



NOVEMBER 2023

SIPES HOUSTON

ENERGY ENTREPRENEURS

Ted Cross

Oil Demand 2024

Man Made Climate Change

Wind Energy Death

Green Energy Crash

Rig Count Decline



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On the cover:

SIPES Houston Board Member, Richard Hopper at work.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Ted Cross, of [Novi Labs](#), will be speaking on Nov. 16th at the Petroleum Club on well performance trends in the Permian Basin.

If you are retiring or want to sell your working interests, please reach out to me.

The Annual Elevator Pitch Luncheon is December 21st. At this luncheon, there are seven prospectors that get 5 minutes to pitch their project. If you have a prospect you want to show, please contact Tanner. If you are looking for prospects to invest in, this will be the most exciting luncheon you've attended this year.

The proof that EV's are not worth it, that wind energy is dead, and solar is bankrupt, is finally being covered in the mainstream media. Germany has continued to pursue coal and America is still breaking LNG records. The current war in the Middle East could make prices skyrocket. I encourage you all to focus on finding more prospects.

The independent conventional side of our industry is rapidly dying; the prospectors can't find investors and there is a lack of quality prospects available for the few investors. It doesn't make sense for young geologists to start prospecting as an independent because of the lack of income and stability. Therefore, there will be an even scarcer market in the next year(s)—investors and prospectors are retiring and dying. This lack of investment into conventional exploration will put a strain on our Country, horizontal drilling can't fill the entire industry void.

Stay lean, stay hungry,
Jeff Allen



OCTOBER 19TH LUNCHEON

SIPES HOUSTON
ENERGY ENTREPRENEURSWell Performance Trends
in the Permian Basin

Ted Cross is Vice President of Product Management at Novi Labs, an Austin-based oil and gas data analytics business. At Novi, Ted drives company strategy, sets the software development roadmap, and works with engineering and data science teams to build compelling analytics tools.

Prior to joining Novi, Ted worked as a geologist for ConocoPhillips in a range of roles including Williston Basin development, Lower 48 exploration, global new ventures, and deepwater Gulf of Mexico exploration. He received a Master's in Geology from the University of Arizona, specializing in thrust belts and foreland basins, and a Bachelor's in Geology from the University of Texas at Austin.

Date & Location:

Thursday, November 16th
Petroleum Club

Time:

Wine Served 11:00am
Lunch Served 11:30am

Purchase Ticket:**Speaker:**

Ted Cross
VP Product Management
Novi Labs

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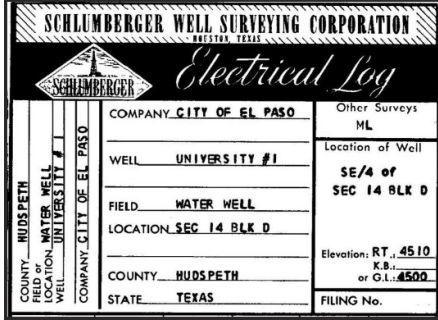
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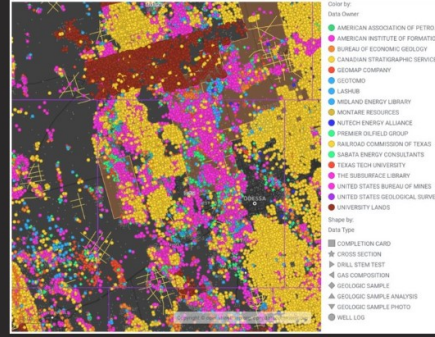


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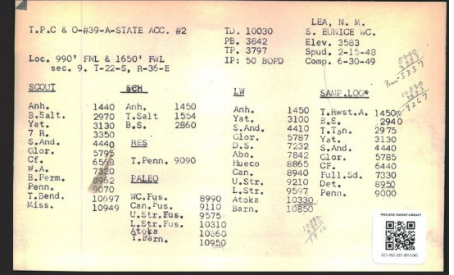
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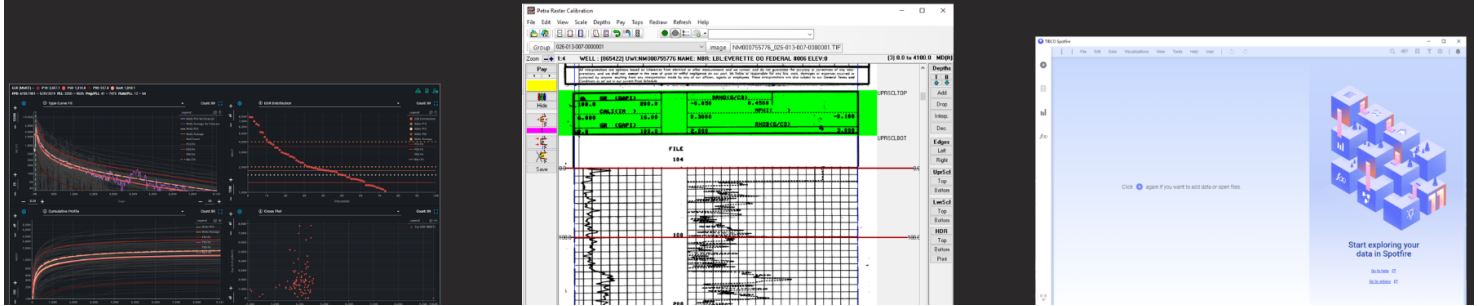
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The Failing Energy Transition

It didn't make a ton of news in the United States media, but a new study published by the International Energy Agency in mid-October emphasizes the enormous potential roadblock to a successful energy transition posed by a projected need to refurbish and double capacity on global electricity grids.

