



## T. Boone Pickens Media Coverage 8.14.09

### Total of 41 Placements

- Print: 24
- Blog/Online: 6
- Broadcast: 11

### Coverage Summary:

Several Colorado outlets included Pickens in their coverage of the Project New West Summit.

The *Denver Daily News* article focuses on Pickens' push for natural gas legislation and includes the oil import numbers and information from yesterday's press release.

The *Associated Press* article includes a quote from Pickens about the administration's commitment to renewables. This piece was picked up by publications throughout the Western states.

The *KC Tribune* posted yesterday's press release on its website.

A *Las Vegas Review-Journal* column focusing on the National Clean Energy Summit highlights Pickens' plan to run 18-wheelers on natural gas, potentially cutting our dependence on OPEC by half.

Two *Bloomberg* pieces look at Pickens' investments during the second quarter.

### Highlighted Placements (Full Articles Below)

- **Pickens Pitches Renewables, Natural Gas** – *Denver Daily News* – 8/14/09
- **Democrats Hope to Continue Western Gains** – *Associated Press* – 8/13/09
  - *Flathead Beacon*
  - *Idaho Statesman*
  - *KGW*
  - *KUSA*
  - *Las Vegas Sun*
  - *Modesto Bee*
  - *Press-Enterprise*
  - *San Francisco Chronicle*
  - *San Francisco Examiner*
  - *San Luis Obispo Tribune*
  - *Seattle Post Intelligencer*
  - *Seattle Times*
  - *The Bellingham Herald*
  - *The Casper Star Tribune*
  - *The Columbian*
  - *The Daily Astorian*
  - *Vail Daily News*
- **Pickens Warns Western Leaders of Foreign Oil Risks** – *KC Tribune* – 8/13/09
- **Geoff Schumacher: The Low-Hanging Fruit** – *Las Vegas Review-Journal* – 8/14/09
- **Pickens Sells Oil-Service, Coal Stocks; Buys Natural-Gas Shares** – *Bloomberg* – 8/14/09
- **Pickens's BP Capital Sold Halliburton, Schlumberger, Massey** – *Bloomberg* – 8/14/09

### Print Placements (Full Articles Below)

- **Clinton Expands his Clean Energy Challenge** – *Las Vegas Sun* – 8/14/09
- **Dem Summit Basks in the Glow of New West** – *Rocky Mountain Independent* – 8/14/09

- **Redford Joins Democrats in Extolling West's 'Realignment'** – *Colorado Springs Gazette* – 8/13/09
- **Nuclear Power's New Debate: Cost** – *Christian Science Monitor* – 8/13/09
- **Executive Read by Will Roach** – *Pioneer Press* – 8/13/09

**Blog/Online Placements** (Full Articles Below)

- **Why China is Getting Wind Energy Right: Its First 10 GW Wind Farm** – *Green Chip Stocks* – 8/13/09
- **The Failures Of Alternative Energy** – *24/7 Wall St.* – 8/14/09

## HIGHLIGHTED COVERAGE

**Pickens Pitches Renewables, Natural Gas** – *Denver Daily News* – 8/14/09

*Says only way to move beyond foreign oil dependence*

By Peter Marcus

Wealthy financier turned energy expert T. Boone Pickens walked to the center of the auditorium stage in the Colorado History Museum yesterday and plopped himself down on a stool.

“Oh, God my butt’s sore,” said the 81-year-old leader of a mass movement to wean the nation off of foreign oil.

At 81 years old, “Boone” still works out every morning — apparently yesterday morning the 65-pound vest he wears when he does squats really caught up to him.

But what hasn’t slowed down Pickens is his passion to end the United States’ growing dependence on foreign oil. Speaking at a summit hosted by Project New West to discuss the West’s direction over the next 10 years, Pickens highlighted aspects of his Pickens Plan — a focus on renewable energy resources and natural gas.

The “Pickens Army” has grown to 1.6 million strong — people seem to latch on to his easy way of explaining complex scenarios.

Yesterday’s focus was on legislation making its way through Congress that would provide incentives to use natural gas as a transportation fuel. Pickens would like to see the nation’s 6.5 million 18-wheelers running completely on natural gas.

“Anything that’s American, I’m for it,” said Pickens.

Last month alone, the United States spent \$24 billion on foreign oil, according to the Department of Energy, importing 65 percent of its oil, or 374 million barrels.

For Pickens, the issue is about national security, pointing out that much of the nation’s oil comes from hostile nations.

“But there is an answer to breaking our addiction to foreign, oil and it starts with natural gas,” he said. “Natural gas is cleaner, cheaper and there is enough of it in the U.S. to meet our energy needs for the next 100 years.”

Colorado would benefit from Pickens’ plan, he said. Seven of the nation’s 100 largest natural gas fields are in Colorado, according to the Department of Energy.

He added that the state would also benefit from the second part of his plan — renewables. With wind and solar resources abundant in Colorado, there is plenty of opportunity, which is already starting to take shape in the form of corporations like Denmark-based Vestas setting up wind farms in Colorado.

Pickens believes that within six to seven years, the nation can stop relying on foreign oil, but only if the necessary steps are taken. If steps are not taken, then \$300 per barrel for oil will become a reality, he said.

“The opportunities are vast for all of us to capitalize on our own resources,” he said.

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## **Democrats Hope to Continue Western Gains** – *Associated Press* – 8/13/09

By Steven K. Paulson

Democratic Party leaders say they are on a roll in the West and hope to extend the gains they've made over the past six years.

White House campaign strategist Jim Messina told party leaders and activists attending Project New West summit in Denver on Thursday that Western voters want politicians who are pragmatic, not partisan. He says Democrats are winning elections because they are offering solutions to problems like transportation, land management, energy production and education.

Before 2002, Republicans held a majority of the top posts in the West, but Democrats have since won governorships in Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. The party has also gained seats in Congress and state legislatures.

Messina said next year's elections are crucial to both parties because of congressional redistricting that will begin after the 2010 census.

Messina said Democrats are targeting four new seats in Congress that are anticipated after the 2010 Census, including two in Arizona, and one each in Nevada and Utah.

He said Montana and Arizona will be key for Democratic President Barack Obama to win re-election in 2012 and showed a slide of projected 2012 electoral maps. Nevada, New Mexico and Colorado stayed blue and Montana and Arizona joined them.

"This is not your parents' West. It's important to re-election and the battle for Congress," he told about 400 people who paid up to \$400 each to attend.

The Democratic National Convention was held in Denver last year.

Oilman T. Boone Pickens said Democrats also realized that energy policies in the West are shifting from drilling to renewable energy sources like wind and solar power.

"This administration is committed to renewables and American people want renewables. It's a good fit," Pickens said.

