

ATLANTIC POWER CORP
Form S-1/A
October 08, 2010

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 7, 2010

Registration No. 333-168856

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

**AMENDMENT NO. 3
TO
FORM S-1**
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

ATLANTIC POWER CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

British Columbia, Canada
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

4900
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)
200 Clarendon St., Floor 25
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
(617) 977-2400

55-0886410
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

Barry E. Welch
President and Chief Executive Officer
Atlantic Power Corporation
200 Clarendon St., Floor 25
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
(617) 977-2400

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent For Service)

Copies to:

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Boston, Massachusetts 02109
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Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5L 1E8
(416) 360-8484

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box:

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definition of "larger accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer
 Accelerated filer
 Non-accelerated filer
 Smaller reporting company
 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Securities to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Convertible Unsecured Subordinated Debenture	\$78,767,123.29(1)	\$5,616.10(3)
Common Shares, no par value	(2)	(4)

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(2) Represents the number of common shares, no par value, issuable upon conversion of the debentures. Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act, the common shares being registered hereby also include an indeterminate number of additional shares resulting from stock splits, dividends or similar transactions.

(3) \$3,931.48 of the registration fee was paid with the initial filing of the Registration Statement on August 13, 2010.

(4) Pursuant to Rule 457(i) under the Securities Act, there is no additional filing fee with respect to the common shares issuable upon conversion of the debentures because no additional consideration will be received in connection with the exercise of the conversion privilege.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

This Registration Statement contains both a United States prospectus (the "U.S. Prospectus") and a prospectus to be used in connection with offering the securities registered hereby in Canada (the "Canadian Prospectus"). The U.S. Prospectus and the Canadian Prospectus are identical in all material respects, except for the front cover page and certain other pages, and except that the Canadian Prospectus includes a "Certificate of the Company" and a "Certificate of the Underwriters." The complete U.S. Prospectus is included herein and is followed by those pages to be used solely in the Canadian Prospectus. Each of the alternate pages for the Canadian Prospectus included herein is labeled "Alternate Page for Canadian Prospectus."

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion dated October 7, 2010

Cdn\$70,000,000

% Series B Convertible Unsecured Subordinated Debentures due

We are selling Cdn\$70,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our % Series B convertible unsecured subordinated debentures due (the "Debentures"), at a price of Cdn\$1,000 per Cdn\$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. The Debentures have a maturity date of and bear interest at an annual rate of % payable semi-annually in arrears.

Each Debenture will be convertible into our common shares at the option of the holder at any time prior to the close of business on the earlier of the maturity date and the business day immediately preceding the date specified by us for redemption of the Debentures at a conversion price of Cdn\$ per common share, being a conversion rate of approximately common shares per Cdn\$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, subject to adjustment in accordance with the trust indenture governing the terms of the Debentures. We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the common shares upon conversion of the Debentures.

The Debentures may not be redeemed by us on or before (except in certain limited circumstances involving a change in control). After and prior to , we may redeem the Debentures, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, provided that the volume weighted average trading price of our common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") for the 20 consecutive trading days ending five trading days preceding the date on which notice of redemption is given is not less than 125% of the conversion price. On or after and prior to the maturity date, we may redeem the Debentures, in whole or in part, at a price equal to their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. See "Description of Debentures Redemption and Purchase."

The Debentures constitute a new issue of our securities for which there is currently no public market. As of October 4, 2010, we had \$395.8 million of debt outstanding that ranks equal with or senior to the Debentures, and we expect to incur additional debt in the future. The amount at October 4, 2010 is comprised of \$20.0 million outstanding under our revolving credit facility, \$142.9 million of outstanding convertible debentures and \$232.9 million of outstanding non-recourse project-level debt. Our outstanding common shares are listed on the TSX under the symbol "ATP" and on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AT." The last reported sale price of our common shares on October 4, 2010 on the TSX and the New York Stock Exchange was Cdn\$14.07 and \$13.76 per common share, respectively. See "Exchange Rate Information" on page 30 for information regarding the exchange rate between Canadian dollars and U.S. dollars.

Investing in the Debentures involves risks. You should read the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 11 of this prospectus for a discussion of certain risk factors you should consider before buying the Debentures.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Debenture	Total
Public offering price	Cdn\$1,000	Cdn\$70,000,000
Underwriting discount	Cdn\$	Cdn\$

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Proceeds to us (before expenses)

Cdn\$

Cdn\$

The underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional Cdn\$10,500,000 aggregate principal amount of Debentures from us at the public offering price less the underwriting discount.

Book-entry only certificates representing the Debentures offered by this prospectus will be issued in registered form to CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. ("CDS") or its nominee as registered global securities and will be deposited with CDS on the date of issue of the Debentures, which is expected to occur on or about , 2010 or such later date as we and the underwriters may agree, but in any event no later than , 2010.

BMO Capital Markets

RBC Capital Markets

Scotia Capital

TD Securities

CIBC

Desjardins Securities

Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Ltd.

NBF Securities (USA) Corp.

The date of this prospectus is , 2010.

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You should rely only on information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not, and our underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectuses we have prepared or, for purchasers in Canada, the Canadian prospectus relating to this offering. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell the securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities.