The study, titled, "[Electricity Grids and Secure Energy Transitions](#)," advises governments that investments in expanding and refurbishing power grids must "nearly double by 2030 to over USD 600 billion per year after over a decade of stagnation at the global level, with emphasis on digitalising and modernising distribution grids." That level of new investment in just this single piece of the overarching plans for a complete re-tooling of the global energy system is not currently a part of existing policies around the world. Given that most developed countries are already saddled with overwhelming public debt and the lack of means in developing countries, the prospect for a doubling of current grid investments seems dubious at best.

But, if anything, the goals laid out in this IEA missive only become more implausible as one reads through the list. Perhaps the most extraordinary among them is the agency's estimate that reaching the UN's goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 would require the refurbishment, upgrading and build-out of 80 million kilometers of new transmission lines by 2040. For those who struggle with conversion factors, 80 million km is roughly the equivalent of 50 million miles, or 2,000 times the Earth's circumference.

That is the equivalent of all the transmission capacity built by mankind in history, and the IEA says it must be accomplished in just 17 years for this energy transition to succeed. IEA notes that achieving this extraordinary goal – among other improbable propositions laid out in the report – will require "secure supply chains and a skilled workforce," neither of which currently exists.

How will this massive expansion in necessary skilled workers be achieved? The report doesn't really say.

How will those supply chains – almost all of which are currently dominated by a single country, China – be secured? The report says only "Governments can support the expansion of supply chains by creating firm and transparent project pipelines and by standardising procurement and technical installations." Sounds easy, right? But the U.S. congress has a hard time just agreeing what day of the week it is: The thought that it will suddenly develop the ability to engage in that sort of complex thinking and legislating in a constructive way is absurdly unlikely. **(RELATED: DAVID BLACKMON: Energy Companies Are Laughing At Predictions Of 'Peak Oil')**

The report then somewhat hilariously points to another elephant residing in the energy transition's living room, noting that governments all over the world need to streamline their energy permitting processes to accommodate this massive grid expansion. Again, using the U.S. congress as an example, West Virginia Senator Joe Manchin has spent the last 19 months trying to put together enough votes to approve legislation that would address just a small portion of what is really needed in this realm and had no success, with no real prospects of that changing until, at best, 2025, when the next congress will be sworn into office.

Think about this in the context of a [story I wrote in June](#) about the TransWest Express transmission project, which had finally received its final permits from the federal government. This is a line that is about 1300 miles long, designed to carry electricity generated by Wyoming wind farms to customers on the West coast. The punch line on this single transmission project is that the permitting process took 17 years to achieve. Assuming no new litigation arises, it will now take about another 3 years to complete and place into service.

Like so many of the work products published by the IEA in recent years, this report's findings seem to be motivated mostly to help achieve political goals based mainly on wishful thinking, with little consideration given to long-ingrained dynamics at play in the real world. Even if overwhelming debt burdens and resource and supply chain challenges could be just wished away, the political impediments to achieving these unrealistic goals seem destined to force a day of reckoning for the entire energy transition plan.

David Blackmon is an energy writer and consultant based in Texas. He spent 40 years in the oil and gas business, where he specialized in public policy and communications. ♦

Global Oil Demand To Hit Record High in 2024

Global energy and fossil fuel consumption is set to defy wars and high prices and hit a record high level in 2024, led by strong Asian demand, the Economist Intelligence Unit said in a [new report](#) on Wednesday.

Next year, global energy consumption is expected to increase by 1.8%, according to the EIU report.

“Despite still-high prices and unsolved supply chain disruptions, demand for fossil fuels will reach record levels, but demand for renewable energy will rise by 11%,” the authors of the report wrote.

Oil demand alone is expected to increase by 1.7% next year, per the report. Natural gas demand is set for 2.2% growth, led by Asia and the Middle East, while Europe will continue to see depressed demand as it looks to save gas and energy.

Renewable capacity additions are set for a record high this year at around 400 gigawatts (GW) and will continue to rise in 2024, according to the report.

Global oil demand is set to [rise by 2.4 million barrels per day](#) (bpd) to a new record-high this year and by another 2.2 million bpd next year amid an improving Chinese economy, OPEC said in its latest monthly report earlier in October, leaving its demand forecast for both 2023 and 2024 unchanged, despite fears of slowing economies and demand destruction. World oil demand is set to reach a record average of 102.1 million bpd in 2023, driven by a 2.3-million-bpd demand increase in the non-OECD region, OPEC noted.

Coal demand globally is also expected [to remain at record-high levels](#) this year, said none other than the International Energy Agency (IEA) earlier this year.

The same agency reiterated this week its forecast that global demand for oil, natural gas, and coal [is set to peak before 2030](#), which undermines the case for increasing investment in fossil fuels.

