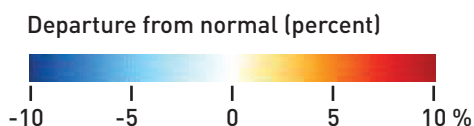
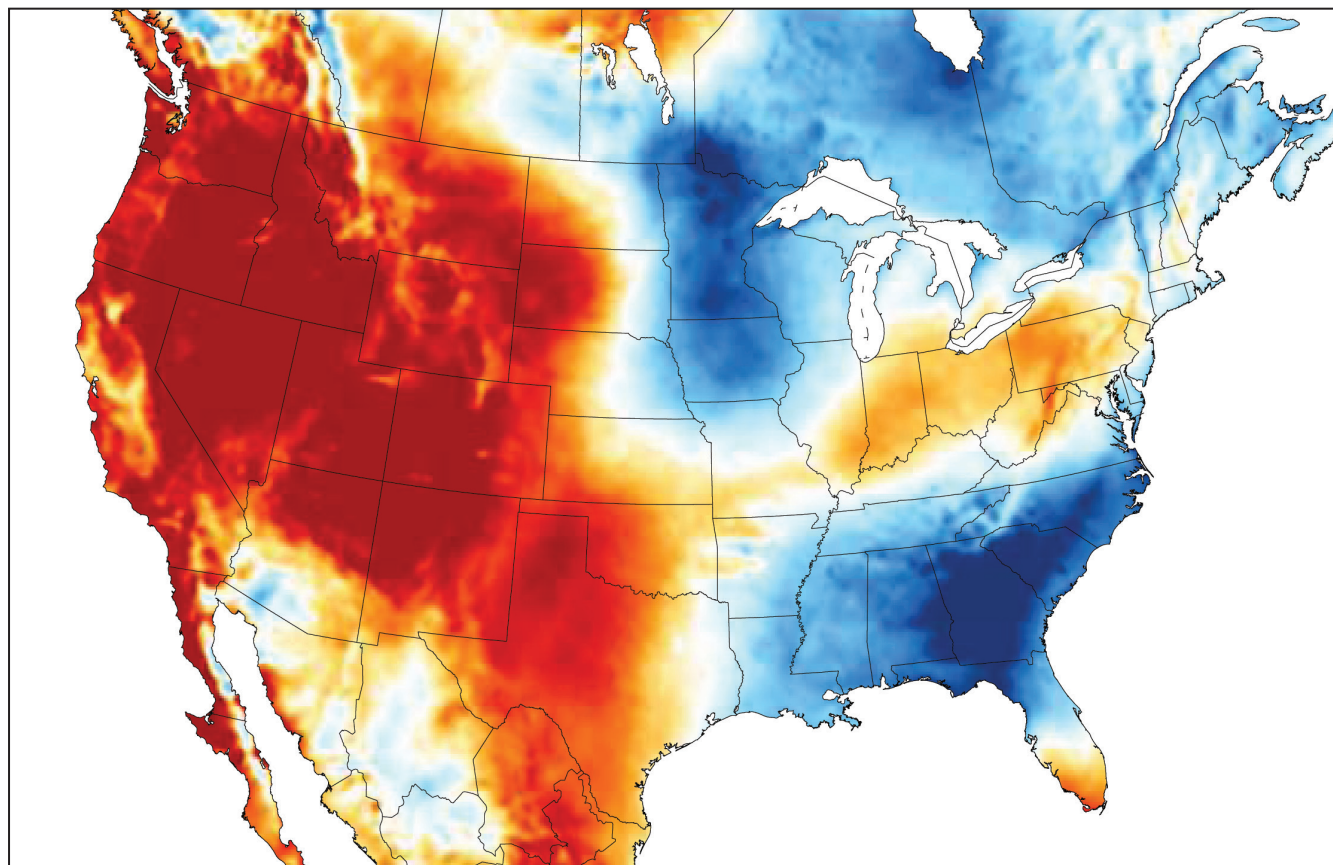


Q2, 2010 Wind Speed Variance from Average



Lower than normal wind conditions dominated the US in Q1 of 2010. These conditions were caused by a combination of a mild, positive El Niño (ENSO) event with a strongly, negative North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) event. However, Q2 of 2010 saw a significant rebound with many areas of the country experiencing above average wind speeds. This effect is particularly noted in the western US, extending from Washington State to Texas.

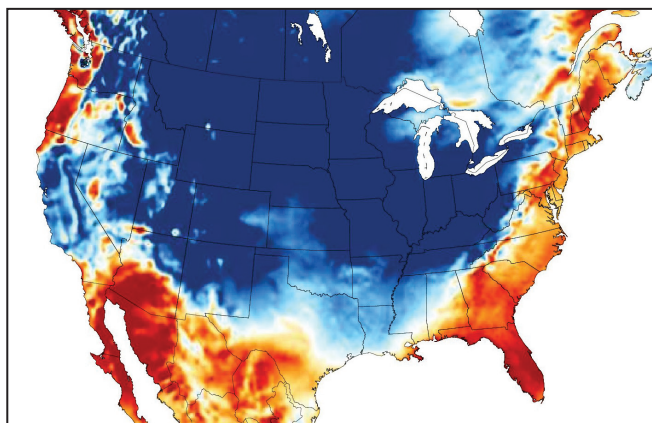
The increase is due to a weakening of the ENSO and NAO effects that so greatly impacted wind speeds at the end of 2009 and in Q1 of 2010. As a result of the waning climatic events, Q2 experienced prevalent storm activity off the Pacific Coast, which played a large role in the overall wind speed increases.

Despite the positive trend, the negative anomalies of Q1 remain dominant when evaluating the first 6 months of the year as a whole. Thus while scattered areas had above average wind speeds, many regions of the US are still below average for January through June.

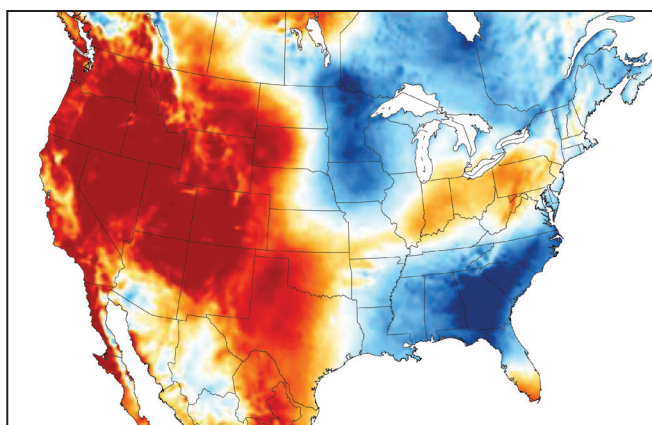
Texas, however, has been a bright spot in the study. While Texas experienced wind speeds well below average in Q1, the recovery in Q2 pushed its 6 month average above normal. This event demonstrates how quickly wind resource strength can change and underlines the importance of incorporating long-term wind performance and anomaly studies into the design and due diligence process.

Q1-Q2, 2010 Wind Speed Variance from Average

Q1 Wind Speed Variance from Average



Q2 Wind Speed Variance from Average



Departure from normal (percent)

