

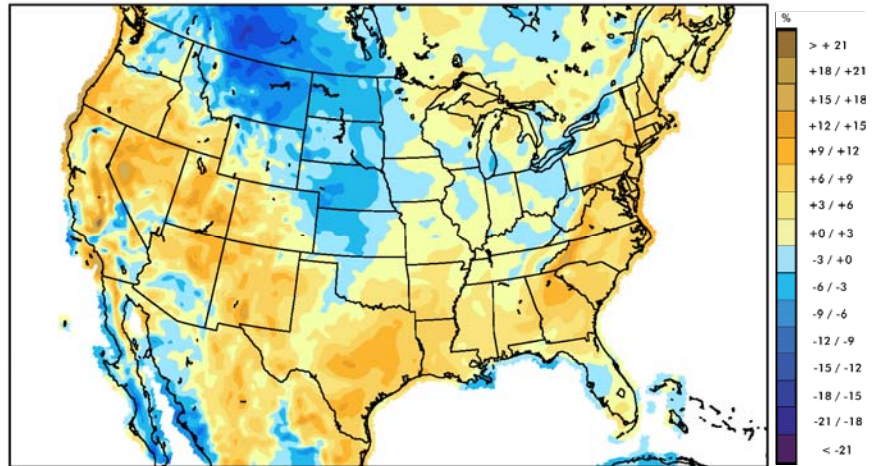
During the fourth quarter of 2010, most of the United States continued to experience significantly greater-than-normal wind speeds compared to the long-term average for the same quarter (see inset map). The greatest deviations occurred in California, Nevada, and Texas (up to 20% above normal) and throughout nearly all of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic (up to 18% above normal). A significant portion of the Central/Northern Plains and Northern Rockies exhibited wind speeds that were between 5 and 15% below normal.

During October, near neutral North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) and Pacific-North American pattern (PNA) indices were present while the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) remained in a strongly negative phase (La Niña). Within this pattern a strong Bermuda high existed which directed an active storm track across the eastern third of the United States. This storm track promoted windier-than-normal conditions for wind farms throughout the Ohio River Valley, Mid-Atlantic, and Northeast.

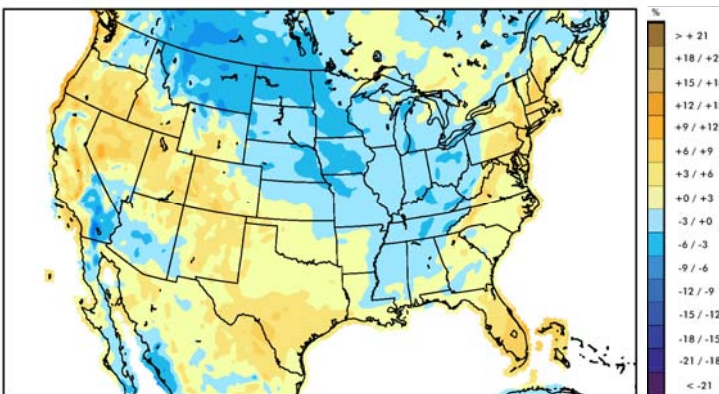
The ENSO index remained highly negative throughout November and December, while the Arctic Oscillation, PNA, and NAO and the PNA indices entered negative phases. In response, the storm track increased in activity across the Southern Plains, Southeast, and Northeast. In addition, the “Pineapple Express” (an amplified subtropical Pacific jet stream originating near the Hawaiian Islands) aided in bringing above normal wind speeds throughout much of the western United States. Wind farms throughout the aforementioned regions generally experienced above normal wind speeds during this period. Below normal wind speeds were limited to the central and northern Great Plains.

The year 2010 exhibited at or above normal wind speeds throughout much of the continental United States. Below normal conditions were limited to the northern Great Plains and upper Midwest. The 2010 wind speed anomaly patterns were similar to the 2009 patterns with the exception of the Ohio/Mississippi River Valleys, the Northeast/mid-Atlantic regions, and parts of the Pacific Northwest (see maps below).

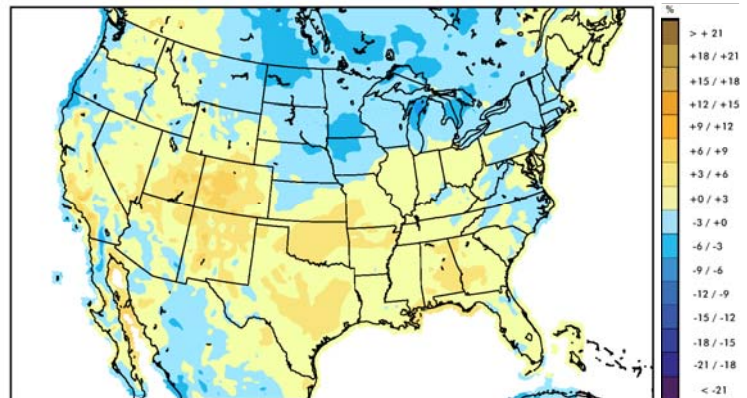
Data for this analysis came from AWS Truepower’s *windTrends* product, a validated database of weather conditions dating back to 1997. *windTrends* provides a weather snapshot at multiple heights above ground for every hour. Maps, data and monthly reports for wind resource deviations, updated on a monthly basis, are available by subscription to windNavigator® Asset Management. For more information on *windTrends* or subscription options, please contact us: info@awstruepower.com.