The summit comes as Obama and his family prepare to visit Western states to encourage people to visit the national park system. The president is to visit Bozeman, Mont., Yellowstone National Park, Grand Junction, Colo., the Grand Canyon and Phoenix, and also is expected to hold town hall-style meetings as he pushes Congress to pass an overhaul of the health care system.

Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada said the West is one of the fastest-growing areas of the country, and said Obama recognized its importance by appointing westerners to half his Cabinet, including Interior Secretary Ken Salazar from Colorado.

Reid said Democrats need to continue to work hard for next year's midterm elections to keep the seats they've won and try to extend their gains.

"This is no time to rest on our laurels. Now is the time to build on our success," he said.

Actor Robert Redford, a noted environmentalist, told the conference that climate change is already hurting water supplies in the West, including the Colorado River, which in places runs dry. He said westerners need a supporter in the Oval Office.

Redford said the Bush administration saw the West as a repository of natural resources to be exploited and "thought the West was there for the taking."

"They were thinking about yesterday. They were yesterday people," Redford said.

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### **Pickens Warns Western Leaders of Foreign Oil Risks – *KC Tribune* – 8/13/09**

DENVER – Speaking as a special guest at the Project New West Summit, energy expert T. Boone Pickens on Thursday updated Western senators, governors and state leaders on the level of foreign oil imported by the United States in July 2009.

Pickens said that based on the latest figures from the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA), the U.S. imported 65 percent of its oil, or 374 million barrels in July 2009, sending approximately \$24 billion, or \$537,381 per minute, overseas to foreign governments.

"While no one wants to see our country spending \$24 billion a month on foreign oil, what's most frightening is that we are still importing 65 percent of our supply, threatening national security," Pickens said. "But there is an answer to breaking our addiction to foreign oil and it starts with natural gas. Natural gas is cleaner, cheaper and there is enough of it in the U.S. to meet our energy needs for the next 100 years. Using our own natural resources will not only reduce our dependence on foreign oil, it will also create jobs and strengthen America's economic security."

Pickens' comments come on the heels of a public policy white paper this week from the Center for American Progress (CAP) and the Energy Future Coalition that urges wider use of natural gas as a fuel for America's heavy-duty trucks and fleets to offset foreign oil and diesel use. The report, written by CAP President and CEO John Podesta and former U.S. Sen. Timothy Wirth from Colorado, said recent technology advancements have created an unprecedented opportunity to use natural gas, which emits 25 percent less carbon dioxide than gasoline and diesel, as a bridge fuel for the 21st century.

"This is especially relevant to Coloradans," Pickens said. "According to the EIA, seven of the nation's 100 largest natural gas fields are found in Colorado, giving this state a chance to be one of the leading providers of this great resource. We're not there yet, but with legislation like the NAT GAS Act, which provides incentives to use natural gas as a transportation fuel, we can see our goal of energy independence moving closer."

The NAT GAS Act of 2009, H.R. 1835, was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 1 and has 77 bipartisan cosponsors. The Senate version of this bill, S. 1408, was introduced on July 8 by Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid and Senators Robert Menendez (D-NJ) and Orrin Hatch (R-UT).

Since January 2009, the U.S. has imported more than 2.6 billion barrels of oil. A study released in June by the Potential Gas Committee, a group of academics and industry specialists supported by the Colorado School of Mines, estimates that we have more than 2,000 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves.

Pickens, who earned billions as an oilman, unveiled the Pickens Plan on July 8, 2008. It is a detailed solution for ending the United States' growing dependence on foreign oil. Last year, when oil prices reached \$140/barrel, America was spending about \$700 billion for foreign oil, equaling the greatest transfer of wealth in human history. That figure has decreased some while oil prices have retreated, but the U.S. is still dependent on foreign nations for nearly 70 percent of its oil, representing a continuing national security and national economic threat. The plan calls for expanding the use of domestic renewable resources, such as wind and solar as well as natural gas.

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**Geoff Schumacher: The Low-Hanging Fruit** – *Las Vegas Review-Journal* – 8/14/09

By Geoff Schumacher

At Monday's National Clean Energy Summit 2.0 at UNLV, an array of high-powered political and industry leaders gathered to talk about renewable energy, climate change and the recession. It was a wide-ranging discussion, covering almost every aspect of the green movement.

But a thread running through the conversation had a more practical, pragmatic flavor. According to several participants, the fastest way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and grow the economy is to concentrate on energy efficiency. This was described as going after the "low-hanging fruit."

Energy efficiency can be achieved quickly and effectively. Unlike, say, the cost and technological challenges surrounding solar power, there's no dispute about the benefits of energy efficiency. As a result, taking action could have an immediate effect on the depressed economy and global warming.

There is one little problem with energy efficiency: It's boring. As former President Clinton put it, "The least sexy topic is where the most jobs are."

Those jobs would be generated by retrofitting the nation's residential, commercial and industrial buildings. A report by the Center for American Progress outlines the situation: "Buildings account for 70 percent of all U.S. electricity consumption and 40 percent of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions."

One reason that our buildings account for 40 percent of greenhouse gas emissions is they are "old, inefficient and unnecessarily wasteful," according to the report. Green building is all the rage right now, but the movement is focused primarily on new structures, not the existing ones that constitute most of the nation's built environment.

The center's report calls for a national program to conduct "deep building retrofits" and thereby reduce energy consumption by 20 to 40 percent. Such a program would create many thousands of good construction jobs, boost manufacturing, reduce energy bills and cut carbon emissions.

What's not to like, right? So why isn't it happening on a large scale? The Center for American Progress suggests a variety of factors, but the overarching one is a shortage of financing options and incentives. Under the public-private program the center envisions, 50 million buildings would be retrofitted by 2020. That's 40 percent of the nation's buildings.

The cost to accomplish this would be about \$500 billion. The money would come from public and private sources. But these expenditures would generate an estimated 625,000 jobs and save consumers \$32 billion to \$64 billion per year in energy costs.

President Obama's stimulus package contains an energy efficiency project with a goal of retrofitting 1 million buildings per year. But as the center's report notes, at this rate "it would take over a century to capture all the energy-saving potential within the existing built environment. Our economic and environmental crises do not afford us the luxury of 100 years."

Clinton put it this way: "We are still piddling with this."

The message from the National Clean Energy Summit was to stop piddling and start doing big things -- quickly. "There are 7 million Americans who are dying to go to work," Clinton said.

Another piece of low-hanging fruit was championed by T. Boone Pickens, the oil tycoon who in recent years has turned his attention to new energy frontiers such as wind and natural gas. Pickens emphasized that his top priority is America's dependence on foreign oil.

Noting vast natural gas supplies discovered in shale beneath U.S. soil, Pickens said we should convert our vehicles from petrol to cleaner-burning natural gas. He said there are 6.5 million 18-wheelers on America's highways and streets today and most run on diesel fuel. If they were all converted to natural gas, we could cut our dependence on OPEC by half.