By [Tsvetana Paraskova for Oilprice.com](#) ♦

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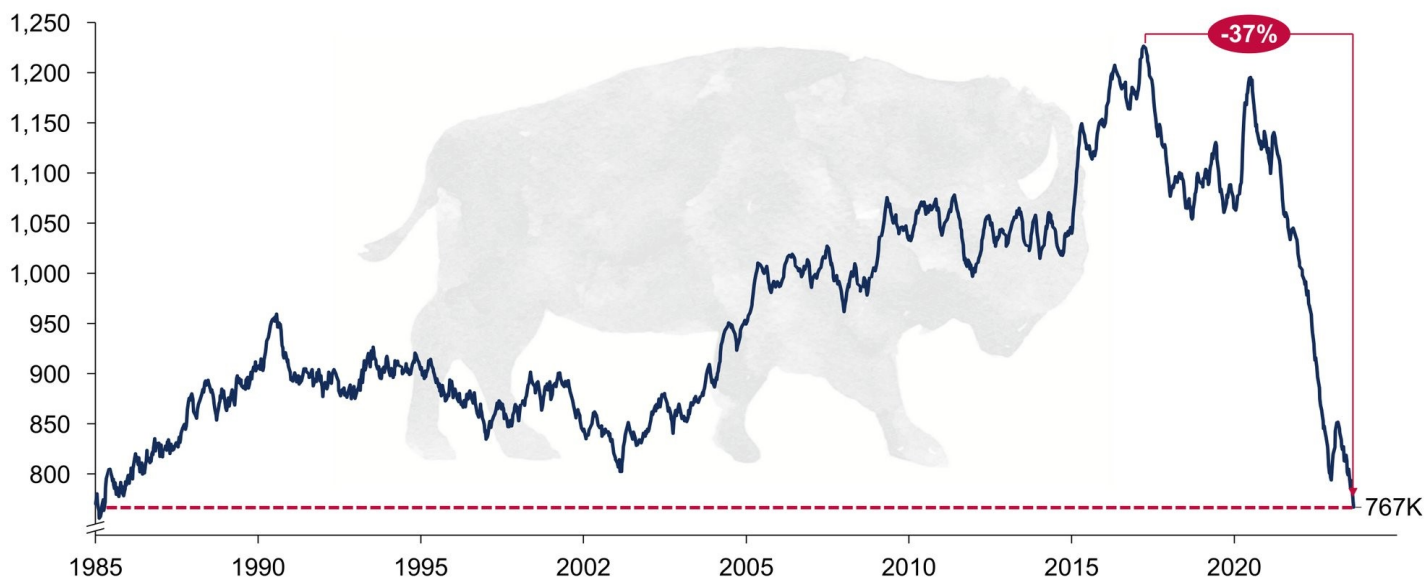


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U.S Weekly Ending Crude Oil Inventories (incl. SPR), 1985 — September 2023

In Million Barrels



Sources: Bison Interests analysis, EIA.

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2023 Deal Buyer Event in Review



Only real buyers invited resulted in millions of dollars invested directly into conventional prospects. Free food, drinks, cigars, and a raffle of a shotgun and high dollar liquor makes this the most profitable and fun event in our industry.

2023 Deal Buyer Event in Review, continued



Man Made Climate Change?

Well, this is awkward. Statistics Norway, aka Statistisk sentralbyrå or “the national statistical institute of Norway and the main producer of official statistics”, has just published a paper “To what extent are temperature levels changing due to greenhouse gas emissions?” The awkward part isn’t trying to grasp the subtleties of Norwegian since it’s also available in English. It’s that the Abstract bluntly declares that “standard climate models are rejected by time series data on global temperatures” while the conclusions state “the results imply that the effect of man-made CO2 emissions does not appear to be sufficiently strong to cause systematic changes in the pattern of the temperature fluctuations.” But the really awkward part is that a paper from a government agency dares to address openly so many questions the alarmist establishment has spent decades declaring taboo, from the historical record on climate to the existence of massive uncertainty among scientists on it.

For instance, the Introduction starts “A typical feature of observed temperature series over the last two centuries is that they show, more or less, an increasing trend...” which sounds like more of the same, especially from a government agency. Until you read:

“A key question is whether this tendency is part of a cycle, or whether the temperature pattern during this period deviates systematically from previous variations.”

And if the mere mention of natural temperature cycles of extraordinary magnitude is not enough to have Michael Mann piling tinder around a stake, the authors continue:

“Even if recent recorded temperature variations should turn out to deviate from previous variation patterns in a systematic way it is still a difficult challenge to establish how much of this change is due to increasing man-made emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases.”

And while you might think these troubled waters are about to be oiled over when they say “At present, there is apparently a high degree of consensus among many climate researchers that the temperature increase of the last decades is systematic (and partly man-made)”, they immediately add snidely “This is certainly the impression conveyed by the mass media.” And then footnote Steven Koonin and Judith Curry, and keep on going.

Including warming a historian’s heart by complaining that while global climate models (aka GCMs) attribute most warming since 1950 to humans:

“Temperature reconstructions indicate that there is a ‘warming’ trend that seems to have been going on for as long as approximately 400 years. Prior to the last 250 years or so, such a trend could only be due to natural causes.”

We won’t quote the entire paper, tempting as it is because of its reference, for instance, to:

“The preceding four interglacial periods... at about 125,000, 280,000, 325,000 and 415,000 years before now, with much longer glacial periods in between. All four previous interglacial periods are seen to be warmer than the present.”

It is more history. And yes, a huge problem for climate breakdown alarmism is that the long term presents both variability and warmth greater than anything we’ve experienced to which those ignorant of the past attach the pejorative “unprecedented”. But an even bigger problem, given the state of debate, is that agencies that can hardly be silenced by smears and threats of professional ruin are now putting such things forward frankly and boldly.

As for various attempts to kill off more recent warmings, the authors insist that temperature reconstructions in Greenland:

“with a new method that utilizes argon and nitrogen isotopic ratios from occluded air bubbles... indicate that warmer temperatures were the norm in the earlier part of the past 4,000 years, including century-long intervals nearly 1°C warmer than the decade (2001-2010).”

