a huge proponent of **wind** power. The chairman and founder of B.P. Capital joins us now for this exclusive full-length interview on energy markets, the environmental issues surrounding the **oil** sands, and of course the **Pickens** Plan. Welcome back to the channel, sir. Good to have you back with us. Thanks. Ad to be here. Howard: so a lot's happened in the last year. Obviously in the financial markets, **energy** markets. I want to start with **wind**, because I know that's a big plank of the **Pickens** Plan. How has the recession affected the evolution of what you want to happen with **wind**? Well, **wind** is priced on the margin. The margin is **natural gas**. **Natural gas** low hurts **wind** projects. So **natural gas** needs to be 6 or \$7 in amcf, and it's \$4. So it pretty well slowed down any new **wind** projects. Those that were under way of course go ahead and complete them. But it's just a matter of time, though, because the obama administration, they want renewables and they want green. And so it's gonna happen. I mean it --And so --But there's a piece of legislation that's in that is called the climate bill, and that passed out of the House two weeks ago, and it's now over to the Senate but that has wind, solar, the 21st century grid in it. Howard: what about long term for **natural gas** though?... 00:03:08

[CC] 00:13:21 Howard: ok. We're back with **Boone Pickens** of B.P. Capital. Let's talk about the **oil** market. The I.E.A., I mentioned earlier they put their outlook out the other day. 106 Million barrels a day in 2030. They're predicting. I'll be 102. Howard: [chuckles] what kind of price does that imply? Well, there's no way you could deliver 106 million barrels of **oil** a day, unless you developed --I don't think the conventional **oil** fields are there so you're going to have to go into shale or more sand, **oil** sand development or something to get there. And I just don't --I think what happens, the price will kill the man and so the demand never gets to that level. I think 85 million barrels a day is all the world could do with what you can see today, unless some unusual technology shows up or something. So 85 million a day in the fourth quarter of last year, they were projecting 87 million a day. ... 00:14:56

[CC] 00:21:06 Howard: ok. A few minutes left with **Boone Pickens** of B.P. Capital. So you mentioned Suncor earlier. I had Rick George the C.E.O. On not that long ago. He was making a speech here. I saw Rick yesterday in Calgary. Howard: ok. Well, when I interviewed him about his speech, I said it sounded like he was wrapping Suncor in the Canadian flag. What was good for Suncor was good for Canada. And he didn't dispute that. No. Why would he be? Creates jobs. It makes money. It has happy shareholders and they pay taxes.... Great pleasure having you with us. Thanks. I enjoyed it. Howard: thank you. That's **Boone Pickens**, chairman and founder of B.P. Capital. 00:28:42

13. Market Call

Business News Network (---) National Canada
11/13/2009 12:30 PM - 01:30 PM

[CC] 00:26:34 ...Which made me think when he said it, I thought he has a plan, and that's the Plan. But the only way you can cut out oil from the midwest is you've got to get on your own resources. Or park it and walk. Howard: [chuckles] just 30 seconds left. Is there a difference between the energy equity sector in the U.S. and Canadian energy equity as an investor. Buying Canadian energy stocks versus U.S. Energy stocks. You know, we buy north America is what we call it. And in our portfolios, we treat Canadian/u.s. The same way. We're looking at what you're paying for oil or gas in the ground, what your ebitda is. Everything analyzed on the same yardstick so we see them one and the same. Howard: all right. Great pleasure having you with us. Thanks. I enjoyed it. Howard: thank you. That's **Boone Pickens**, chairman and founder of B.P. Capital. And that is it for "headline." 00:27:32

14. Market Morning

Business News Network (---) National Canada
11/13/2009 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM

[CC] 00:02:46 He made billions with **oil** and **natural gas**. **T. Boone Pickens** is going green. Bnn in an in-depth interview with the legendary financier 00:03:54

[CC] 00:40:18 ...So now with President Obama touring Asia, China is obviously top of mind. A lot of attention has now been focused on the currency out there, their **energy** policy is just as important. How important is China? Well Howard Green put that question to legendary **oil** man **T. Boone Pickens**, the chairman of B.P. Capital. How strong China today? I would say stronger than a bear's breath. They've got money and they can make decisions very fast. They don't let debt concern themselves with. But China, the concern I have about China --See, they are number two to the United States on imports. United States import 13 million barrels a day. China imports about, they are demand is up almost half a million barrels already this year. So they are up to about 4.8 million imports. So they are much smaller than we are, but number two to us. They are ranging for all their **oil**. That's going to tighten global supply for the United States and the rest of the world. Pat: now **Pickens** has a lot more to say about China, as well as the **oil** industry. You can catch the full interview with Howard Green today on "Headline." That's 12:30 eastern, 9:30 pacific. 00:43:13