



Drumbeat: June 12, 2013

Posted by [Leanan](#) on June 12, 2013 - 9:38am

[Fuel-short Egypt faces long, hot summer](#)

CAIRO (Reuters) - A gift of gas to Egypt from tiny Qatar shows just how tough this summer is shaping up to be for the government in Cairo, facing a funding crunch and power cuts as it struggles to contain explosive public discontent.

Daily blackouts have darkened homes and businesses across the country over the past few weeks, aggravated in recent days by an early summer heatwave that has Egyptians cranking up their air conditioners.

Qatar on Monday offered five cargoes of liquefied natural gas (LNG), worth perhaps \$300 million, "as a gift to the Egyptian people during the summer months".

It is a small gesture from a Gulf ally which has already lent Egypt some \$7 billion in the past year but highlights how tough times are for the 84 million Egyptians.

[U.S. Oil Production Rose at Record Pace on Shale, BP Review Says](#)

U.S. oil production grew at the fastest pace since BP Plc (BP/) started keeping records in 1965 on unconventional sources such as shale and tight oil.

An increase in output of about 1 million barrels a day caused net oil imports to the U.S. to drop by 930,000 barrels a day and imports are now 36 percent below their 2005 peak, London-based BP said in its annual Statistical Review of World Energy today. The expansion of both oil and natural gas production in the U.S. was the fastest in the world last year.

The report highlights the potential scale of unconventional oil extraction, which involves fracturing underground rocks to tap resources that otherwise wouldn't flow to the surface. These technological advances will limit the influence of OPEC as North American techniques are replicated in Russia, China and Brazil, Nansen Saleri, the former head of reservoir management at Saudi Arabian Oil Co., said yesterday.

[Coal remains world's fastest growing fossil fuel: BP review](#)

London (Platts) - Coal remained the world's fastest-growing fossil fuel in 2012, despite the rate of consumption slipping below the 10-year average of 4.4% during the year,

according to the BP 2013 Statistical Review of World Energy released Wednesday.

Total global coal consumption in 2012 rose 2.5% on the year to 3.73 billion mt of oil equivalent.

[Global gas consumption rises 2.2% on year to 3.3 trillion cu m: BP](#)

London (Platts) - Global natural gas consumption rose 2.2% on the year in 2012 to 3.3 trillion cubic meters, but stayed below the historical average increase of 2.7%, while global LNG trade fell for the first time on record, BP said in its annual statistical review published Wednesday.

South and Central America, Africa and North America saw above average consumption growth, with the US recording a 4.1% rise to 722.1 billion cu m, the largest increase globally.

[World Oil Market Facing Product Glut: IEA](#)

The world is heading for a glut of refined products as new Asian and Middle East refineries increase oil processing in a move likely to force less advanced competitors in developed countries to close, the West's energy agency said on Wednesday.

[OPEC Boosts Oil Production to Seven-Month High in May, IEA Says](#)

OPEC boosted crude oil production to a seven-month high last month as output increased from Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, according to the International Energy Agency.

The 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries pumped 30.89 million barrels a day in May, up from 30.75 million in April, the Paris-based IEA said today in its monthly oil-market report. That exceeds a target of 30 million that was reaffirmed at the group's last meeting on May 31.

[IEA Cuts Demand Forecast for OPEC Crude as China Cools](#)

The International Energy Agency trimmed demand forecasts for OPEC's crude in the second half of the year amid signs of slowing growth in China as output from the producer group rose to a seven-month high.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will need to provide an average 29.8 million barrels a day in the second half, the IEA said today in its monthly market report, lowering its assessment from the previous report by 200,000. That would require OPEC to cut output by 1.1 million barrels from the 30.9 million it pumped in May, according to the report. The agency kept its global oil demand estimates for this year

unchanged.

[BP cuts global gas reserves estimate, mostly for Russia](#)

LONDON (Reuters) - Oil major BP cut its estimates of global gas reserves steeply on Wednesday, revising Russia's still classified reserves down sharply and putting Iran at the top of the world league table.

In its benchmark annual statistical review for 2012, BP put global proven gas reserves at 187.3 trillion cubic metres as of the end of 2012, enough for about 56 years worth of global production at current rates.

BP's last report for 2011 estimated global gas reserves at 208.4 trillion. The cut of 21 trillion equals roughly to seven years of global gas consumption.