[Read the full article here](#) ◆

Green Energy Crash



Siemens Energy shares in Germany crashed on Thursday after the company [warned](#) its wind turbine business is grappling with quality issues and offshore ramp-up challenges. The company said it's evaluating various measures to strengthen its balance sheet and is discussing state guarantees with the German government. This comes as a [financial crisis in off-shore wind energy is brewing](#).

Siemens Energy said the wind business Siemens Gamesa "is working through the **quality issues and is addressing the offshore ramp up challenges** as announced in the third quarter communication for fiscal year 2023." "As Siemens Gamesa is for the time being not concluding new contracts for certain onshore platforms and is applying strict selectivity in the offshore business, **order intake and revenue are expected to be lower than market expectations for fiscal year 2024, and net losses and cash outflow are expected to be higher than market forecasts**," the statement continued.

The German company said, "The **Executive Board is evaluating various measures to strengthen the balance sheet** of Siemens Energy and is in preliminary talks with different stakeholders, including banking partners and the **German government**, to ensure access to an increasing volume of guarantees necessary to facilitate the anticipated strong growth."

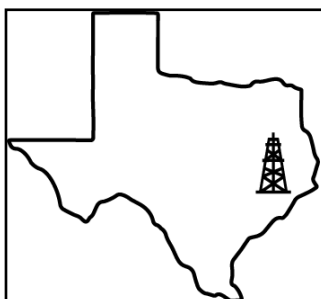
Shares of Siemens Energy crashed 37% in Germany. We have outlined for months a "[financial crisis is unfolding](#) in the offshore wind power industry" due to "soaring inflation costs have undercut the sector's growth and left major projects dead in the water just when their output is most needed."

Two months ago, Orsted A/S, the world's largest offshore wind farm developer, saw [shares crash](#) in Copenhagen trading after it warned: "**The situation in US offshore wind is severe.**" The stress revolves around inflation, high interest rates, and supply chain woes, which have led to the company considering [abandoning](#) US offshore projects:

*"We are still **upholding a real option to walk away**," Orsted CEO Mads Nipper told Bloomberg in an interview in London in early September.*

It's not just wind that's in trouble. Last week, solar equipment maker SolarEdge Technologies saw [shares crash](#) as much as 30% on sliding European demand.

We coined the term 'green panic' a few months ago. Biden's renewable bubble is imploding in today's worsening macro environment. [ZeroHedge.com](#) ♦



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ENERGY ENTREPRENEURS

Falling US Rig Count



The total number of active drilling rigs in the United States fell by 2 this week after falling by 7 last week, according to new data that Baker Hughes published Friday, with the number of active oil rigs plunging to their lowest level since January 28 of last year.

The total rig count fell to 616 this week. So far this year, Baker Hughes has estimated a loss of 163 active drilling rigs. This week's count is 459 fewer rigs than the rig count at the beginning of 2019 prior to the pandemic.

The number of oil rigs fell by 2 to 494, down by 127 so far in 2023, and the lowest level since January 2022. The number of gas rigs stayed the same this week at 118, a loss of 38 active gas rigs from the start of the year. Miscellaneous rigs also stayed the same.

The rig count in the Permian Basin stayed the same this week, and is now 40 rigs below this same time last year. The rig count in the Eagle stayed the same and is 20 fewer than this time last year.

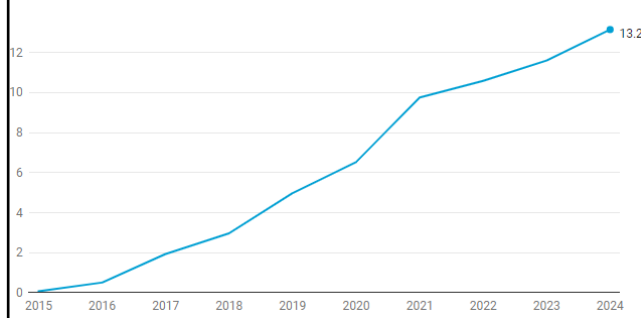
Primary Vision's Frac Spread Count, an estimate of the number of crews completing unfinished, fell in the week ending November 3, to 270, down from 275 in the week prior. The frac spread count is 12 more than where it started the year.

At 9:30 a.m. ET on Friday, the [WTI benchmark](#) was trading up \$0.88 (+1.16%) on the day at \$76.62. While trading up for the day, WTI is down more than \$5 per barrel from this time last week. The Brent benchmark was trading up \$0.90 (+1.12%) at \$80.91, also down more than \$5 per barrel from a week ago. [OilPrice.com](#) ♦

LNG EXPORTS RAISE NAT GAS PRICES FOR USA

U.S. exports of liquified natural gas (LNG) are rising rapidly

Timeline of gross exports by billion cubic feet per day, 2016–2024



Natural gas production in the United States has spiked since the [fracking boom](#) of the mid-2000s, with about [two-thirds of total production](#) coming from Texas, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and West Virginia— [typically transported by pipeline](#) to power plants and home furnaces throughout the country. Domestic natural gas supply and demand have [generally tracked one another](#), and the relatively small amount of international trade has consisted primarily of imports via pipelines from Canada. But the boom in new liquified natural gas (LNG) export terminals has changed these economics and is increasingly tying domestic gas prices to global markets.