Pickens suggests starting with 18-wheelers because it would be easier to provide the fueling stations needed to keep them rolling. In a recent blog for the Huffington Post, he explained: "Most 18-wheelers tend to run the same routes back and forth. Truckers stop at the same places to eat, rest and refuel, so the infrastructure issue of natural gas fueling stations will be easily handled in the normal course of commerce. You don't need a natural gas refueling pump on every street corner as you would for passenger cars and light trucks."

Once the 18-wheelers are converted, Pickens said, you could move on to converting the rest of the nation's vehicles.

OK, so we retrofit our buildings and convert our big rigs to natural gas. Both would benefit the economy and the environment. And both can be done immediately using existing technology.

In the long run, along with maximizing energy efficiency, we must dramatically expand renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal and biomass. To make that happen, however, we need a stronger economy.

Van Jones, the eloquent special adviser to the White House Council on Environmental Quality, offered an apt summary: "We need to connect the people who most need work with the jobs that most need to be done."

Geoff Schumacher ([gschumacher@reviewjournal.com](mailto:gschumacher@reviewjournal.com)) is the Review-Journal's director of community publications. His column appears Friday.

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### **Pickens Sells Oil-Service, Coal Stocks; Buys Natural-Gas Shares – Bloomberg – 8/14/09**

By Joe Carroll

Aug. 14 (Bloomberg) -- Boone Pickens, the billionaire energy investor, liquidated his holdings in oilfield-service and coal companies during the second quarter while buying shares in natural-gas producers.

Pickens' BP Capital Management LP shed stakes in Halliburton Co., Schlumberger Ltd., Massey Energy Co. and Consol Energy Inc. during the three-month period that ended June 30, according to a public filing today. Forest Oil Corp., Questar Corp. and Cabot Oil and Gas Corp. were among the stocks accumulated.

The value of Pickens' equity holdings dropped by 8.9 percent to \$85.5 million as of June 30, according to the filing.

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**Pickens's BP Capital Sold Halliburton, Schlumberger, Massey – Bloomberg – 8/14/09**

By Brad Skillman

Aug. 14 (Bloomberg) -- T. Boone Pickens's BP Capital Management LP sold its stake in Halliburton Co., Massey Energy Co. and Schlumberger Ltd. in the second quarter. The holdings in the fund, disclosed today in a regulatory filing, are as of June 30.

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## PRINT COVERAGE

### Clinton Expands his Clean Energy Challenge – *Las Vegas Sun* – 8/14/09

By Nicole Lucht

Four years after former President Bill Clinton challenged the Las Vegas business community to lead the nation in conservation and renewable energy, he challenged the rest of the nation.

“Let’s take what Nevada is doing and put it on steroids,” he said.

Clinton was the keynote speaker at the National Clean Energy Summit 2.0 on Aug. 10 at UNLV’s Cox Pavilion. He also participated in last year’s summit at the university.

The summit featured billionaire oil man T. Boone Pickens, former Vice President Al Gore, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid and Clinton White House Chief of Staff John Podesta.

Speaking to the Nevada Development Authority four years ago, Clinton said: “If I were the economic development czar for America today or if I were in charge of economic planning for Las Vegas and Nevada today, I would start by making a complete and total commitment to a clean energy future because I think you can create more jobs there than anywhere else.”

Although Las Vegas’ jobless rate hit 12.3 percent in June and long ago surpassed the national rate of 9.4 percent, several renewable energy companies have either announced intentions to build Nevada power plants or have done so.

Speaking to the media after the summit, Reid said Nevada is not yet the solar capital of the world. “But we’ve done pretty darn well. We could do better, but frankly, Nevada has to compete with other states that are getting better incentives.”

Some remain skeptical. Protesters gathered in front of UNLV to decry the push for an overhaul of the national energy policy. Clinton likened those protesters to those speaking against reforming the U.S. health care system because they think an overhaul is not feasible.

“We are still working on demonstrating to the naysayers that this can be good economics,” he said, later adding, “We have to convince people that this is an economic winner ... The main reason people argue against this is the total absence of parallel financing. The best solution of all is clearly nationwide decoupling.”

Decoupling allows utilities that promote renewable energy or energy efficiency programs to recoup losses made by lower output.

Clinton said the cash for clunkers program, an incentive for consumers to exchange their older, less efficient automobiles for those with better gas mileage is an indication that “the American people will bite if it makes good economic sense.”

The former president promoted the creation of a small-business loan equivalent to help companies get started in the green energy movement.

“We’ve got to find a way to unlock that,” he said. “We’ve got to get banks involved in this and to quit piddling around.”

“While some things have been done ... in a country that has lost 7 million jobs, we’re still playing with this,” he said. “We need to figure out how to do this on a national scale and show how it’s done on an international scale.”

Throughout the summit, upcoming energy legislation was promoted, with Reid promising a bill this year.

When asked by In Business Las Vegas whether health care or energy would take priority, Reid said that Congress will finish health care, then energy.

He said energy legislation needs to be a package: smart grid “superhighway” transmission, renewable energy, efficient appliance programs, increasing use of U.S.-based natural gas and improved battery use.

A call for energy efficiency and renewable energy was sounded, including refitting buildings to cut energy waste and carbon dioxide output.

“We need to not only change the lights and the windows, we need to change the laws,” Gore said during a round-table discussion by industry, labor and policy leaders.

Podesta said retrofitting 70 percent of homes in the U.S. will create 650,000 sustainable jobs in construction and manufacturing.

Texas oil man Pickens has spent \$60 million to promote wind energy, natural gas and home weatherization.

“My time is running out. I’m 81 years old,” he said. “I had to do something.”

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### **Dem Summit Basks in the Glow of New West – *Rocky Mountain Independent* – 8/14/09**

By Charles Ashby

How the West Was Won isn’t just an old movie to the Democratic Party, it’s a reality. Question is, though, how to keep that winning streak going and even expand on it.

That’s why more than 400 Democrats from 16 mostly Western states gathered at the Colorado History Museum in Denver for a two-day summit to highlight some success stories and learn how to develop strategies to expand the party in the once solid red-state West.

The event was sponsored by Project New West, a Denver-based research and strategy consulting firm that helps Democrats get elected. It featured big names such as Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada, actor-director Robert Redford and oil magnate T. Boone Pickens. It also attracted local Democrats such as Gov. Bill Ritter, U.S. Rep. John Salazar and Denver Mayor John Hickenlooper.

Summit speakers spent much of Thursday patting each other on the back, however, noting the strides Democrats have made in Colorado, New Mexico and Montana in recent elections. Earlier this decade, those states were solidly Republican. Colorado six years ago, for example, had Republicans controlling the legislature, the governor’s office, both U.S. Senate seats and four of the (then) six congressional posts. Today, that’s all been reversed.