As used in this prospectus, the terms "Atlantic Power," the "Company," "we," "our," and "us" refer to Atlantic Power Corporation, together with those entities owned or controlled by Atlantic Power Corporation, unless the context indicates otherwise. All references to "Cdn\$" and "Canadian dollars" are to the lawful currency of Canada and references to "\$," "US\$" and "U.S. dollars" are to the lawful currency of the United States. All dollar amounts herein are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated. This prospectus includes our trademarks and other trade names identified herein. All other trademarks and trade names appearing in this prospectus are the property of their respective holders.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary may not contain all the information that may be important to you or that you should consider before deciding to purchase any Debentures and is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read the entire prospectus, especially the risks set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" in this prospectus, as well as the financial and other information included herein, before making an investment decision.

Atlantic Power Corporation

Atlantic Power Corporation is an independent power producer, with power projects located in major markets in the United States. Our current portfolio consists of interests in 12 operational power generation projects across eight states, one wind project under construction, a 500 kilovolt 84-mile electric transmission line located in California, and six development projects in five states. Our power generation projects have an aggregate gross electric generation capacity of approximately 1,823 megawatts (or "MW") in which our ownership interest is approximately 808 MW.

The following map shows the location of our projects, including joint venture interests, across the United States:

We sell the capacity and power from our power generation projects under power purchase agreements (or "PPAs") with a variety of utilities and other parties. Under the PPAs, which have expiration dates ranging from 2010 to 2037, we receive payments for electric energy sold to our customers (known as energy payments), in addition to payments for electric generation capacity (known as capacity payments). We also sell steam and/or other forms of thermal energy from a number of our projects under energy sales agreements to industrial purchasers ("steam sales agreements"). The transmission system rights we own in our power transmission project entitle us to payments indirectly from the utilities that make use of the transmission line.

Our power generation projects generally operate pursuant to long-term supply agreements, typically accompanied by fuel transportation arrangements. In most cases, the fuel supply and transportation arrangements correspond to the term of the relevant PPAs and most of the PPAs and steam sales agreements provide for the pass-through or indexing of fuel costs to our customers.

We partner with recognized leaders in the independent power business to operate and maintain our projects, including Caithness Energy, LLC ("Caithness"), Power Plant Management Services and the Western Area Power Administration ("Western"). Under these operation, maintenance and management agreements, the operator is typically responsible for operations, maintenance and repair services.

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Atlantic Power Corporation is organized under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Our registered office is located at 355 Burrard Street, Suite 1900, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2G8 and our headquarters are located at 200 Clarendon Street, Floor 25, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116. Our telephone number is (617) 977-2400. Our website address is www.atlanticpower.com. Information contained on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not incorporated into, and does not constitute a part of, this prospectus or any other report or documents we file with or furnish to the SEC.

We completed our initial public offering on the Toronto Stock Exchange, or the TSX, in November 2004. At the time of our initial public offering, our publicly traded security was an "income participating security," or "IPS," each of which was comprised of one common share and Cdn\$5.767 principal value of 11% subordinated notes due 2016. On November 27, 2009, our shareholders approved a conversion from the IPS structure to a traditional common share structure. Each IPS has been exchanged for one new common share and each old common share that did not form a part of an IPS was exchanged for approximately 0.44 of a new common share. Our shares trade on the TSX under the symbol "ATP" and began trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, under the symbol "AT" on July 23, 2010.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe we distinguish ourselves from other independent power producers through the following competitive strengths:

Diversified Projects. Our power generation projects are diversified by geographic location, electricity and steam customers, and project operators. These projects are generally located in deregulated and more liquid electricity markets or regions of relatively high electricity demand growth.

Strong Customer Base. Our customers are generally large utilities and other parties with investment-grade credit ratings. The largest customers of our power generation projects include Progress Energy Florida, Inc., Tampa Electric Company and Atlantic City Electric.

Leading Third-Party Managers. Our power generation projects rely on a number of different operators for their operation, which are generally recognized leaders in the independent power business. Affiliates of Caithness, Power Plant Management Services and Babcock and Wilcox Power Generation Group, Inc. are our primary project operators.

Stability of Project Cash Flow. Each of our power generation projects currently in operation has been in operation for over ten years. Cash flows from each project are generally supported by energy sales contracts with investment-grade utilities and other sophisticated counterparties.

Our Objectives and Business Strategies

Our objectives include maintaining the stability and sustainability of dividends to shareholders and to maximize the value of our company. In order to achieve these objectives, we intend to focus on enhancing the operating and financial performance of the projects and on pursuing additional acquisitions primarily in the electric power industry in the U.S. and Canada.

Organic Growth

We intend to enhance the operation and financial performance of our projects through:

optimization of commercial arrangements such as PPAs, fuel supply and transportation contracts, steam sales agreements, and operations and maintenance agreements;

achievement of improved operating efficiencies;

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upgrade or enhancement of existing equipment or plant configurations; and

expansion of existing projects.

Successfully extending PPAs and fuel agreements may facilitate refinancings that provide capital to fund growth opportunities.