As with crude oil, increasing LNG exports will cause U.S. natural gas prices to be set on the international market, meaning that domestic prices will be subject to global price fluctuations, rather than just domestic consumption and production. Analysts at the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) [recently found](#) “that higher LNG exports results in upward pressure on U.S. natural gas prices and that lower U.S. LNG exports results in downward pressure.” In particular, the EIA projected that prices are likely to increase by \$1.50 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in the case of higher volume U.S. exports of LNG—a price increase of roughly 10 percent that will be felt through household natural gas and electric utility bills as well as across manufacturing industries.* [The Rhodium Group](#), building on this insight, found that even if global gas prices do not remain at elevated levels, the growth in U.S. LNG exports will still keep natural gas prices higher than what they would have been with the decline in domestic natural gas demand. This, in turn, will postpone U.S. natural gas extraction and production from falling even as Americans use fossil fuels less and less.

This substantial and rapidly growing LNG export capacity is exposing U.S. natural gas prices to international events and factors, such as [the Russian invasion of Ukraine](#). Although LNG exports served as a [vital lifeline for U.S. allies and partners in Europe](#) in the immediate aftermath of the invasion, Europe’s energy reserves have [since rebounded](#). Longer-term reliance on LNG exports would undermine [U.S.](#) and [European Union](#) energy independence and climate objectives by diverting investments away from clean energy initiatives and perpetuating dependency on fossil fuel markets that remain exposed to the decisions of petrostate dictators.

It is a marvel of the Inflation Reduction Act’s investment-forward climate policy that it is [projected to cut greenhouse gas emissions](#) even as it [puts downward pressure on the price of natural gas](#). This is because it motivates [shifts in the electricity sector](#) from natural gas power plants to renewables and, to a lesser extent, [shifts in the residential sector](#) from natural gas to electric alternatives.

Without LNG exports, Americans’ declining demand for natural gas would translate into not only lower energy bills and fewer greenhouse gas emissions but also less natural gas production. Yet if the industry continues to increase LNG exports, this will raise domestic natural gas prices, prop up domestic production when it should be declining, shift greenhouse gas emissions overseas, and make the U.S. vulnerable to international price swings. Building even more LNG export terminals may [pad fossil fuel corporations’ profits](#), but it will hurt American consumers and the fight against climate change. [Chris Martinez](#)

The author would like to acknowledge Shannon Baker-Branstetter and Trevor Higgins for their contributions to this column. ♦

Maine Stops Nat Gas Pipeline



Maine's ratepayer advocate has angered the fossil-fuel sector by floating a ban on new natural gas pipelines, a move that will lead to charged conversations about the state's energy future.

The bill from Public Advocate William Harwood is backed by environmental groups and would ban any new natural gas pipelines from being constructed outside existing service areas. It would also have the Maine Public Utilities Commission publish a study on how natural gas fits into Maine's climate goals that same year.

Natural gas is used to generate [around 50 percent of the power](#) that New England consumes. Other than wood, it is [the cheapest source of heating fuel](#) in Maine right now

but is a relatively new part of the energy mix here. That has made new pipelines controversial because the fossil fuels are directly competing with cleaner emerging sources like wind and solar.

The bill would bring to Maine the type of conversation that has happened in progressive areas across the country. Earlier this year, New York [became the first state](#) to ban gas stoves in new residential buildings, and Gov. Kathy Hochul wants to phase out natural gas more widely. Conservative states have struck back by prohibiting cities from instituting bans.

Harwood's main worry is that Mainers will transition from natural gas to renewables in the coming years but remain on the hook for costs associated with maintaining the pipelines.

"So the question is, can we continue with a business as usual approach?" he said. "I think it's very important that we study the future of natural gas in Maine."

There are four [natural gas utilities in Maine](#), with major service areas in southern Maine, the Bangor area and the Kennebec Valley region. Construction began a decade ago on the pipeline network in the latter region that is now run by Summit Natural Gas of Maine.

Given that ratepayers in Maine are dealing with a cost-of-living crisis, Lizzy Reinholt, a Summit spokesperson, said Harwood's proposal seems shortsighted especially given the company's efforts on ways to reduce emissions. It just spent \$20 million on a dairy digestion project in central Maine, capturing the methane released from farms' manure and recycling it.

"We've invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the state in recent years to expand pipeline access to gas with an effort to bring more energy choices to communities, help consumers lower their carbon footprint by converting them to a lower carbon fuel source, and also help support economic development," Reinholt said.

Gov. Janet Mills will be a key player on this issue. During her 2022 campaign, she signed an "energy choice" pledge from a fossil-fuel interest group. Earlier this year, [she criticized community opposition](#) that tanked a past Summit proposal for a midcoast gas line after it was noted as a factor in the planned closure of a Thomaston cement plant.

[Zara Norman](#) ♦

OPEC Assures Demand is Not A Problem

Oil prices rose on Monday, after OPEC issued a report that countered market concern over waning demand in the United States and China, compounded by mixed signals from the U.S. Federal Reserve.

Brent crude futures for January were up 73 cents at \$82.16 a barrel by 1445 GMT, having lost \$1 in early trading, while U.S. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude futures for December were up 70 cents at \$77.87.

Despite some crude price losses being recouped on Friday as Iraq voiced support for oil production cuts by the OPEC+ producer group, which comprises the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and allies including Russia, they still fell about 4% on the week to register the first three-week losing streak since May.

In a monthly report on Monday, OPEC said that oil market fundamentals remained strong and blamed speculators for a drop in prices. OPEC made a slight increase to its 2023 forecast for global oil demand growth and stuck to its relatively high 2024 prediction.

