APPENDIX J

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE RADAR SIMULATION ANALYSIS

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WESTSLOPE CONSULTING

December 28, 2010

Cliff Graham
NextEra Energy, Inc.
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, FL 33408

Re: Updated simulation results for NextEra Energy's Montezuma II wind project

Dear Mr. Graham:

Based on the comments prepared by Point Impact Analysis, LLC[1] and the responses to those comments by Westslope Consulting, LLC (Westslope)[2], this letter provides an update to the Westslope simulation and simulation analysis results dated July 22, 2010 for the Montezuma II wind project (Montezuma II)[3]. This letter also addresses comments from the parties on the December 21, 2010 Montezuma II Coordination Call pertaining to probability of detection (Pd) levels and the cumulative effect of the Shiloh IV wind project (Shiloh IV), another foreseeable wind project.

Montezuma II consists of 34 Siemens SWT-2.3-101 wind turbines located 8.3 to 10.1 nautical miles (nmi) and 143.5 to 158.3 degrees from true north of the Travis Air Force Base (AFB) Airport Surveillance Radar model-11 (ASR-11). Based on the property lines and the project layout provided by NextEra, Montezuma II will remove and replace roughly 188 of the existing small wind turbines with 21 modern large wind turbines. The remaining 13 wind turbines in Montezuma II will be located in the presently undeveloped area between the enXco V and Highwinds I wind projects. Figure 1 shows the proposed Montezuma II wind turbine locations (green dots), the alternate Montezuma II wind turbine locations (orange dots), the existing enXco V wind turbine locations (magenta dots), and the existing Highwinds I wind turbine locations (blue dots).

[1] See Point Impact Analysis Request for Additional Data for Montezuma II Wind Resource Project dated November 12, 2010.
[2] See Response to Point Impact Analysis's (PIA) Request for Additional Data for the Montezuma II Wind Resource Project dated November 18, 2010.
[3] See Westslope letter dated July 22, 2010 re: Simulation results for NextEra Energy's Montezuma Wind II wind energy project.

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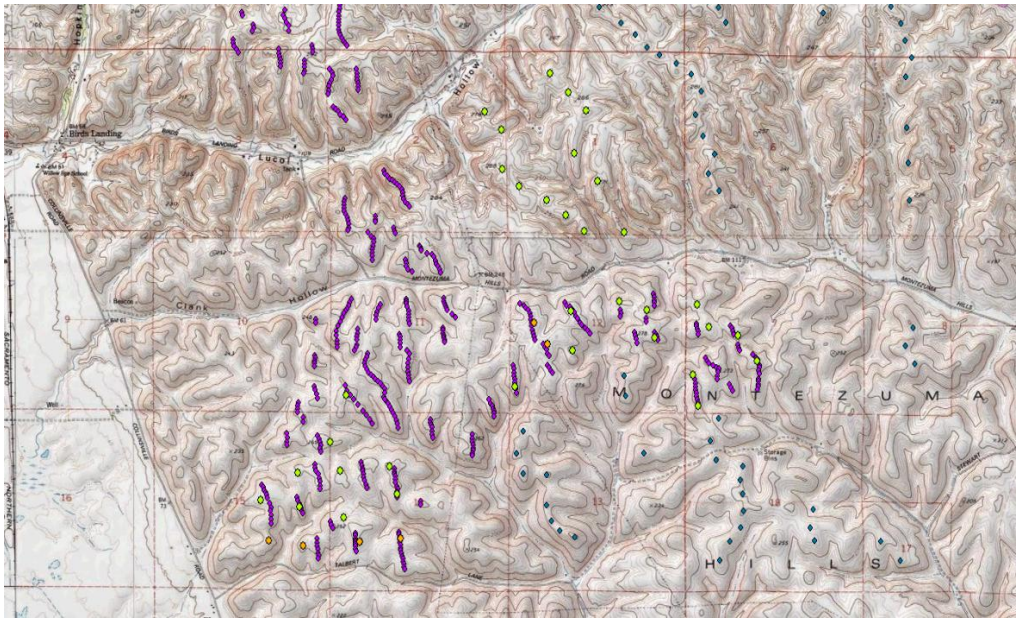

Figure 1 Proposed Montezuma II wind turbines and existing wind turbines in the immediate vicinity

The simulation and simulation analysis results for Montezuma II indicate that Montezuma II will decrease the Pd out of the ASR-11 by an additional 0.6% over the entire Collinsville-Montezuma Hills Wind Resource Area (WRA) below 10,000 feet MSL, and will decrease the Pd out of the ASR-11 by an additional 0.6% below 4,000 feet MSL.

The simulation results indicate that the performance of the ASR-11 will remain good over the WRA given that overall drop in Pd for the Montezuma Wind, Shiloh III, Solano Phase 3, and Montezuma II wind projects is anticipated to be within the 5% tolerance set forth by the Cooperative Research and Development Agreement's (CRADA) Operations Working Group (OWG)[4]. More specifically, after updating the interim CRADA results to account for the changes to Shiloh III and Solano Phase 3 and the addition of Montezuma II, the overall drop in Pd on the AT controllers' displays is 3.8% below 4,000 feet MSL and 3.4% below 10,000 feet MSL, and the remaining Pd margin is 1.6% below 4,000 feet MSL and 1.2% below 10,000 feet MSL. See Table 1.

[4] See United States Transportation Command Cooperative Research and Development Agreement, "Assessment of Wind Farm Construction on Radar Performance" Operations Working Group Research Conclusions and Recommendations Interim Report to Joint Technical Working Group dated January 20, 2010.

Description	Below 4,000 feet MSL	Below 10,000 feet MSL
Pd tolerance set forth by CRADA's OWG	5%	5%
Interim CRADA Pd results at the output of the ASR-11 for Montezuma Wind, Shiloh III, and Solano Phase 3 wind projects	-2.9%	-2.9%
Difference in performance out of the ASR-11 and on the AT controllers' displays	-0.6%	-0.3%
Change in Pd results due to changes to Shiloh III and Solano Phase 3[5]	+0.3%	+0.4%
Change in Pd results due to Montezuma II	-0.6%	-0.6%
Remaining Pd margin	1.2%	1.6%

Table 1 Remaining Pd margin over the WRA

It is expected that the drop in Pd will be less than predicted due to the fact that the Westslope simulation approach used is conservative and that the total number of wind turbines in the WRA will be less than present numbers. Based on the fact that simulation approach used is conservative, any change in the number of small wind turbines removed and replaced as part of Montezuma II, and any use of the alternate wind turbine locations will not change the simulation and simulation analysis results.

Assuming a wind project size of 50 to 60 wind turbines and based on the simulation results to date, Westslope's preliminary estimate is that Shiloh IV will not result in a Pd drop greater than 1.2%.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey N. Blackman
Owner/Principal

cc: Ben Doyle

[5] See Changes to the Shiloh III layout dated July 7, 2010 and Changes to the Solano Phase 3 layout July 11, 2010.

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