Extending PPAs Following Their Expiration

PPAs in our portfolio have expiration dates ranging from 2010 to 2037. In each case, we plan for expirations by evaluating various options in the market for maximizing project cash flows. New arrangements may involve responses to utility solicitations for capacity and energy, direct negotiations with the original purchasing utility for PPA extensions, arrangements with creditworthy energy trading firms for tolling agreements, full service PPAs or the use of derivatives to lock in value. We do not assume that pricing under existing PPAs will necessarily be sustained after PPA expirations, since most original PPAs included capacity payments related to return of and return on original capital invested and counterparties or evolving regional electricity markets may or may not provide similar payments under new or extended PPAs.

Acquisition and Investment Strategy

We believe that new electricity generation projects will be required in the United States and Canada over the next several years as a result of growth in electricity demand, transmission constraints and the retirement of older generation projects due to obsolescence or environmental concerns. There is also a very active secondary market for existing projects. We intend to expand our operations by making accretive acquisitions with a focus on power generation, transmission, distribution and related facilities in the United States and Canada. We may also invest in other forms of energy-related projects, utility projects and infrastructure projects, as well as additional investments in development stage projects or companies where the prospects for creating long-term predictable cash flows are attractive. Since the time of our initial public offering on the TSX in 2004, we have twice acquired the interest of another partner in one of our existing projects and will continue to look for such opportunities.

Our senior management has significant experience in the independent power industry and we believe the experience, reputation and industry relationships of our management team will provide us with enhanced access to future acquisition opportunities.

Recent Developments

On July 2, 2010, we acquired a 27.6% equity interest in Idaho Wind Partners 1, LLC ("Idaho Wind") for approximately \$40 million. Idaho Wind recently commenced construction of a 183 MW wind power project located near Twin Falls, Idaho, which is currently scheduled to be completed in late 2010 or early 2011. Idaho Wind has 20-year fixed-price PPAs with Idaho Power Company. Our investment in Idaho Wind was funded with cash on hand and a \$20 million borrowing under our senior credit facility. Upon completion of construction, we expect Idaho Wind to provide after-tax cash flows to us of \$4.5 million to \$5.5 million for each full year of operations. Our investment in Idaho Wind will be accounted for under the equity method of accounting. We expect Idaho Wind to shortly close a project-level financing in the amount of approximately \$225 million, which will be non-recourse to Atlantic Power Corporation.

In April 2010, our majority-owned subsidiary, Rollcast Energy, Inc., entered into a construction agreement for a 53.5 MW biomass project, known as Piedmont Green Power, to be located in Barnesville, Georgia. Pursuant to the terms of our investment in Rollcast, we have the option, but not the obligation, to invest directly in biomass power plants under development by Rollcast. We currently

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expect to invest up to \$75 million in the Piedmont Green Power project, representing substantially all of the equity interests in the project. We intend to use a sole arranger to syndicate project-level debt financing for the project. Construction of the project is scheduled to commence upon the closing of construction financing early in the fourth quarter of 2010. The Piedmont Green Power project has a 20-year PPA with Georgia Power Company which includes an adjustment related to the cost of biomass fuel for the plant.

Concurrently with this offering, we are also conducting a separate public offering of 5,100,000 common shares (plus up to an additional 765,000 common shares that we may issue and sell upon the exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares). This offering is not conditioned upon the successful completion of the concurrent offering of common shares and the concurrent offering of common shares is not conditioned upon the successful completion of this offering. See "Description of Concurrent Offering of Common Shares."

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Our Power Projects

The following table outlines our portfolio of power generating and transmission assets in operation and under construction as of October 4, 2010, including our interest in each facility. Management believes the portfolio is well diversified in terms of electricity and steam buyers, fuel type, regulatory jurisdictions and regional power pools, thereby partially mitigating exposure to market, regulatory or environmental conditions specific to any single region.

Project Name	Location (State)	Type	Total MW	Economic Interest ⁽¹⁾	Accounting Treatment ⁽²⁾	Net MW ⁽³⁾	Electricity Purchaser	Power Contract Expiry	Customer S&P Credit Rating
Auburndale	Florida	Natural Gas	155	100.00%	C	155	Progress Energy Florida	2013	BBB+
Lake	Florida	Natural Gas	121	100.00%	C	121	Progress Energy Florida	2013	BBB+
Pasco	Florida	Natural Gas	121	100.00%	C	121	Tampa Electric CO.	2018	BBB
Chambers	New Jersey	Coal	262	40.00%	E	89 ⁽⁴⁾	ACE	2024	BBB
						16	DuPont	2024	A
Path 15	California	Transmission	N/A	100.00%	C	N/A	California Utilities via California Independent System Operator ⁽⁵⁾	N/A ⁽⁶⁾	BBB+ to A ⁽⁷⁾
Orlando	Florida	Natural Gas	129	50.00%	E	46	Progress Energy Florida	2023	BBB+
						19	Reedy Creek Improvement District	2013 ⁽⁸⁾	A ⁽⁹⁾
Selkirk	New York	Natural Gas	345	17.70% ⁽¹⁰⁾	E	14	Merchant	N/A	N/R
						47	Consolidated Edison	2014	A-
Gregory	Texas	Natural Gas	400	17.10%	E	59	Fortis Energy Marketing and Trading	2013	A-
						9	Sherwin Alumina	2020	NR