"The OPEC monthly oil market report appeared to push back against demand concerns, referencing overblown negative sentiment around Chinese demand while raising demand growth forecasts for this year and leaving them unchanged for next," Craig Erlam, senior market analyst at OANDA, said in a note on Monday.

Investors had been worried after the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) last week said that the country's crude oil production this year will rise by slightly less than previously expected and that demand will fall.

Next year, per capita U.S. gasoline consumption could fall to the lowest level in two decades, it said.

Markets were also wary of potential U.S. policy tightening after Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell said last week that it could raise interest rates again if inflation isn't curbed.

More hawkish Fed speak is "not a prospect that crude oil will welcome, given that recent data in China and the U.S. has brought growth fears back to the surface", said IG market analyst Tony Sycamore.

Weak economic data last week from China, the world's biggest crude oil importer, also raised fears of faltering demand. Chinese refiners asked for less supply for December from Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter.

China's consumer prices fell to pandemic-era lows last month, sparking concern about the country's economic recovery.

Still, if WTI approaches \$75 a barrel, "we will likely see support buying on expectations that Saudi Arabia and Russia would decide to continue their voluntary supply cuts after December", said Hiroyuki Kikukawa, president of NS Trading, part of Nissan Securities.

Last week top oil exporters Saudi Arabia and Russia, part of OPEC+, confirmed they would continue with additional voluntary oil output cuts until the end of the year as concerns over demand and economic growth continue to drag on crude markets.

The next OPEC+ meeting is scheduled for Nov. 26. [Reuters, Paul Carsten](#) ♦

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Renewable energy firm Orsted on Wednesday halted the development of two U.S. offshore wind projects and said related impairments could spiral to as much as 39.4 billion Danish crowns (\$5.58 billion).

6:14 AM · 11/1/23 from Earth · **24.2K** Views

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Energy Headline News @OilHeadli... · 20h ·
Orsted has ended the day down 25.7%, cutting its market valuation to a 7-year under \$15 billion. At its peak in 2021, it had a market cap of ~\$95 billion. @JavierBlas



805



UFO Pilot
@GeodesRock49

[\\$PANR](#) [\\$PTHRF](#) [#oil](#) - North Slope Alaska
Photos of Alkiad-2 well being recompleted to test the Shelf Margin Deltaic (SMD) reservoir. ALL AMERICAN OILFIELD, LLC Rig #111 and SLB (Schlumberger) equipment on location. Note the gravel pad built on the Tundra = 24/7/365 operations.

Pantheon Resources @PantheonResour1 · 6h
Stunning images of the Alkaid-2 site captured over the last few days. This really highlights \$PANR's proximity to TAPS (buried underground, but immediately adjacent to the highway on this pic), and the Dalton Highway



Oil&GasGuy
@MajorNelson_III

Anschutz Corp quietly making a massive discovery in the Niobrara shale in the Unita Basin. IYKYK
Torrey Fed 1124-32-29-4 MCH
[#oott](#) [#oilandgas](#) [#EFT](#) [#OFS](#)



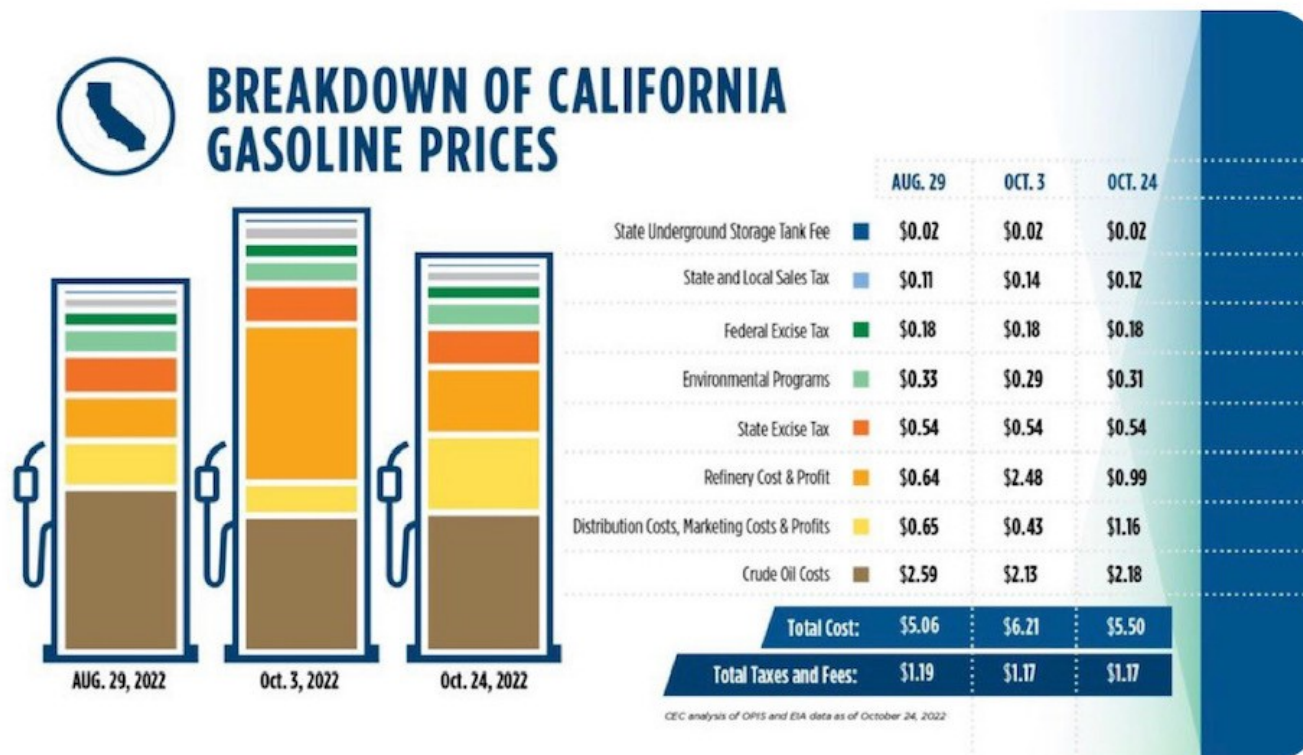
11:21 AM · 10/28/23 from Earth · **3.1K** Views