“The new West is just the old West, understood,” said New Mexico Lt. Gov. Diane Denish, who’s running for governor there. “People know what you promise, they know what you deliver, and, by golly, you can’t hide in the crowd. People know whether you’re doing what you said you were going to do. These are the principles that our Democratic leaders across the West are bringing to bear.”

While the group did discuss topics such as renewable energy and how it has helped the party create new jobs — and win votes — the real substance of the discussions will take place Friday. What that will entail, however, is unknown. Today’s sessions are closed to the media, the public and, of course, Republicans.

Jill Hanauer, president of Project New West, said Democrats need to focus not only on statewide and national offices, but local ones as well. That's how a party builds depth and recruits the next generation of office holders, she said.

"Our goal is, when you go back to your communities and your states, you leave with new tools, new strategies and, most importantly, new collaborations," Hanauer told the summit participants. "You get energized, and you bring that energy as you start organizing, communicating, mobilizing as we move into the new decade, elevating the issues that we care so much about, and continuing to elevate our leaders in this region."

The rest of Thursday's sessions were more entertainment than educational.

They included a one-on-one interview with U.S. Sen. Tom Udall of New Mexico spending nearly an hour asking Redford questions about his work in furthering environmental issues in the West. The exchange offered few strategies for other Democrats to follow, leaving some audience members to say that it was entertaining but not helpful.

Pickens repeated his message that the nation needs to diversify its energy production and do whatever is necessary to get away from foreign oil. He said that while he's tried to get his fellow Republicans to embrace that message, he's had better success in working with Democrats. Still, he stopped short of saying the nation in general and the West specifically should elect more Dems to higher office.

Pickens did say that while he is in favor of drilling more for oil and natural gas, it isn't enough to solve the problem. He said the Republican mantra of "Drill, baby, drill" just doesn't work. The nation long ago peaked in its oil production, and still it was only a fraction of what's available in other oil-rich nations.

"I'm for anything that will get us off of foreign oil," Pickens said. "Republicans haven't been as interested in renewables. If you look back over the 40 years of no plan, we really did have a plan. The plan was foreign oil. Foreign oil was cheap, so we were never tasked. We always drifted to oil because oil was cheap.

"The Republicans, they believe that you can drill your way out of it," he added. "I don't think you can. If you can drill your way out of it, fine, but you are still going to have to have something more than oil."

He said that includes natural gas, but it is only a "bridge fuel" and not part of any long-range solution.

Democrats did get some strategy tips from Jim Messina, deputy chief of staff for President Barack Obama. Using a slideshow presentation, Messina offered his "rules" for what a successful candidate needs:

- Rule No. 9: This is not your parents' West. Understand that sentiments are changing.
- Rule No. 8: Follow demographics. Know who the electorate is.
- Rule No. 7: The politics of place. Be familiar with local issues.
- Rule No. 6: Managing is cool. Push leadership skills.
- Rule No. 5: Language matters. Say things correctly.
- Rule No. 4: Ideas matter. Promote good programs.
- Rule No. 3: Values matter. Embrace local morals.
- Rule No. 2: Be authentic. Walk the walk.
- "Rule No. 1, hair matters," he said, showing a closeup shot of Montana Sen. Jon Tester's Marine buzz cut, which became somewhat of a campaign issue last year when he defeated long-time GOP Sen. Conrad Burns. "He had great hair. The hair showed he was one of them. People trusted him."

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**Redford Joins Democrats in Extolling West's 'Realignment'** – *Colorado Springs Gazette* – 8/13/09

By Dean Toda

DENVER • Not long ago, the Mountain West was as rock-ribbed Republican as anywhere in the country. Now comes a bunch of elected officials who have turned red states blue.

As Robert Redford once asked: “Who are those guys?”

The answer, according to a conference that began Thursday at the Colorado History Museum, is that a new generation of pragmatic, progressive leaders has emerged in the Mountain West to replace the likes of James Watt, Gale Norton and Dick Cheney, leading a Democratic surge that is a fundamental realignment, not part of a political cycle.

Part regional celebration, part political mixer, the “2009 Western Summit,” organized by an outfit called Project New West, brought representatives from Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, and nary a Republican among them.

Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada ticked off Democratic gains in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming. “The Old West has given way to the New West,” said Reid, who has a foot in both eras. He said the West has always attracted “forward-thinking Americans” and would be a model for the rest of the country in the years to come.

Colorado Gov. Bill Ritter extolled the emerging New West paradigm of “balancing development with protection, with preservation and conservation.”

Ritter talked about the new energy economy of wind turbines and solar panels, and the tycoon T. Boone Pickens talked about new uses for old energy — the natural gas he owns so much of.

Also atop the guest list were U.S. Sens. Jeff Bingaman and Tom Udall of New Mexico, and Mayor John Hickenlooper of Denver.

But the clear winner of the celebrity door prize was Redford, the Mountain West’s most famous resident. The actor, a longtime Utahan and environmental activist, also talked about “realignment” but said the shift was from a Manifest Destiny philosophy of exploiting the land to a new model of conservation and environmental stewardship.

And none too soon, he said; “time and resources are running out for the West.”

If there was any concern that President Barack Obama was courting a backlash by moving health care reform and other political mountains, this group didn’t show it.

Jim Messina, the Montanan who was chief of staff of Obama’s presidential campaign and is now the deputy White House chief, noted that Democrats had gone from zero of 44 Mountain West electoral votes in 2004 to 19 in 2008. He said his home state and Arizona were within reach in 2012.

He attributed the Democratic surge to candidates who have embraced the region’s increasing diversity and gotten in touch with regular folks’ values: patriotism, community and environment.

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**Nuclear Power’s New Debate: Cost** – *Christian Science Monitor* – 8/13/09

By Mark Clayton

Overlooking the shimmering waters of Chesapeake Bay, the massive twin concrete domes of the Calvert Cliffs nuclear power station's two reactors could soon see a third sister rising alongside them.

If construction begins in Lusby, Md., perhaps by 2012, Calvert Cliffs III will be part of the larger promise of a "nuclear renaissance" of reactor construction sweeping the globe, proponents say.

By providing safe, domestic, moderately priced, and greenhouse-gas-free energy, nuclear power will be "a critical component of America's future," says George Vanderheyden, president of UniStar Nuclear Energy LLC, developer of Calvert Cliffs III.

Yet a new wave of concern is rising – not over traditional anxieties such as radioactive waste or weapons proliferation – but about the mammoth financial cost of nuclear power and who will bear it.

The big hurdle for Calvert Cliffs III and at least 21 other nuclear power reactors now in the US development pipeline is all about money – finding the billions in loans to build them. And the key to getting those loans is winning federal guarantees to back them.

Today, the US has 104 nuclear reactors, providing about 20 percent of the nation's power. No new nuclear plants have been ordered in the US since 1978. This is not because of protestors, but because of a lack of investor funding and Wall Street remembering the ghosts of nuclear power's past – massive construction cost overruns, utility defaults, and bankruptcies. Yet these no longer seem to haunt the nuclear industry or its supporters.