[Demise of U.S. Gasoline Driving Season Is Premature, IEA Says](#)

The traditional peak for gasoline use in the U.S. from late May to early September remains significant and suggestions that seasonality in demand has faded are premature, the International Energy Agency said.

U.S. gasoline consumption will rise by about 300,000 barrels a day this summer, known as the national driving season, the IEA said. The forecast increase will follow less pronounced seasonal growth in 2008 and 2009, when the global recession affected demand, it said.

[WTI Drops a Third Day as U.S. Crude Supplies Seen Rising](#)

West Texas Intermediate traded near its lowest closing level in three days amid signs of expanding U.S. supplies and as the International Energy Agency trimmed demand estimates for OPEC's crude.

WTI fluctuated after losing 0.4 percent yesterday to settle at its lowest price since June 6. U.S. Energy Department data today may show crude inventories in the world's largest oil-consuming nation dropped 1.5 million barrels last week, according to a Bloomberg News survey. The IEA trimmed forecasts for the amount of oil OPEC needs to supply in the second half of the year on signs of slower Chinese growth.

[What's behind the spike in pump prices where you are?](#)

A lot has to do with the available refining capacity in a particular region, along with the transportation costs involved in getting fuel to the drivers who need it.

Then add state gasoline taxes which range from Alaska, where you pay only 8 cents a gallon, to New York, which tacks on 50.6 cents to the price of every gallon.

Then add the higher cost of special summer blends required by state-by-state regulations designed to reduce air pollution in warmer months. That can tighten supplies and produce spot shortages, which drive up prices. Those shortages can also crop up this time of year when refiners have to shut down to switch over from making winter fuels.

[Europe-U.S. Gasoline Cargoes Seen Steady Amid Peak Demand Period](#)

The number of gasoline cargoes booked for shipment to the U.S. from Europe will remain little changed over the next two weeks as the country's peak demand period continues, a Bloomberg News survey showed.

Traders will charter a total of 21 Medium Range tankers for loading to June 25, the median in a survey yesterday and today of seven shipbrokers and traders showed. That compares with 22 vessels, each normally carrying 37,000 metric tons of the auto fuel, in a corresponding survey last week. There are 28 ships available for the trade, 17 fewer than last week.

[Ofgem to crackdown on Big Six energy suppliers in bid to cut electricity prices](#)

Electricity prices are set to fall after the energy regulator pledged to "break the stranglehold" of the Big Six energy suppliers.

Ofgem has threatened energy firms with cash fines unless they become more transparent about wholesale prices.

[Government working to make LNG cheaper fuel option](#)

New Delhi (IANS) The government is working to make liquefied natural gas (LNG) a comparably cheaper fuel option and achieve energy security by 2030.

"Making LNG a cheaper fuel option is a great task," Petroleum Minister M. Veerappa Moily said at the third IEF NOC-IOC forum currently underway here.

[Age of discovery gives sleeping African giant reason to stir](#)

The search for Mozambique's hydrocarbons began more than 100 years ago but it was only when oil prices began to increase steeply 20 years ago that exploration really picked up.

Discoveries by Sasol, Anadarko and Eni over the past decade raised expectations of

more big finds. As new finds have been uncovered, Mozambique's energy sector has attracted the attention of companies from Asian countries where there is rapidly rising demand for gas. Some companies have opted to buy into the exploration blocks at an early stage for this reason.

[Kenya refinery workers stop protest over possible closure](#)

MOMBASA, Kenya (Reuters) - Workers at east Africa's only oil refinery sited on Kenya's Indian Ocean coast ended a protest on Wednesday after a meeting was convened to reconsider the possible closure of the facility.

They had earlier barricaded the entrance to the plant over reports it may be shut due to operational difficulties caused by old age and outdated technology.

[Goldman Maintains Neutral Recommendation on Commodity Prices](#)

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. maintained its neutral recommendation on commodity prices, predicting a significant decline in agriculture in the second half of the year even if the summer weather is worse than in 2011.

[Israel to keep more natural gas for domestic use -minister](#)

(Reuters) - Israel will keep more than half of its estimated natural gas reserves for domestic use, Energy Minister Silvan Shalom said on Wednesday.

Once totally dependent on fuel imports, Israel has made the largest offshore gas discoveries in the world over the past decade off its Mediterranean coastline. It is expected to become an exporter by the end of the decade.

But Israeli leaders are struggling to find the balance between how much gas to keep and how much to export. Though Israel wants to ensure its own energy independence, without a significant export quota foreign companies have said they would not invest in further exploration because the Israeli market is too small.