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Mike Umbro 
@MikeUmbro

Big oil making \$0.14 per gallon while Big Government takes \$1.20 per gallon.



Office of the Governor of California  · 16h

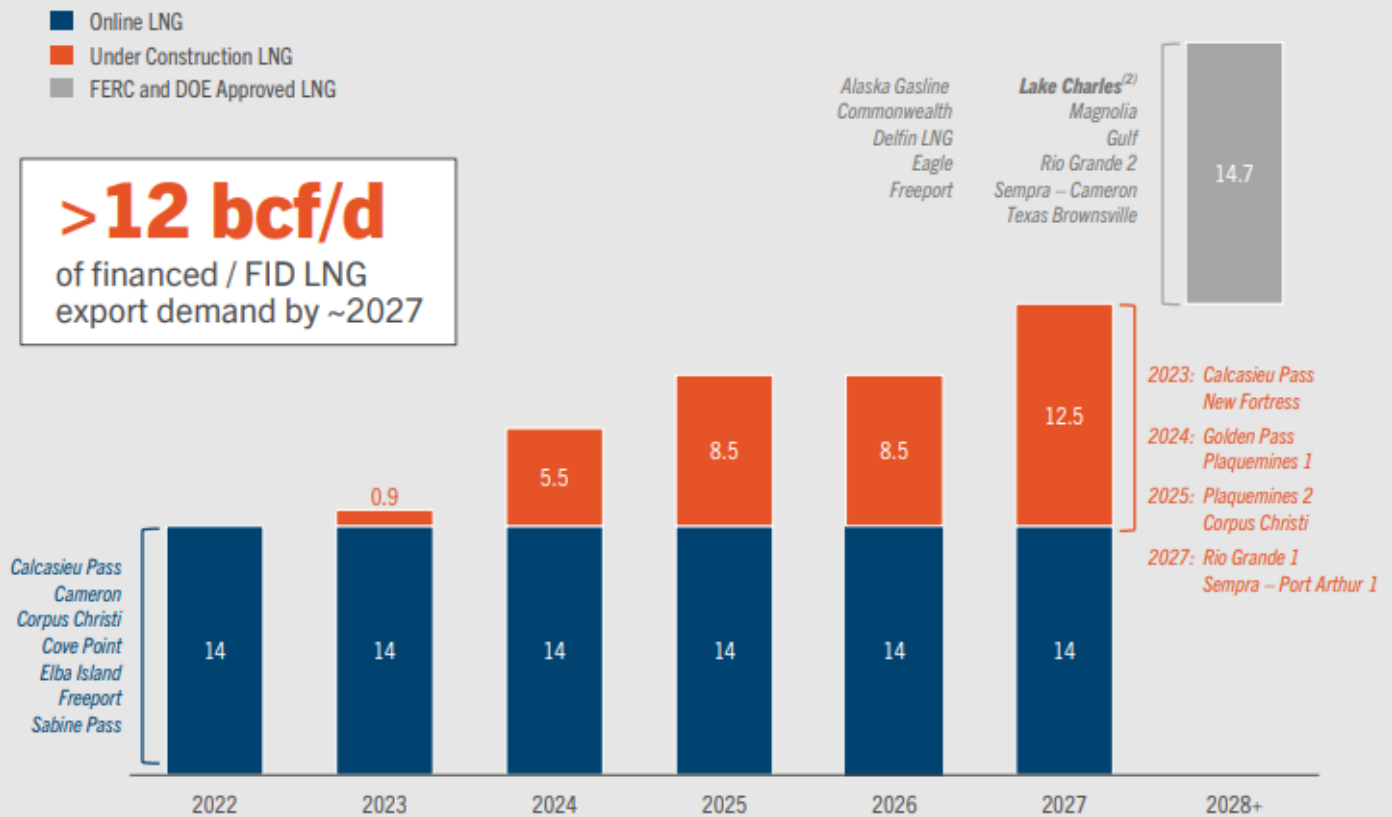
Big oil is fleecing Californians. It's not right.

Instead of passing down savings to consumers, Big Oil companies like Shell used their massive profits on share buybacks that benefit Wall Stre...