Wind Speed Anomaly Map: Q4 2010

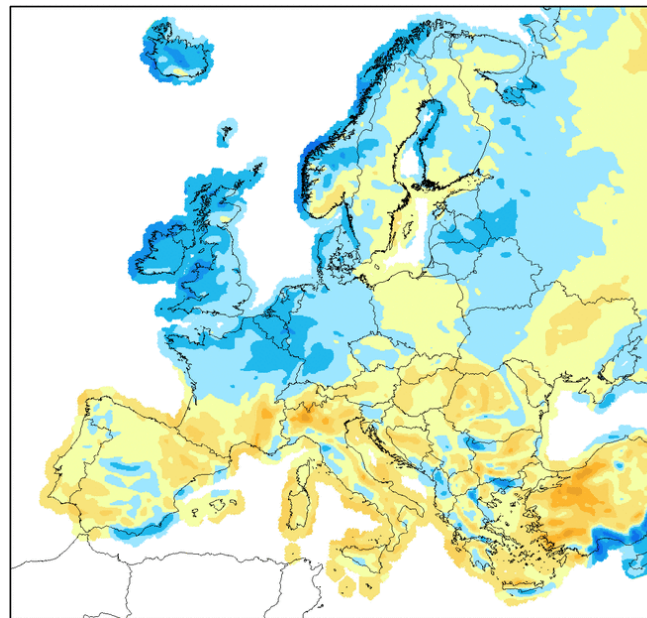


Wind Speed Anomaly Map: Q1 2010 – Q4 2010



Wind Speed Anomaly Map: Q1 2009 – Q4 2009

During the fourth quarter of 2010 wind speeds were below normal throughout northwestern Europe (see inset map). Areas exhibiting significantly below normal wind speeds included Iceland, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the western coast of Scandinavia. Some locales within these regions experienced deviations of -15% to -20% below normal. Regions where positive anomalies were observed were restricted mainly to the Mediterranean area and eastern portions of Europe. The positive deviations in these areas were generally between 5 and 10% above normal. Select areas of the Iberian Peninsula, Lion Gulf, some areas of Greece and Turkey experienced wind speeds that were between 20 and 25% above normal.



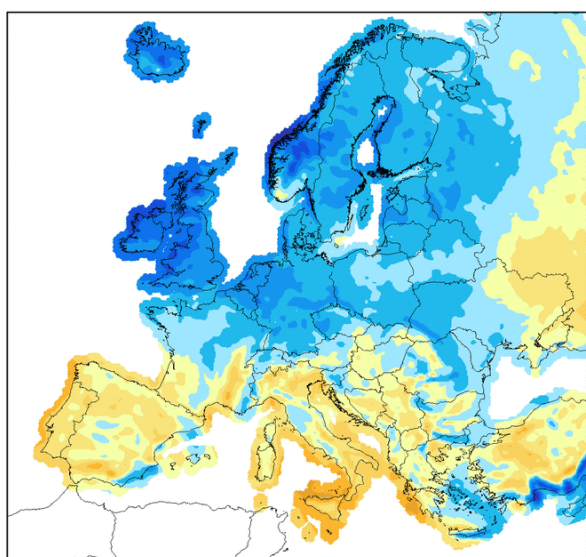
Wind Speed Anomaly Map: Q4 2010

On a monthly basis, October and November winds were near normal throughout much of Europe. December was dominated by a succession of high pressure systems over the British Isles, northern France, Germany and Scandinavia. This weather pattern produced widespread negative anomalies throughout much of the continent. The only European area that experienced persistent above normal wind speeds during the last quarter of 2010 was Turkey.

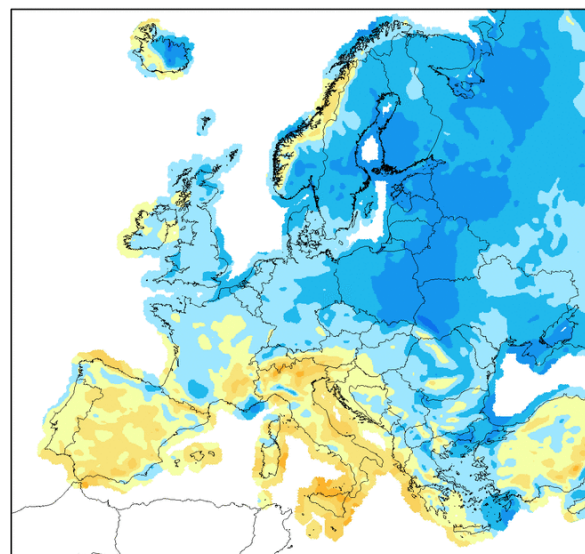
The synoptic configuration during 2010 shows negative values for the North Atlantic Oscillation Index (NAO) for all months. Consequently, this year was characterized by persistent high pressure centers located within the higher latitudes of Europe and an active storm track throughout the Mediterranean area. This consistent pattern promoted above normal wind speeds throughout southern Europe and below normal winds throughout northern Europe.

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Wind Speed Anomaly Map: Q1 2010 - Q4 2010



Wind Speed Anomaly Map: Q1 2009 - Q4 2009