[Gas Adds Energy to Israeli Diplomacy Dominated by Conflicts](#)

Israeli foreign policy, dominated by conflict with its neighbors, may be entering a new era as the country turns into a natural-gas producer.

Exploiting energy discoveries off its Mediterranean shore will require Israel to soon decide on how much it wants to export, by what means and to which markets. That's influencing relations with Cyprus, Turkey and Lebanon, spurring concern from rival producer Russia, and attracting interest from potential customers China and South Korea.

“This a new age for Israel,” said David Wurmser, director of Washington-based Delphi Global Analysis Group. “While the quantities are still modest in global terms, Israel could strategically leverage marginal amounts of gas for major impact if it utilizes them correctly.”

[Libya's Crude Oil Production Falls Amid Protests - NOC](#)

LONDON--Libya's crude oil production has fallen below one million barrels a day amid widespread protests at terminals, the country's state oil company said Tuesday, as local managers said an Eni SpA oil field had shut down due to the unrest.

The disclosure comes after clashes left 31 people dead over the weekend in the eastern city of Benghazi, underlining the security chaos in Libya.

[Iraq's Oil Plan To Rival Russia And Saudi](#)

Iraq has announced plans to quickly boost its oil production - allowing it to beat the world's current leading oil producers.

A senior Iraqi official said his country decided to ramp up oil production within 18 months by 30%.

['No deal' in Kurdistan dispute](#)

No agreement has been reached between Iraq and Kurdistan on payments to oil companies working in the semi-autonomous northern region despite a meeting this week between Baghdad and Kurdish leaders, Deputy Prime Minister Hussain al-Shahrastani was reported as saying on Wednesday.

[Norway awards Arctic oil licences in northwards push](#)

OSLO (Reuters) - Norway awarded 24 oil and gas exploration licences on Wednesday, mostly in the Arctic Barents Sea, potentially offering some impetus to a northward push in the search for energy that has been held back by rising costs and taxes.

It granted licences to 29 companies, including international majors Royal Dutch Shell, BP, ConocoPhillips, Total and local heavyweight Statoil, in hopes of reviving oil production that is on course to fall to a 25-year low this year.

[Undervalued Coal Leases Seen as Costing Taxpayers](#)

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department is failing to collect tens of millions of dollars in lease payments for coal mining on federal lands, according to an agency inspector general's report released Tuesday.

The study found that the Bureau of Land Management was improperly applying its own rules for assessing the fair market value of minerals beneath federally owned lands, shortchanging the government and providing a bonanza for a handful of large coal companies operating in the Powder River Basin of the Mountain West.

[Indonesia Plan for Higher Coal Royalties to Hurt Low Rank Miners](#)

Indonesia, the world's biggest exporter of thermal coal, proposed doubling royalties for some miners next year, threatening margins at companies that produce about 20 percent of the nation's supplies.

The plan to raise charges to between 10 percent and 13 percent will apply to coal producers with permits issued by local authorities known as Ijin Usaha Pertambangan licenses, or IUPs, Susilo Siswoutomo, the deputy energy minister, told reporters yesterday. The proposal was first made last year.

[Energy Dept. payments to ex-congresswoman questioned](#)

A former congresswoman's consulting business reaped almost a half-million dollars from the Energy Department for questionable work, according to a new inspector general's audit.

Officials at two of the department's facilities — Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee and the Nevada National Security Site — said there were "no deliverables" associated with their payments to former Rep. Heather Wilson's company, Heather Wilson and Co., according to the report.

[Supporting Oil and Gas, but Resisting Encroachment](#)

In the depths of the recession, a new wave of drilling took hold across farm fields and the high plains, helping to revive the city's straggling economy. Unemployment is still stuck at 7.5 percent, but is down from highs of more than 10 percent. And local officials estimate that one in nine jobs is somehow tied to the drilling boom. Homes are selling again, and hotels are nearly full.

"We had better occupancy than Vail did during the ski season," said Greeley's mayor, Tom Norton.

But this spring, an energy company proposed sinking 16 wells next to a neighborhood of winding cul-de-sacs, pastel homes and the Family FunPlex recreation center. And in this energy-friendly town, an unlikely resistance was born.

“These wells are going to be here for a long time,” said Wendy Highby, a librarian at the University of Northern Colorado who joined a group of residents to oppose the project. “They’re what we’re leaving to our children.”