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Topsham ⁽¹¹⁾	Maine	Hydro	14	50.00%	E	7	Central Maine Power	2011	BBB+
Badger Creek	California	Natural Gas	46	50.00%	E	23	Pacific Gas & Electric	2011	BBB+
Rumford	Maine	Coal/Biomass	85	26.40%	E	22	Rumford Paper Co.	2010	N/R
Koma Kulshan	Washington	Hydro	13	49.80%	E	6	Puget Sound Energy	2037	BBB
Delta-Person	New Mexico	Natural Gas	132	40.00%	E	53	PNM	2020	BB-
Idaho Wind ⁽¹²⁾	Idaho	Wind	183	27.57%	E	51	Idaho Power Co.	2030	BBB

- (1) Except as otherwise noted, economic interest represents the percentage ownership interest in the project held indirectly by Atlantic Power.
- (2) Accounting Treatment: C Consolidated; and E Equity Method of Accounting (for additional details, see Note 2 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009).
- (3) Represents our interest in each project's electric generation capacity based on our economic interest.
- (4) Includes separate power sales agreement in which the project and ACE share profits on spot sales of energy and capacity not purchased by ACE under the base PPA.
- (5) California utilities pay transmission access charges to the California Independent System Operator, who then pays owners of transmission system rights, such as Path 15, in accordance with its FERC approved annual revenue requirement.
- (6) Path 15 is a FERC regulated asset with a FERC-approved regulatory life of 30 years: through 2034.
- (7) Largest payers of fees supporting Path 15's annual revenue requirement are PG&E (BBB+), SoCal Ed (BBB+) and SDG&E (A). The California Independent System Operator imposes minimum credit quality requirements for any participants of A or better unless collateral is posted per the imposed schedule.
- (8) Upon the expiry of the Reedy Creek PPA, the associated capacity and energy will be sold to PEF.
- (9) Fitch rating on Reedy Creek Improvement District bonds.
- (10) Represents our residual interest in the project after all priority distributions are paid, which is estimated to occur in 2012.
- (11) We own our interest in this project as a lessor.
- (12) Project currently under construction and is expected to be completed in late 2010 or early 2011.

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Summary Risk Factors

An investment in the Debentures involves material risks, including those we have highlighted below. You should consider carefully the risks described below and under "Risk Factors" before purchasing any Debentures in this offering:

Our revenues depend on our power purchase agreements and we may be adversely affected if these agreements expire or terminate.

We are dependent on our power generation projects and our transmission project for virtually all cash available for dividends and may be affected by the profitability of our projects.

Each of our power generation projects depends on their customers for a substantial portion of its revenues and we may be adversely affected if these customers do not make required payments.

Certain of our power generation projects are exposed to fluctuations in the price of electricity which affect their revenues.

Fuel costs may affect profitability of our power generation projects.

Our projects and operations are subject to various energy, environmental and other laws and regulations by federal and state agencies.

We face increasing competition, which may adversely affect our performance and the performance of our projects.

We are exposed to currency exchange rate risks because our revenues and most of our expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars and our payments to shareholders and debenture holders are denominated in Canadian dollars.

Our projects may not operate as planned.

Future dividends are not guaranteed.

We have limited control over management decisions at certain projects.

Financing arrangements could negatively impact our business.

Conversion of Debentures into common shares could result in tax.

There is no trading market for the Debentures.

We may be unable to repay the Debentures.

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The Debentures may be redeemed prior to maturity.

The rights and privileges of the Debenture holders are subordinate to our senior indebtedness.

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The Debentures

Issuer	Atlantic Power Corporation, a British Columbia corporation
Maturity	The Debentures will mature on .
Interest Rate	% per annum.
Payment Dates	Interest will be payable semi-annually in arrears on the day of and in each year (or the immediately following business day if any interest payment date would not otherwise be a business day) commencing on , computed on the basis of a 360-day year composed of twelve 30-day months. The interest payment will represent accrued interest for the period from the closing date of this offering up to, but excluding . See "Description of Debentures General."
Conversion Privilege	Each Debenture will be convertible into fully paid and non-assessable common shares at the option of the holder at any time prior to the close of business on the earlier of the maturity date and the business day immediately preceding the date specified by the Company for redemption of the Debentures, at a conversion price of Cdn\$ per common share, being a ratio of approximately common shares per Cdn\$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, subject to adjustment in accordance with the trust indenture governing the terms of the Debentures (the "Indenture"). See "Description of Debentures Conversion Privilege."
Redemption	The Debentures may not be redeemed by the Company on or before (except in certain limited circumstances following a change of control (as defined herein)). After and prior to , the Debentures may be redeemed by the Company, in whole or in part from time to time, on not more than 60 days and not less than 30 days prior notice, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, provided that the volume weighted average trading price of our common shares on the TSX for the 20 consecutive trading days ending five trading days preceding the date on which notice of redemption is given is not less than 125% of the conversion price. On or after and prior to the maturity date, the Debentures may be redeemed in whole or in part at the option of the Company on not more than 60 days and not less than 30 days prior notice at a price equal to their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. See "Description of Debentures Redemption and Purchase."

