

EXHIBIT NO. 1

New Mexico State University along with Southwest Technology Development Institute (SWTDI) is requesting permission to transmit on uplink frequencies to the GOES satellite in order to fully support our Governmental contracts with Sandia National Laboratories as well as National Renewable Energy Laboratories (NREL). As a GOES systems integrator, it is necessary from time to time to receive real time as well as stored data through the satellite for monitoring and data collection from an on-site Data Acquisition System (DAS). Without this capability, the responsibility for these tasks falls upon the users who may not have the time, resources, and/or technical expertise to adequately complete these objectives. In such a task, the need for monitoring real time weather conditions is of great importance to the design of wind generators and/or photovoltaic power stations.

EXHIBIT NO. 2

A) The SWTDI Data Acquisition System consists of a Campbell Scientific Datalogger, Model TGT1 Domestic Certified GOES Transmitter, a solar charged power supply within an enclosure. The datalogger is used to make environmental measurements such as air temperature, wind speed, wind direction, solar irradiance, etc. The data is processed on-board the datalogger and sent over a serial link to the transmitter's data buffer. The transmitter, which also has a microprocessor, transmits the data stored in its buffer through the GOES satellite link at a pre-determined time. At SWTDI, the data are collected and analyzed to provide the contract client with information which would be essential for their projects.

B) Due to the remote areas that SWTDI is contracted to research, the availability of power sources and communications networks are limited. At the Southwest Technology Development Institute, we take pride in being able to supply real time information on request, and the need for such access is very import to the national laboratories we are working for.

The reliability of cellular phone systems and cost lead us in the direction of seeking satellite uplinks. The customer's cost for traveling to the site and downloading information would not be feasible.

C) Because of the remote areas we study for some of our projects, the need for a satellite uplink becomes vital. It is costly and sometimes impractical to obtain grid power and telephone service to most of the sites we monitor and research.