A new nuclear enthusiasm has now emerged quite powerfully in Congress.

House Republicans in June unveiled a plan for 100 new US nuclear reactors. A Senate proposal calls for a 20-year construction schedule, costing \$700 billion. Industry will pay the full freight, according to the Senate plan. While there must be federal loan guarantees in order to convince Wall Street to fund the projects, in the end, the system will cost taxpayers "zero dollars," it says.

Echoing that push, the Democrat-controlled Senate in May put its stamp on energy-climate legislation that has buried in it the potential for hundreds of billions of dollars in loan guarantees for "clean energy" – the lion's share destined for nuclear power, critics say.

"The Senate energy committee has passed legislation that could provide unlimited loan guarantees for new nuclear reactors," says Michele Boyd, head of the safe-energy program for Physicians for Social Responsibility.

No nuclear plants in the US are under construction yet because they haven't secured federal licenses or loan guarantees, many observers say. Such guarantees would become a huge stimulus for the nuclear power industry, enabling utilities to borrow billions from Wall Street or the federal finance bank.

"Despite industry efforts to frame nuclear energy as the cheapest option, the reality is that nuclear power's very survival has required large and continuous government support," writes Doug Koplou, president of the Boston energy consulting company Earth Track, in a recent analysis of public subsidies for nuclear power. Mr. Koplou tracks \$178 billion in public subsidies for nuclear energy for the period from 1947 to 1999. Others have reached similar figures.

ALTOGETHER, NUCLEAR-INDUSTRY BAILOUTS in the 1970s and '80s cost taxpayers and ratepayers in excess of \$300 billion in 2006 dollars, according to three independent studies cited in a new nuclear-cost study by the Union of Concerned Scientists.

New guarantees in coming years could also leave US taxpayers picking up the tab if nuclear utilities defaulted on their loans. In 2008, the Government Accountability Office said the average risk of default on Department of Energy guarantees was about 50 percent. The Congressional Budget Office projected that default rates would be very high – well above 50 percent."

On that basis, the potential risk exposure to US taxpayers from federally guaranteed nuclear loans would be \$360 billion to \$1.6 trillion, depending on the number of power reactors built, the Union of Concerned Scientists' study found.

"You want to talk about bailouts – the next generation of new nuclear power would be Fannie Mae in spades," says Mark Cooper, senior fellow at Vermont Law School's Institute for Energy and the Environment. Dr. Cooper is among several economic analysts who contend that – waste and safety issues aside – nuclear energy is too costly.

"Funding nuclear power on anything like the scale of 100 plants over the next 20 years would involve an intolerable level of risk for taxpayers because that level of new nuclear reactors would require just massive federal loan guarantees," says Peter Bradford, a former member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and former chairman of the New York State Public Service Commission.

Even if no loans were defaulted on, nuclear would be too expensive, Cooper says. The multitrillion-dollar cost eclipses most energy sources, such as wind power, which also has a sizable up-front capital cost. But wind's lifetime cost is roughly one-third less than current estimates for nuclear, Cooper's and others studies show. So who would want to invest in such costly electricity? Not Wall Street – at least not without loan guarantees.

Even during the heady days of 2007, Wall Street's seven biggest banks were wary. In a letter to the Department of Energy, they advised the federal government that they would require 100 percent federal loan guarantees to help finance nuclear power.

In June, using unusually strong language, a Moody's Investor Service report called new nuclear power plants a "bet the farm" credit risk for the 14 utilities pursuing them.

"The nuclear power industry may be correct about wanting those guarantees, but at what risk to US taxpayers?" asks Ellen Vancko, Nuclear Energy and Climate Change Project coordinator at the Union of Concerned Scientists. "The industry assures everyone there is no risk – and some believe them."

But industry representatives say the loan-guarantee issue is being hyped by critics and that the industry's own funds – paid out to compensate the government – will cover any defaults.

The government's two predictions of a 50-percent default rate are "hypothetical" and "an unsupported assertion," according to the Nuclear Energy Institute, the industry trade association.

"There's a misperception about the costs [of nuclear power] going up," says Leslie Kass, director of business policy and programs for the Nuclear Energy Institute. "Yes, we did have rising capital costs – along with every other form of [energy] generation. Those costs are starting to tip back down."

While the mantra of nuclear power was once "power too cheap to meter," Ms. Kass admits the next generation of nuclear costs will be considerable. Even so, she contends that large nuclear plant costs compare favorably to a giant \$10 billion Texas wind project pursued by T. Boone Pickens, which was recently scaled back.

ONLY NUCLEAR POWER, Kass says, can provide the sheer volume of reliable "base load" power the nation will need going forward – and meet the challenge of climate change at the same time by not emitting carbon.

The reason federal loan guaranties are needed, she says, is because Wall Street is still averse to large capital projects of all kinds. "Our challenge, like everyone [else's] is access to capital during a recession," she says.

Whether a nuclear project defaults depends on many factors, but often most heavily on where costs of nuclear construction are headed. Cost estimates to build a new nuclear power plant have more than

tripled in the past five years, according to industry-funded reports, industry statements, and detailed studies of new nuclear power generation by a half-dozen independent researchers.

Construction delays are a huge cost. In Finland and France, nuclear-power projects are way behind schedule and over budget, suggesting potential delays and other problems for new US plant construction, says Ms. Vancko with the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Calvert Cliffs III is being built by UniStar, a joint venture of Constellation Energy Group and Électricité de France, which is 85 percent owned by the French government. With cost estimates approaching \$10 billion dollars, Calvert Cliffs III is too big for its backers to fund on their own – although a spokesman says French financing could cover 15 to 20 percent of the cost, lowering the amount of federal loan guarantees that would be required.

In 2008, Moody's put the cost to build new nuclear reactors at about \$7,000 per kilowatt of capacity. That estimate would put the 1,600-megawatt Calvert Cliffs III at around \$11.2 billion.

While authorized to grant just \$18.5 billion in guarantees for nuclear power, the US Department of Energy last fall had applications for \$122 billion in loan guarantees to build 21 proposed reactors.

Most new nuclear projects will live or die based on whether they get those loan guarantees. "We're poised to commence early site preparation this year for the first new nuclear plant in the US in 30 years, but to be clear, we cannot move forward without federal loan guarantees," Michael Wallace, vice chairman of Constellation Energy, said last year.

He's still waiting. However, the goal seems nearer. Last month, the company's Calvert Cliffs III project was selected by the Department of Energy as one of four projects entering a final phase of due diligence for a share of the federal loan guarantees.

OTHERS HAVE BEEN LESS FORTUNATE. Exelon last month dropped its application to build two reactors at Victoria County Station, Texas. Company chairman John Rowe cited a weak economy and "limited availability of federal loan guarantees." Deep in the massive energy-climate bill now being debated in the Senate is a plan that could vastly expand loan guarantees for nuclear power.