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Optional Payment at Maturity or Upon Redemption

On maturity or upon redemption, provided that no event of default (as defined herein) shall have occurred and be continuing, the Company may, at its option, on not more than 60 days and not less than 40 days prior notice and subject to regulatory approval, elect to satisfy its obligation to repay the principal amount of the Debentures by issuing and delivering that number of common shares obtained by dividing the principal amount of the outstanding Debentures which are to be redeemed or have matured by 95% of the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares on the TSX for the 20 consecutive trading days ending five trading days preceding the date fixed for redemption or maturity, as the case may be. See "Description of Debentures Payment Upon Redemption or Maturity."

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of certain change of control events involving the Company, each holder of Debentures may require the Company to purchase, on a date which is within 30 days following the giving of notice of the change of control, all or any part of such holder's Debentures at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon. If 90% or more of the principal amount of the Debentures outstanding on the date of the notice of change of control have been tendered, the Company will have the right to redeem all the remaining Debentures at the offer price. See "Description of Debentures Repurchase Upon a Change of Control."

Subject to regulatory approval, in the event of a change of control where 10% or more of the consideration for our common shares in the transaction or transactions constituting a change of control consists of cash, equity securities that are not traded or intended to be traded immediately following such transactions on a stock exchange, or other property that is not traded or intended to be traded immediately following such transactions on a stock exchange, holders of the Debentures may elect to convert their Debentures and receive, in addition to the number of common shares they otherwise would have been entitled to under "Conversion Privilege," an additional number of common shares as outlined in the table set forth under "Description of Debentures Cash Change of Control."

Ranking

The Debentures will rank subordinate to all existing and future senior secured and senior unsecured indebtedness of the Company including all trade creditors, and will rank *pari passu* to any future subordinated unsecured indebtedness. See "Description of Debentures Subordination." As of October 4, 2010, we had \$395.8 million of debt outstanding that ranks equal with or senior to the Debentures, and we expect to incur additional debt in the future. The amount at October 4, 2010 is comprised of \$20.0 million outstanding under our revolving credit facility, \$142.9 million of outstanding convertible debentures and \$232.9 million of outstanding non-recourse project-level debt.

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Risk Factors	Prospective purchasers should carefully review and evaluate certain risk factors relating to an investment in the Debentures, including, but not limited to trading market for Debentures, repayment of the Debentures, absence of covenant protection, redemption on a change of control, redemption prior to maturity, conversion following certain transactions, credit risk, subordination of Debentures, discretion in the use of proceeds and possibility of withheld amounts. See "Risk Factors."
United States and Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations	You should consult your tax advisor with respect to the U.S. and Canadian federal income tax consequences of owning the Debentures and the common shares into which the Debentures may be converted in light of your own particular situation and with respect to any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local, foreign or other taxing jurisdiction. See "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" and "Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations."
Concurrent Public Offering of Common Shares	Concurrently with this offering, we are also conducting a separate public offering of 5,100,000 common shares (plus up to an additional 765,000 common shares that we may issue and sell upon the exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares). This offering is not conditioned upon the successful completion of the concurrent offering of common shares and the concurrent offering of common shares is not conditioned upon the successful completion of this offering.
Use of Proceeds	We expect to receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately Cdn\$66.3 million after deducting the underwriting discount and our estimated expenses (or approximately Cdn\$76.3 million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional Debentures in full). We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering, along with the net proceeds we receive from our concurrent offering of common shares, for (i) repayment of approximately \$20 million borrowed under our revolving credit facility in June 2010 to partially fund our previously-announced acquisition of a 27.6% equity interest in Idaho Wind Partners 1, LLC, and (ii) to fund an investment of up to \$75 million in the Piedmont Green Power biomass project in Barnesville, Georgia for substantially all of the equity interest in the project. Any remaining net proceeds will be used to fund additional growth opportunities and for general corporate purposes, including a potential further acquisition that we are currently considering.
Listing	The Debentures constitute a new issue of securities of the Company for which there is currently no public market. Our outstanding common shares are listed on the TSX under the symbol "ATP" and on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AT."

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The following table presents summary consolidated financial information, which should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1 and the related notes thereto, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" beginning on page 38. The annual historical information for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The historical information for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except as otherwise stated)	Year Ended December 31,					Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2007	2006 ^(a)	2005 ^(a)	2010 ^(a)	2009 ^(a)
Project revenue	\$ 179,517	\$ 173,812	\$ 113,257	\$ 69,374	\$ 57,711	\$ 95,125	\$ 90,304
Project income	48,415	41,006	70,118	57,247	48,256	19,405	25,995
Net (loss) income attributable to Atlantic Power Corporation	(38,486)	48,101	(30,596)	(2,408)	(509)	(4,618)	(6,486)
Basic earnings (loss) per share, US\$	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.11)
Basic earnings (loss) per share, Cdn\$ ^(b)	\$ (0.72)	\$ 0.84	\$ (0.53)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.13)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share, US\$ ^(c)	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.11)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share, Cdn\$ ^{(b)(c)}	\$ (0.72)	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.53)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.13)
Distribution declared per IPS	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.53	\$	\$ 0.29
Dividend declared per common share	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.19
Total assets	\$ 869,576	\$ 907,995	\$ 880,751	\$ 965,121	\$ 636,138	\$ 862,525	\$ 873,923
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 402,212	\$ 654,499	\$ 715,923	\$ 613,423	\$ 475,533	\$ 407,413	\$ 675,159

(a) Unaudited

(b) The Cdn\$ amounts were converted using the average exchange rates for the applicable reporting periods.