[Recycled Coal Plant Waste Cleans Up Oil Spills](#)

When Sudipta Seal and his co-principal investigator Larry Hench applied for a grant from the National Science Foundation, their goal was to create a material that could remove large volumes of oil from seawater economically and using a process that would be completely green.

In July 2010, Seal and Hench received a Rapid Response Grant from NSF’s Division of Materials Research to develop a novel process for treating fly ash — a by-product of burning coal — to absorb oil.

[Iran denies malfunction at nuclear power plant](#)

TEHRAN, Iran (AP) — Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman is denying reports that the country's Russian-built Bushehr nuclear power plant has suffered a malfunction.

[Atomic Power’s Green Light or Red Flag](#)

WAYNESBORO, Ga. — The two nuclear reactors rising out of the red Georgia clay here, twin behemoths of concrete and steel, make up one of the largest construction projects in the United States and represent a giant bet that their cost — in the range of \$14 billion — will be cheaper than alternatives like natural gas.

But something else is at stake with the reactors called Vogtle 3 and 4: the future of the American nuclear industry itself.

[GM slashes Chevy Volt prices to spur flagging sales](#)

With signs that sales of its Chevrolet Volt battery car could be coming unplugged, General Motors is offering potential buyers as much as \$5,000 in incentives — making it the latest maker to try to cut prices in a bid to boost lagging demand for electric vehicles.

Whether the move will work remains to be seen, as GM has already trimmed the price on the Volt plug-in hybrid. But rival Nissan has had some clear success after cutting the price on its own Leaf battery-electric vehicle, or BEV, earlier this year.

[9 questions for Tesla's Elon Musk](#)

Is Musk the next Henry Ford -- or Preston Tucker? By getting Tesla into production with a saleable car designed from the ground up, he's already gone further in the auto business than many people expected (see Henrik Fisker), but Tesla's stratospheric rise has generated heated debate on websites like Seeking Alpha and Motley Fool as to whether it can continue to expand at its current rate.

['Revival of the Silk Road': Kazakhs launch China-Europe rail route](#)

ASTANA, Kazakhstan -- Kazakhstan has launched a new transit railway linking China to Europe, aiming to beat rival routes for journey time in the competition to handle a growing flow of goods along the ancient Silk Road trade route.

"Kazakhstan is a virtual bridge linking the East and the West," Yerkin Meirbekov, deputy railway department chief at Kazakhstan's Transport Ministry, said in an interview. "You can actually say this is the revival of the Silk Road."

[Bike Sharing in New York: The Tourist's Perspective](#)

When New York's transportation commissioner, Janette Sadik-Khan, announced plans for the city's bike-sharing program at a 2011 press conference she called it "a fast, easy, affordable way to get around town."

So now that the program has kicked off with 6,000 cobalt-blue Citi Bikes at 300 locations south of 59th Street in Manhattan, and in parts of Brooklyn, how fast, easy and affordable is it?

[Merkel vows to rein in renewable subsidies](#)

BERLIN (Reuters) - German Chancellor Angela Merkel promised on Wednesday to scale back Germany's generous system of subsidies to the renewables sector if she is re-elected in September, a move that would reduce the costs of her green revolution on consumers.

Merkel's policy to wean Europe's biggest power market off fossil fuels and to embrace renewables has led to a boom in green energy sources, but ballooning costs have led to calls for cuts to feed-in tariffs and for industry to pay more.

"Dealing with the renewable energy reform is the most urgent of the energy topics, in my view," Merkel told a conference of the BDEW utility industry group.

[Kuwait Invites Bids for Clean-Energy Park to Save Oil for Export](#)

Kuwait invited proposals for the first phase of a renewable-energy park as it plans to

generate 15 percent of its electricity from sustainable sources by 2030.

Only prequalified groups will be eligible to bid for the 70 megawatts of projects, said Salem Al-Hajraf, executive director of the energy research center at the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research. They include eight groups for a solar-thermal plant, 13 for a photovoltaic site and 16 for wind farms.

Kuwait, the third-biggest oil producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is investing in alternative energy to save more crude for export. The Arab state, which doesn't yet generate any power from clean sources, will produce 1 percent from renewables after building the park's first phase.

[Skidmore College proposes solar farm on Greenfield site](#)

SARATOGA SPRINGS — Skidmore College has drawn up plans for a 6,950-panel solar farm that would supply 12 percent of the campus' energy, proposing to place the array on a Greenfield site owned by the college.