At the National Press Club last month, Sen. Lamar Alexander (R) of Tennessee unveiled his \$700 billion plan to almost double the number of reactors nationwide.

"Let's take another long, hard look at nuclear power," Senator Alexander says. "It is already far and away our best defense against global warming. So why not build 100 new nuclear power plants in 20 years?"

Plans are moving forward to create a new federal "clean energy bank" – a semiautonomous agency that could ladle out funding and guarantees for new nuclear power and other technologies. Such a bank would not be a bad idea, if done properly, many say. Nuclear, "clean coal," wind, and solar energy would all benefit from federal backing. To ensure all technologies get a fair shot at loan guarantees, the House version of the bill has a 30-percent cap on the amount that any one technology could receive.

But the Senate "Clean Energy Development Administration" (CEDA) proposal does not have such a cap – which worries Sen. Bernie Sanders, (Ind.) of Vermont. His proposed 20-percent cap on the Senate version of CEDA was swatted down in an 18-5 vote by members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Nuclear-industry backers are behind CEDA, but not the House version. "We're not in favor of a cap because our projects tend to be larger," says Ms. Kass, who says a cap would unduly limit nuclear expansion and tilt the playing field.

Others insist a cap is vital.

"If we want to ensure that no one technology receives the bulk of the available funding and financing, a cap on how much investment can be made in any one technology ensures a more level playing field for competing technologies," says Senator Sanders. "It would not be good policy to allow any one energy technology to get the lion's share of government support."

What worries some even more than lack of a cap is how the Senate's CEDA plan would operate with little oversight – due to a proposed exemption from the Fair Credit Reporting Act that would otherwise subject such loan guarantees to the congressional appropriations process, says Autumn Hanna, senior program director for Taxpayers for Common Sense.

Under Senate provisions, the CEDA will be overseen by a nine-person board that could potentially hand out unlimited billions in federal loan guarantees for nuclear or any other eligible technology, Ms. Hanna says.

"The big story here is that nine unelected people [could get] unlimited authority to hand out these loan guarantees," Mr. Boyd says. "That's the big issue here."

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### **Executive Read by Will Roach – *Pioneer Press* – 8/13/09**

> Who: Will Roach, director, business development, Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP, Minneapolis

> What: "The First Billion is the Hardest: Reflections on a Life of Comebacks and America's Energy Future," by T. Boone Pickens

> Why: "Though intrigued to hear how to earn a billion dollars, I was mostly interested in the author's thoughts on how America could rid itself of the annual \$1 trillion dependency on foreign fuels. Reading T. Boone Pickens' latest book was like walking and talking with an 80-year-old man who still has a lot on his plate. It is an interesting read that includes many personal vignettes about his corporate achievements, his entrepreneurial spirit, personal successes and tribulations, and how he leveraged his own personal background and experiences into continued business opportunities. It is a book based on his truths, business fundamentals, leadership, convictions for working hard and using his profits and abilities to make the world a better place.

"His perception is that globally we are at 'peak oil' and short term, the price of oil can only go up. With increased prices, he argues, the economic model should be able to better support such alternatives.

"Further, he discusses his views on the specific short-term options and how they can lead to long-term plans; moving our second most natural resource, natural gas, from energy production to transportation capabilities and developing oil shale, wind, solar, electric/hybrid and ethanol capabilities.

"At a 2007 alternative energy conference, he stated, 'I don't see a competitor in the room.' His motivation seems genuine; help America rid its dependency as well as allow an entrepreneur to make a profit. With that, he believes his biggest deal yet will be wind energy.

"Recently, I was part of a planning committee that invited T. Boone Pickens to be the keynote speaker. I have to admit, his convictions resonate equally in person as they do in the book. The book is almost as much motivation about the human will as it is about leaving a living legacy."

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### **BLOG/ONLINE COVERAGE**

#### **Why China is Getting Wind Energy Right: Its First 10 GW Wind Farm – *Green Chip Stocks* – 8/13/09**

By Sam Hopkins

I had never really wondered what Mars would look like if it had heavy industry. When I set foot in western China's Gansu Province in 2005, I knew.

The terrain outside Lanzhou, Gansu's capital and one of the most polluted cities in China, seems other-worldly. Bizarre stone shapes line the road as far as the eye can see. And, as it turns out, you can't cast your gaze very far through the brown haze that shrouds the city.

Pregnant women ride their bikes around Lanzhou wearing surgical masks so as not to inhale the noxious air, but so do many men. It's a frightening sight, and I'd be lying if I told you I didn't feel a little guilty that I would be able to go home to clean air while locals seemed doomed to a life of sooty snot and coughs.

Now, though, I feel more optimistic about Gansu's future. . . the province will soon be home to China's first 10 gigawatt wind farm.

China's Hinterlands are Ignored No More

People in Shanghai or Beijing will give you a funny look if you talk about places like Gansu. . . Those places normally only draw attention when something bad happens, like last year's terrible earthquakes or this summer's riots in Gansu's neighboring Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Here you see Gansu highlighted in red:

In spite of the East Coast's ambivalence about the hinterlands — or perhaps because of it — the Chinese government has set the goal of turning Gansu into a wind power equivalent of the enormous Three Gorges Dam, which has a 22.5 gigawatt capacity.

The 10 GW turbine cluster planned for the area around the city of Jiuquan is part of Beijing's \$14.6 billion infusion into wind energy through 2010. With all that money, top brass want to more than double nationwide wind capacity by next year.

And when 2020 rolls around, China will have 100 GW of its own installed wind capacity up and connected. That nearly equals the entire world's current capacity of 121 GW!

But here's the rub. . . Grid connectivity is where the needle scratches across the record for wind farm proposals around the world. T. Boone Pickens' plan to build a massive wind farm in Texas got stuck on transmission line financing and regulatory clearance, and from China to Chile it's true that, as Jeff Siegel says, "If you can't move it, you can't use it."

So it's a good thing that China is using a full 23% of its massive half-trillion-dollar economic stimulus to prime the national grid for fresh renewable energy projects.

That's right. . . over \$134 billion has already been allocated to create a high-voltage direct current (HVDC) network to not only tether wind farms to cities that need clean energy, but also to optimize that network with responsive smart grid technology.

How much has been set aside for smart grid in the U.S. stimulus package? A comparative pittance of just \$6 billion. That's less than one-tenth of one percent of the \$787 economic nudge we're supposed to get stateside!

China knows it needs to commit that money if renewable energy is to become a reality, rather than just a government talking point or stock-market fad.

China and the United States: an Uneven Partnership

You see, China's only got a 73% success rate right now when it comes to moving wind-generated power to end users. Out of 12.2 GW of installed capacity at the end of 2008, only 8.9 GW ever made it to customers.