(c) Diluted earnings (loss) per share US\$ is computed including dilutive potential shares, which include those issuable upon conversion of convertible debentures and under our long term incentive plan. Because we reported a loss during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2007, 2006 and 2005, and for the six month periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the effect of including potentially dilutive shares in the calculation during those periods is anti-dilutive. Please see the notes to our historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for information relating to the number of shares used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share for the periods presented.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Debentures involves a high degree of risk. In addition to other information contained in this prospectus you should carefully consider the risks described below in evaluating our company and our business before making a decision to invest in the Debentures. These risks are not the only ones faced by us. Additional risks not presently known or that we currently deem immaterial could also materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects. The trading price of our common shares into which the Debentures will be convertible could decline due to any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment. This prospectus also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including the risks faced by us described below and elsewhere in this prospectus. Please refer to the section entitled "Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in this prospectus.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Projects

Our revenue may be reduced upon the expiration or termination of our power purchase agreements

Power generated by our projects, in most cases, is sold under PPAs that expire at various times. For example, PPAs at our Rumford, Badger Creek and Topsham projects expire between now and the end of 2011 and represent 52 MWs of our net generating capacity and the PPAs at our Auburndale, Lake and Gregory projects expire by the end of 2013 and represent 335 MWs of our net generating capacity. The table on page 5 contains details about all our projects' PPAs. In addition, these PPAs may be subject to termination in certain circumstances, including default by the project. When a PPA expires or is terminated, it is possible that the price received by the project for power under subsequent arrangements may be reduced significantly. It is possible that subsequent PPAs may not be available at prices that permit the operation of the project on a profitable basis. If this occurs, the affected project may temporarily or permanently cease operations.

Our projects depend on their electricity, thermal energy and transmission services customers

Each of our projects rely on one or more PPAs, steam sales agreements or other agreements with one or more utilities or other customers for a substantial portion of its revenue. The largest customers of our power generation projects, including projects recorded under equity method of accounting, are Progress Energy Florida, Inc. ("PEF"), Tampa Electric Company ("TECO"), and Atlantic City Electric ("ACE"), which purchase approximately 40%, 15% and 11%, respectively, of the net electric generation capacity of our projects. The amount of cash available to pay dividends to shareholders is highly dependent upon customers under such agreements fulfilling their contractual obligations. There is no assurance that these customers will perform their obligations or make required payments.

Certain of our projects are exposed to fluctuations in the price of electricity

Those of our projects with no PPA or PPAs based on spot market pricing will be exposed to fluctuations in the wholesale price of electricity. In addition, should any of the long-term PPAs expire or terminate, the relevant project will be required to either negotiate a new PPA or sell into the electricity wholesale market, in which case the prices for electricity will depend on market conditions at the time.

Our most significant exposure to market power prices is at the Selkirk and Chambers projects. At Selkirk, approximately 23% of the capacity of the facility is not contracted and is sold at market prices or not sold at all if market prices do not support profitable operation of that portion of the facility. At Chambers, our utility customer has the right to sell a portion of the plant's output into the spot power market if it is economical to do so and the Chambers project shares in the profits from these sales.

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Our projects may not operate as planned

The revenue generated by our power generation projects is dependent, in whole or in part, on the amount of electric energy and steam generated by them. The ability of our projects to generate the required amount of power to be sold to customers under the PPAs is a primary determinant of the amount of cash that will be distributed from the projects to us, and that will in turn be available for dividends paid to our shareholders. There is a risk of equipment failure due to wear and tear, latent defect, design error or operator error, among other things, which could adversely affect revenues and cash flow. To the extent that our projects' equipment requires more frequent and/or longer than forecast down times for maintenance and repair, or suffers disruptions of power generation for other reasons, the amount of cash available for dividends may be adversely affected.

In general, our power generation projects transmit electric power to the transmission grid for purchase under the PPAs through a single step up transformer. As a result, the transformer represents a single point of vulnerability and may exhibit no abnormal behavior in advance of a catastrophic failure that could cause a temporary shutdown of the facility until a spare transformer can be found or a replacement manufactured.

If the reason for a shutdown is outside of the control of the operator, a power generation project may be able to make a force majeure claim for temporary relief of its obligations under the project contracts such as the PPA, fuel supply, steam sales agreement, a project-level debt agreement or otherwise mitigate impacts through business interruption insurance policies. If successful, such a claim may prevent a default or reduce monetary losses under such contracts. However, a force majeure claim may be challenged by the contract counterparty and, to the extent the challenge is successful, the outage may still have a materially adverse effect on the project.