[Why One Child Is Enough for Me—and Might Be for You](#)

At that conference, a young researcher named Anna Baranowska presents a paper giving additional heft to the finding that one child may maximize personal happiness. The first child tends to spike happiness in a parent, she declared, while every subsequent child lowers it. In fact, social scientists have surmised since the 1970s that singletons offer the rich experience of parenting without the consuming efforts that multiple children add: all the miracles and shampoo mohawks but with leftover energy for sex and conversation. The research of Hans-Peter Kohler, a professor of demography at the University of Pennsylvania, and Jere Berman, a professor of economics, gives weight to that idea. In their much-discussed analysis of a survey of 35,000 Danish twins, women with one child said they were more satisfied with their lives than women with none or more than one. As Kohler tells me, "At face value, you should stop at one child to maximize your subjective well-being."

[Chinese parents left childless do battle against one-child policy](#)

Zhang feels the government has not kept the promise it made when it adopted the one-child policy: that the government would take on the role of the children who would not be there, caring for parents in their old age. The government even popularized a slogan at the time: "One child is good. The government will take care of you in your later life."

Under the current policy, Zhang is given \$22 a month from the government in compensation for her son's death – a sum that could not even pay her monthly Internet fee. The monthly compensation for parents varies for the different provinces from \$16 to \$32

With their children gone, elderly parents who are unable to care for themselves are faced with another cruel irony: a signature from offspring is a requirement for admittance to a nursing home in China. Despite promises from the Ministry of Civil

Affairs Beijing bureau last year that the policy would be amended, it remains unchanged. For instance, if someone wanted to check in to one of Beijing's 400 public or private nursing homes, they would need a signature from their children.

[In Fields and Hives, Zooming In on What Ails Bees](#)

If bees were to disappear from the globe, mankind would have four years left to live. That assertion, attributed to Albert Einstein but perhaps apocryphal, is voiced in "More Than Honey," a fascinating but rambling documentary about the decimation of the world's bee population through the phenomenon known as colony collapse disorder.

[Our Guts May Hate Mars](#)

Justin Sonnenburg, a microbiologist at Stanford, says that soil bacteria also enhance the quality of the foods grown in it. For instance, some of the microbes attack the plants. That may sound like a bad thing, but in fighting off those assaults, the plants generate compounds that are beneficial to human health, such as antioxidants. What it comes down to is this: Among other functions, good soil has bad bacteria that make plants do good things. We may be able to replicate some of these functions with technology, but if we don't know *all* of the things that soil does, we may miss something important.

Martian colonists could probably live for years on food grown without soil. The question is, could they live on it for decades? Could their children grow up on it? Are there hidden hazards that would not become apparent until much later? To put these questions another way: Can we identify and reproduce the ecosystem services of Earth for a lifetime?

[Big Oil won't change its ways until citizens get involved](#)

In May, the frightening truth became ever clearer - life as we know it on this planet is in trouble. But ExxonMobil's leadership continues to keep its head in the sand. The carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration in the Earth's atmosphere surpassed 400 parts per million (ppm) for the first time since measurements began in 1958, according to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) scientists.

With recent monster tornadoes and floods and last year's fires and drought, we don't need scientists to tell us we are beyond the tipping point for climate catastrophe.

[Big Green, Not Big Oil, is the Enemy](#)

It has the power to ruin economies, impoverish countless millions and leave many of us, quite literally, in the dark and cold. We are not talking about alarmist theories of what the future climate may do. We are talking about what the current and ubiquitous green agenda is doing.

Other than food, no commodity is as important to the world as energy. Yet, because of angst-ridden theoretical speculation – note: not empirical science – the modern green agenda has effected an intellectual disconnect. It is a disconnect that has seen eco-theories eclipse energy realities such that national leaders, industry executives and even reasonable people are not engaging in rational debate let alone action.

[EU Should Move Beyond Carbon Market to Shut Coal, IEA Says](#)

The European Union needs to think of other ways to prevent new coal-fired power stations from being built because its carbon market won't achieve that this decade, according to the International Energy Agency.

Nations should consider measures including bans of new and inefficient plants known as "sub-critical," unless they are fitted with carbon capture and storage technology, Maria Van der Hoeven, the executive director of the Paris-based agency that advises 28 developed nations, said today in a London interview.