For engineers and officials charged with transforming sprawling and far-flung provinces like Gansu — described to me by my local host as a "big dog-bone" on the map — transmission losses add up to failure.

So ground-up renewable energy expansion is what we like to see, especially in places like western China, where locals can leapfrog eastern mega-cities that will require much more intensive conversion to be RE-ready.

But why is the resource balance so heavily tilted when we compare Washington's grid plan to Beijing's?

Maybe it's the fact that many rural Chinese denizens still live a centuries-old lifestyle. . . they know not to put the cart before the ox, as it were.

Or maybe it's that we have plenty to learn from China. After all, as Secretary of Energy Steven Chu was quoted in this month's Time Magazine, "Whatever the U.S. and China do today will determine the fate of the world."

That pairing is uneven, and China is the larger chunk when it comes to clean energy.

Looking to China for Clean Energy Stock Profits

Tech-side wind energy player American Superconductor (NASDAQ:AMSC) attributes much of its 80% share price increase in the past half-year to business activities in the Middle Kingdom. "China's our fastest-growing market," an AMSC spokesman said this month. "We're not counting on U.S. stimulus money," he added sharply.

So there's an American company depending on China for growth. In the other direction, some Chinese wind energy stocks are skirting the U.S. altogether, even when they're going for international attention.

Xinjiang Goldwind, named for the restive and resource-rich western region it calls home, has repeatedly rejected Wall Street IPO offers, opting instead to get cozy on the domestic Shenzhen secondary exchange (SHE:002202).

Then there's China Wind Power International Corporation. China Wind Power just listed on Vancouver's TSX Venture Exchange, which has long been a favorite for junior mining and energy companies. China Wind Power (TSX-V:CNW) CEO Jun Liu touts his company's listing as "an opportunity for Canadian investors to share in the substantial wind energy growth expected for China."

The company's near-term capacity goal is 546 MW for projects in the northeastern province of Heilongjiang. That's a chip shot towards China's 100 GW target for 2020, but every bit counts.

We'll keep you in the know about the goings-on in Gansu, and all the latest investment opportunities on the arc towards China's 100 GW wind energy goal.

Regards,  
Sam Hopkins

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**The Failures Of Alternative Energy – 24/7 Wall St. – 8/14/09**

By Douglas A. McIntyre

It was a bad sign when T Boone Pickens gave up, at least partially, on building a mammoth wind farm in Texas. The process was not only going to be expensive; the ability to get the energy from the windmills to large population centers would be complicated by flaws in the electric grid. Wind energy may end up being local for years. Those who want to take advantage of the “green” benefits of turbines may have to live or work near them.

Solar energy is also in the midst of a painful transformation from being the poster child for alternative energy to one in which a number of companies have folded and many others are in deep trouble. Large solar power firm LDK Solar (LDK) posted poor quarterly results and its stock lost almost one-fifth of its value in a day. The recession has cut investment in alternative energy and there is still only limited proof that solar technology can be deployed broadly enough to be a substantial, global new source of energy. One or both of these issues has decreased demand enough so that there is an oversupply of unsold solar panels. Solar energy companies are being squeezed by both falling sales and worsening gross margins.

The latest alternative energy industry that wants to try to draw to an inside straight is the algae biofuels business. Their processes for creating oil that can be used for cars and truck fall into two categories. The first is to grow algae in open ocean water. Algae-eating fish consume the food, process it in their digestive systems, and are killed and harvested for the fuel by-products. The industry calls the process “harvesting” presumably because it does not want to openly admit that it plans to kill millions of fish. The program does have one important advantage. Many forms of algae grow in polluted areas of the ocean. Once the algae become too abundant it apparently is harmful to the ecosystem.

The other approach to harvesting algae is much less complex. One relatively new company, Solazyme, plans to grow algae in dark tanks fed by plant matter. This process is reported to produce a substance that can work in diesel cars and be used in refineries.

The drawback with the algae plans is that none of them seems close to being commercially viable. That means that they may never be viable at all.

The Administration and Congress remain opposed to going the route that the French have by putting nuclear power facilities all over the country. The specter of Chernobyl, now twenty-two years old, is still too difficult to bear. That leaves the US with coal, water power, and oil, which is fundamentally where American energy supply sources were fifty years ago.

It is incomprehensible that the dire nature of the energy crisis can not change either the behavior of the Administration and Congress or the mad grab for money that businesses and individuals put before sound policy decisions. America needs a comprehensive energy policy. There is no reason that the difficult process of creating this energy policy needs to be as factious as the problem of health care reform. We must not go on year after year without a plan for energy independence because industries and regions of the country will lobby like mad for the billions of dollars in government grants and spending which could be earmarked for new energy sources, or because protesters will take to the streets in Washington to prevent further nuclear power plant development, or due to fears the government will remain paralyzed because of accusations of encroaching socialism.

The system the country has in place now is the sort of economic Darwinism that assumes that the best will make it to the end of the race. This concept does not evaluate that what is best long-term may not look like the winner out of the gate. The ability to seriously consider our long term energy needs and the reality of new energy sources has not been part of the process of deciding which form of alternative energy should get support. One week it is wind power; the next solar power. If America continues with this kind of non-energy policy, it is quite possible that the best horse, in the long run, may not win.

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## **BROADCAST COVERAGE**

**1. Fox Business**  
**Fox Business Network (---) National**  
**08/13/2009 03:00 PM - 04:00 PM**

**DMA: N/A**

[CC] 00:47:58 So many factors are pushing and pulling on **natural gas** companies right now, like severe fluctuation in commodity prices and pending regulation on commodity trading. So what's a company like Spectra Energy, one of the leading suppliers of **natural gas**, doing to weather the storm? Joining us now for a Fox Business exclusive is Greg Ebel. He is CEO of Spectra Energy... We want to see **gas** in a rather stable state, maybe \$4 to \$6 range, enough to get producers to drill but also enough for Americans to use **natural gas** on day-to-day basis. George Pipas of Ford was just on saying with the Cash for Clunkers program we'll be using so much less **gasoline** and **oil**. Of course, **natural gas** is so clean burning. There is such a huge supply here. People talk about the US as being the Saudi Arabia of **natural gas**. It's a great product. It does burn so cleanly. Are you amazed more cars aren't running on **natural gas**? I think there is a lot of discussion on **natural gas** vehicles, particularly fleet vehicles. Here in New York, the cabs could move onto **natural gas**. For big 18-wheelers, there's a lot of discussion about that. They haven't quite made it economic yet, in terms of large scale, but I think that's coming. There are folks like **Boone Pickens** and others very much pitching **natural gas vehicles**. He drives one every day, and he hooks it up every day in his garage. He's got one of the pipelines, but, of course, that is a whole infrastructure issue that people shy away from. Well, the interesting point is **natural gas** is in so many homes, so if you could figure out a way economically to have the **natural gas** that's already in their homes go into their vehicles, then I think you have a nice solution... 00:49:17