Our projects depend on suppliers under fuel supply agreements and increases in fuel costs may adversely affect the profitability of the projects

Revenues earned by our projects may be affected by the availability, or lack of availability, of a stable supply of fuel at reasonable or predictable prices. To the extent possible, the projects attempt to match fuel cost setting mechanisms in supply agreements to energy payments formulas in the PPA. To the extent that fuel costs are not matched well to PPA energy payments, increases in fuel costs may adversely affect the profitability of the projects.

The amount of energy generated at the projects is highly dependent on suppliers under certain fuel supply agreements fulfilling their contractual obligations. The loss of significant fuel supply agreements or an inability or failure by any supplier to meet its contractual commitments may adversely affect our results.

Upon the expiration or termination of existing fuel supply agreements, we or our project operators will have to renegotiate these agreements or may need to source fuel from other suppliers. Our project operators may not be able to renegotiate these agreements or enter into new agreements on similar terms. Furthermore, there can be no assurance as to availability of the supply or pricing of fuel under new arrangements and it can be very difficult to accurately predict the future prices of fuel. For example, a portion of the required natural gas at our Auburndale project and all of the natural gas required at our Lake project is purchased at market prices, but the projects' PPAs that expire in 2013 do not effectively pass through changes in natural gas prices. We have executed a hedging program to substantially mitigate this risk through 2013.

The amount of energy generated at the projects is dependent upon the availability of natural gas, coal, oil or biomass. The long-term availability of such resources may not remain unchanged.

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Our projects depend on a favorable regulatory regime

The profitability of our projects is in part dependent upon the continuation of a favorable regulatory climate with respect to the continuing operations and the future growth and development of the independent power industry. Should the regulatory regime in an applicable jurisdiction be modified in a manner which adversely affects the projects, including increases in taxes and permit fees, dividends to shareholders may be adversely affected. The failure to obtain all necessary licenses or permits, including renewals thereof or modifications thereto, may also adversely affect cash available to pay dividends.

Our operations are subject to the provisions of various energy laws and regulations

Generally, in the United States, our projects are subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or "FERC," regarding the terms and conditions of wholesale service and rates, as well as by state agencies regarding PPAs entered into by qualifying facility projects and the siting of the generation facilities. The majority of our generation is sold by qualifying facility projects under PPAs that required approval by state authorities.

In August 2005, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 was enacted, which removed certain regulatory constraints on investment in utility power producers. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 also limited the requirement that electric utilities buy electricity from qualifying facilities to certain markets that lack competitive characteristics, potentially making it more difficult for our current and future projects to negotiate favorable PPAs with these utilities. Finally, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 amended and expanded the reach of the FERC's merger approval authority.

If any project that is a qualifying facility were to lose its status as a qualifying facility, then such project may no longer be entitled to exemption from provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005 or from provisions of the Federal Power Act and state law and regulations. Such project may be able to obtain exempt wholesale generator status to maintain its exemption from the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005, however our projects may not be able to obtain such exemptions. Loss of qualifying facility status could trigger defaults under covenants to maintain qualifying facility status in the PPAs, steam sales agreements and project-level debt agreements and if not cured within allowed cure periods, could result in termination of agreements, penalties or acceleration of indebtedness under such agreements, plus interest.

Our projects would also have to file with the FERC for market-based rates or file for acceptance for filing of the rates set forth in the applicable PPA, and our projects' rates would then be subject to initial and potentially subsequent reviews by the FERC under the Federal Power Act, which could result in reductions to the rates.

Our projects require licenses, permits and approvals which can be in addition to any required environmental permits. No assurance can be provided that we will be able to obtain, comply with and renew, as required, all necessary licenses, permits and approvals for these facilities. If we cannot comply with and renew as required all applicable licenses, permits and approvals, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 provides incentives for various forms of electric generation technologies, which may subsidize our competitors. In addition, pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the FERC selected an electric reliability organization which imposes mandatory reliability rules and standards. Among other things, the FERC's rules implementing these provisions allow such reliability organizations to impose sanctions on generators that violate their new reliability rules.

The introductions of new laws, or other future regulatory developments, may have a material adverse impact on our business, operations or financial condition.

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Future FERC rate determinations could negatively impact Path 15's cash flows

The stability of Path 15's cash flows will continue to be subject to the risk of the FERC's adjusting the expected formulation of revenues upon its rate review every three years, and a rate review is set to commence in 2011. The cost-of-service methodology currently applied by the FERC is well established and transparent; however, certain inputs in the FERC's determination of rates are subject to its discretion, including in response to protests from interveners in such rate cases, which include return on equity and the recovery of certain extraordinary expenses. Unfavorable decisions on these matters could adversely affect the cash flow, financial position and results of operations of us and Path 15, and could adversely affect our cash available for dividends.