LNG FUTURE

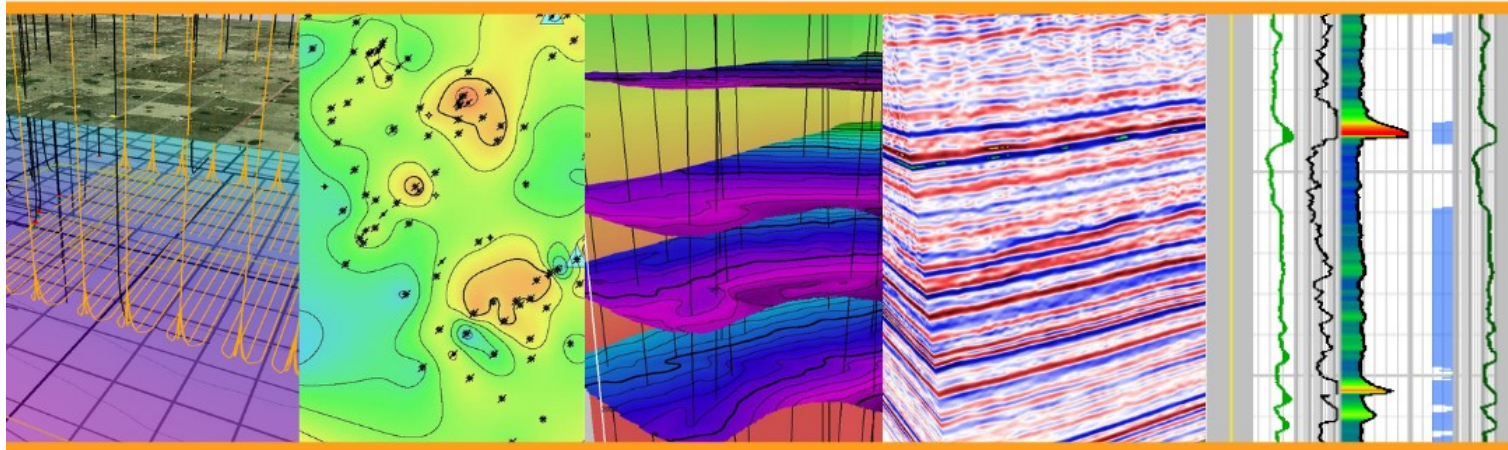
Growing Exports Will be Significant to U.S. Gas Demand

U.S. LNG capacity, bcf/d ⁽¹⁾



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Running Time: 1 hour & 30 minutes

IN PERSON - Join professional Paleontologist and Science Educator, James E. Washington III and learn the story of how we got to our current understanding of dinosaurs and prehistoric Earth. How did we determine the age of the Earth? How did early scientists make sense of the unusual creatures being dug up all over the world? If you ever had any questions on how scientists know what they know, this is the talk for you!

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Fresh Berry Salad



Fried Shrimp

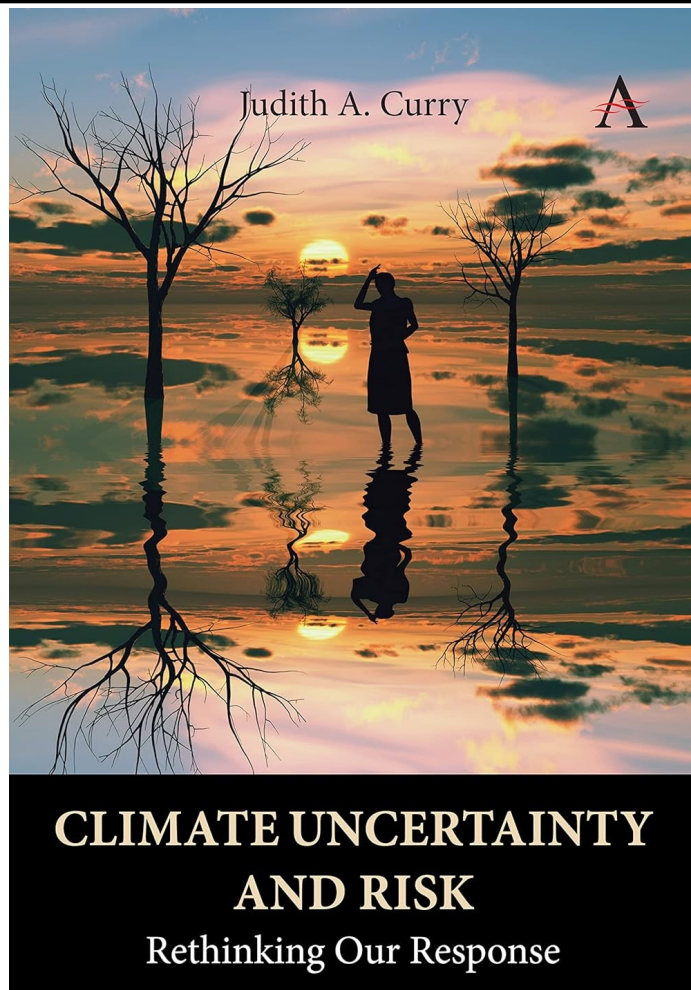


Homemade Cheesecake

Food Allergies?
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SIPES BOOK RECOMMENDATION



World leaders have made a forceful statement that climate change is the greatest challenge facing humanity in the 21st century. However, little progress has been made in implementing policies to address climate change. In *Climate Uncertainty and Risk*, eminent climate scientist Judith Curry shows how we can break this gridlock. This book helps us rethink the climate change problem, the risks we are facing and how we can respond to these challenges. Understanding the deep uncertainty surrounding the climate change problem helps us to better assess the risks. This book shows how uncertainty and disagreement can be part of the decision-making process. It provides a road map for formulating pragmatic solutions. *Climate Uncertainty and Risk* is essential reading for those concerned about the environment, professionals dealing with climate change and our national leaders.



LAUGH