**2. Colorado Matters**  
**KCFR-FM 90.1 (NPR) Denver**  
**08/13/2009 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM**

**DMA: 18**

00:04:00 Top Democrats and other personalities from around the West gather in Denver today to strategize on western issues to try to expand their successes from the last election. Governor Ritter and members of Colorado's congressional delegation and officials from at least six other states will talk about new **energy** and water and reaching Hispanic voters. Also at the meeting will be actor Robert Redford and businessman **T. Boone Pickens**. 00:05:59

**3. CBS4 News At 5 PM**  
**KCNC-TV CH 4 (CBS) Denver**  
**08/13/2009 05:00 PM - 05:30 PM**

**DMA: 18**  
**Spot Cost: \$1,302**  
**Est. Audience: 112,926**

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

00:04:04 TZ; Robert Redford: Leaders of the Democratic Party say the Rocky Mountain region is a major political battleground. A two-day meeting called the New West Summit is being held this week to discuss these issues. V; footage from the Project New West Summit featuring Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, a Democrat from Nevada, and **T. Boone Pickens**. Robert Redford also attended the meeting. V; Robert Redford. Redford talked about the environment. I; Robert Redford, Actor and Environmental Activist, comments on the value of the western US and says it is time that someone step in with a more progressive attitude about how to sustain the West and manage it. Redford attended CU in Boulder. Terry Jessup reporting from the Colorado History Museum. 00:06:04

**4. CBS4 News At Noon**  
**KCNC-TV CH 4 (CBS) Denver**  
**08/13/2009 12:00 PM - 12:30 PM**

**DMA: 18**  
**Spot Cost: \$401**  
**Est. Audience: 43,893**

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

00:04:19 Summit: Political leaders are meeting in Denver today for the New West Summit at the CO History Museum. V; Governor Bill Ritter. Robert Redford and **T. Boone Pickens** are expected to address the crowd. 00:04:43

**5. 7 News At 11**

**KMGH-TV CH 7 (ABC) Denver**  
**08/13/2009 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM**

**DMA: 18**  
**Spot Cost: \$468**  
**Est. Audience: 50,991**

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

00:00:43 TZ; Democrats: Democrats are attending a strategy meeting for the 2010 elections at the Colorado History Museum at the New West Summit today. Attendees include Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid from NV and actor Robert Redford. The topics include **energy**, conservation, independence and inclusion. Jill Hanower is the president of Project New West, which is hosting the summit. **Oil** man **T. Boone Pickens** will talk about **energy** issues. V; Harry Reid and Gov. Bill Ritter, Project New West logo. Jane Slater reporting. 00:02:08

**6. 7 News 6:00 AM**

**KMGH-TV CH 7 (ABC) Denver**  
**08/13/2009 06:00 AM - 07:00 AM**

**DMA: 18**  
**Spot Cost: \$264**  
**Est. Audience: 29,610**

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

00:55:01 Democrats: Democrats are in Denver to learn strategies for getting votes in the western US. Robert Redford, **T. Boone Pickens** and Senator Harry Reid are among those attending the meeting at the CO History Museum. 00:55:35

**7. 7 News 5:00 AM**

**KMGH-TV CH 7 (ABC) Denver**  
**08/13/2009 05:00 AM - 06:00 AM**

**DMA: 18**  
**Spot Cost: \$86**  
**Est. Audience: 18,367**

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

00:35:47 Democrats: R; Hundreds of Democrats are meeting in Denver today at the CO History Museum. Actor Robert Redford, **energy** mogul **T. Boone Pickens**, and Senator Majority Leader Harry Reid are among those on the guest list. 00:36:16

**8. 9News At 8AM**

**KTVD-TV CH 20 (My Network TV) Denver**  
**08/13/2009 08:00 AM - 09:00 AM**

**DMA: 18**  
**Spot Cost: \$176**  
**Est. Audience: 19,432**

[CC] 00:04:56 Today is the first day of the two-day Project New West Summit. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, **oil** magnet turned **natural gas** and **wind** booster, **T. Boone Pickens**, and actor and conservationist Robert Redford are among those here in Denver for the event. The plan is to discuss the growing economic and political importance of the western states. The privately-run Project New West has organized this event, which is not open to the public. **T. Boone Pickens** is one of our guests this week for Your Show and we're asking him questions today. So, if you'd to have us ask a question for you to **T. Boone**, send us an e-mail this morning. 00:05:20

[CC] 00:34:27 Today is the first day of the two-day Project New West Summit. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, **oil** magnet turned **natural gas** and **wind** booster, **T. Boone Pickens**, and actor and conservationist Robert Redford are among those here in Denver for the event. The goal of the event is to discuss the growing economic and political importance of the western states. We're going to sit down and

have a chat with **T. Boone Pickens** later today. Ask him your questions for Sunday's Your Show. If you have a question you'd like to ask **T. Boone**, send us an e-mail or a text to Your Show at 9News.com.  
00:34:56

**9. Action 7 News Live This Morning**  
**KOAT-TV CH 7 (ABC) Albuquerque/Santa Fe**  
**08/13/2009 06:00 AM - 07:00 AM**

**DMA: 44**  
**Spot Cost: \$325**  
**Est. Audience: 54,072**

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

[CC] 00:35:38 The New West Summit begins in Colorado in just a couple of hours. Senators Tom Udall and Jeff Bingaman, as well as Lieutenant Governor Diane Denish are scheduled to attend, along with special guests Robert Redford and **T. Boone Pickens**. The summit will cover a vast array of political and policy issues affecting the western US. Water, clean **energy** and growth are among those topics to be discussed. 00:38:07

**10. KJCT News 8**  
**KJCT-TV CH 8 (ABC) Grand Junction**  
**08/13/2009 10:00 PM - 10:35 PM**

**DMA: 184**  
**Spot Cost: \$126**  
**Est. Audience: 4,469**

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

[CC] 00:04:19 Top leaders from the region met in Denver for the New West Summit hosted by Governor Ritter. Elected officials, strategists and community organizers discussed the growing economy, creating jobs, as well as the political and demographic importance of what they call the New West. Speakers included the governor, as well as Robert Redford and **T. Boone Pickens**. 00:06:48

**11. News Channel 5**  
**KREY-TV CH 10 (CBS) Grand Junction**  
**08/13/2009 10:00 PM - 10:35 PM**

**DMA: 184**

00:23:57 Top leaders from around the region met today in Denver for the so-called New West Summit. It happened today at the Colorado History Museum in Denver. Governor Bill Ritter kicked off the whole thing. He spoke about the new **energy** economy of **wind** turbines and solar panels. **T. Boone Pickens** talked about new uses for old **energy**, like **natural gas**. Also on the guest list was actor Robert Redford, the Mountain West's most famous resident... 00:25:26