[Tougher Regulations Seen From Obama Change in Carbon Cost](#)

Buried in a little-noticed rule on microwave ovens is a change in the U.S. government's accounting for carbon emissions that could have wide-ranging implications for everything from power plants to the Keystone XL pipeline.

The increase of the so-called social cost of carbon, to \$38 a metric ton in 2015 from \$23.80, adjusts the calculation the government uses to weigh costs and benefits of proposed regulations. The figure is meant to approximate losses from global warming such as flood damage and diminished crops.

[U.S.-China climate deal called "breakthrough" but no long-term cuts yet](#)

(Reuters) - China and the United States took a major step in the fight against climate change over the weekend, but what was termed a "breakthrough" might not do much in the longer term to lock in legally binding carbon emission cuts from the world's two biggest emitters of greenhouse gases.

Still, environmental groups and some U.S. and global policymakers said the agreement could give fresh momentum to the United Nations' arduous process of finalizing a global treaty to replace the Kyoto Protocol on climate change by 2015.

[US-China climate deal was long in the works](#)

WASHINGTON (AP) — Disparate interests ranging from environmental activists to businesses and industry are lining up to support a first-of-its-kind deal between the U.S.

and China to phase out a chemical blamed for climate change.

Although it took most proponents by surprise, the deal was in the bag before President Barack Obama and Chinese President Xi Jinping arrived at the California desert retreat where they announced it over the weekend. And for China, it came only after a change in financial incentives made it more lucrative to get on board than to continue holding out.

[Who Is Fooling Who When It Comes to Combating Climate Change?](#)

Here's the scam. A Chinese company manufactures hydrofluorocarbons, the refrigerant gases responsible for the ozone hole and climate change. The gases can efficiently be turned into cash, either by using them in products like refrigerators or air conditioners or, more lucratively, by destroying them. In the early part of the last decade, Chinese manufacturers of HFCs made more and more of them--more than necessary for use even in the rapidly growing Communist country--because the international market for buying and selling the right to pollute with greenhouse gases awarded credits for their destruction. The gas could be made more cheaply--and then destroyed--than the carbon credits that resulted from their destruction were worth. All told, Chinese manufacturers netted billions of dollars in profits from an international effort meant to pay for developing countries to reduce pollution via projects such as preventing forests from being cut down or building more expensive renewable energy projects.

So when the Chinese agree to phase out HFCs, as their President Xi Jinping apparently did with U.S. President Barack Obama, they should be applauded--and shamed. Such cons are the most insidious reason why the world is not on track to restrain global warming to just 2 degrees Celsius, and could see average temperatures more than 5 degrees C higher if more efforts are not made.

[Montreal Protocol shows way for climate action](#)

(Reuters) - A new deal to curb carbon emissions could copy features from the Montreal Protocol, which the United States and China favoured over its Kyoto counterpart in an agreement on greenhouse gases at the weekend.

The 1987 Montreal agreement bans chemicals that destroy the Earth's protective ozone layer, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) formerly used as refrigerants and propellants in aerosol sprays, while the 1997 Kyoto Protocol is meant to curb greenhouse gases.

[New York lays out \\$20 billion plan to adapt to climate change](#)

NEW YORK (Reuters) - New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg on Tuesday announced a \$20 billion plan to prepare for rising sea levels and hotter summers expected as a result of climate change in the coming decades.

The ambitious proposal - which could become the benchmark for other cities dealing

with climate change - could reshape Lower Manhattan's waterfront, with the possible addition of a "Seaport City" out of the East Side.

The more than 400-page plan, which follows widespread destruction wreaked by Superstorm Sandy last year, included about 250 recommendations ranging from new floodwalls and storm barriers to upgrades of power and telecommunications infrastructures.

[Deadly Heat Waves Intensify as Summers Sizzle](#)

No one ever should die from heat. But every year, about 650 Americans do — a death toll greater than tornadoes, hurricanes, floods and lightning combined. And, in a deadly harbinger of what is worse to come, a new study shows that heat deaths are on the rise.

[Tanzania: Zanzibar's Encroaching Ocean Means Less Water](#)

The AAP, a climate change programme implemented in 21 African countries, aims to assist Tanzania with the development of climate-smart policies and climate change adaptation projects.

Meanwhile, the 15,000 people from Nungwi village now have access to water 24 hours a day, which can be sourced from taps and reservoir tanks.

[Why Humanity Is More Vulnerable to the Power of the Ocean Than Ever Before](#)

We're in for environmental refugee crises.



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