Noncompliance with federal reliability standards may subject us and our projects to penalties

Our operations are subject to the regulations of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC"), a self-regulatory organization that is a non-governmental entity which has statutory responsibility to regulate bulk power system users, generation and transmission owners and operators. NERC groups the users, owners, and operators of the bulk power system into 17 categories, known as functional entities e.g., Generator Owner, Generator Operator, Purchasing-Selling Entity, etc. according to the tasks they perform. The NERC Compliance Registry lists the entities responsible for complying with the mandatory reliability standards and the FERC, NERC, or a regional reliability organization may assess penalties against any responsible entity found to be in noncompliance. Violations may be discovered through self-certification, compliance audits, spot checking, self-reporting, compliance investigations by NERC (or a regional reliability organization) and the FERC, periodic data submittals, exception reporting, and complaints. NERC and the FERC have assigned a Violation Risk Factor of High, Medium, or Lower to each requirement of the mandatory reliability standards corresponding to the risk to the bulk power system associated with a violation of that requirement. The penalty that might be imposed for violating the requirements of the standards is a function of the Violation Risk Factor. Penalties for the most severe violations can reach as high as \$1 million per violation, per day, and our projects could be exposed to these penalties if violations occur.

Our projects are subject to significant environmental and other regulations

Our projects are subject to numerous and significant federal, state and local laws, including statutes, regulations, by-laws, guidelines, policies, directives and other requirements governing or relating to, among other things: air emissions; discharges into water; ash disposal; the storage, handling, use, transportation and distribution of dangerous goods and hazardous, residual and other regulated materials, such as chemicals; the prevention of releases of hazardous materials into the environment; the prevention, presence and remediation of hazardous materials in soil and groundwater, both on and off site; land use and zoning matters; and workers' health and safety matters. As such, the operation of our projects carries an inherent risk of environmental, health and safety liabilities (including potential civil actions, compliance or remediation orders, fines and other penalties), and may result in the projects being involved from time to time in administrative and judicial proceedings relating to such matters.

The Clean Air Act and related regulations and programs of the Environmental Protection Agency extensively regulate the air emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury and other compounds emitted by power plants. Environmental laws and regulations have generally become more stringent over time, and this trend may continue. In particular, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has promulgated regulations under the federal Clean Air Interstate Rule ("CAIR") requiring additional reductions in nitrogen oxides, or "NO_x," and sulphur dioxide, or "SO₂," emissions, beginning in 2009 and 2010 respectively, and has also promulgated regulations requiring reductions in mercury emissions from coal-fired electric generating units, beginning in 2010 with more substantial reductions in 2018.

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Moreover, certain of the states in which we operate have promulgated air pollution control regulations which are more stringent than existing and proposed federal regulations.

While CAIR was set aside by a court decision in 2008, that decision allowed the CAIR requirements to remain in place pending further rulemaking by the Environmental Protection Agency. On July 6, 2010, the Environmental Protection Agency proposed to replace CAIR by requiring 31 states and the District of Columbia to curb emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from power plants through more aggressive state-by-state emissions budgets for nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide. Compliance with the proposed rule, which would take effect in 2012, may have a material adverse impact on our business, operations or financial condition.

The Environmental Protection Agency intends to propose new mercury emissions standards for power plants by March 2011 and to have new standards in place by November 2011. Meeting these new standards at our coal-fired facilities may have a material adverse impact on our business, operations or financial condition.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act has historically exempted fossil fuel combustion wastes from hazardous waste regulation. However, in June 2010 the Environmental Protection Agency proposed two alternative sets of regulations governing coal ash. One set of proposed regulations would designate coal ash as "special waste" and bring ash impoundments at coal-fired power plants under federal regulations governing hazardous solid waste under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Another set of proposed regulations would regulate coal ash as a non-hazardous solid waste. If the Environmental Protection Agency determines to regulate coal ash as a hazardous waste, our coal-fired facilities may be subject to increased compliance obligations and costs that may have a material adverse impact on our business, operations or financial condition.

Significant expenditures may be required for either capital expenditures or the purchase of allowances under any or all of these programs to keep the projects compliant with environmental laws and regulations. The projects' PPAs do not allow for the pass through of emissions allowance or emission reduction capital expenditure costs, with the exception of Pasco. If it is not economical to make those expenditures it may be necessary to retire or mothball facilities, or restrict or modify our operations to comply with more stringent standards.

Our projects have obtained environmental permits and other approvals that are required for their operations. Compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations, permits and approvals and material future changes to them could materially impact our businesses. Although we believe the operations of the projects are currently in material compliance with applicable environmental laws, licenses, permits and other authorizations required for the operation of the projects and although there are environmental monitoring and reporting systems in place with respect to all the projects, there is no guarantee that more stringent laws will not be imposed, that there will not be more stringent enforcement of applicable laws or that such systems may not fail, which may result in material expenditures. Failure by the projects to comply with any environmental, health or safety requirements, or increases in the cost of such compliance, including as a result of unanticipated liabilities or expenditures for investigation, assessment, remediation or prevention, could result in additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the projects' activities, the extent of which cannot be predicted.

Our projects are subject to regulation of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases

Ongoing public concerns about emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases from power plants have resulted in the enactment of, and proposals for, laws and regulations at the federal, state and regional levels, some of which do or could apply to some of our project operations. For example, the multi-state CO₂ cap-and-trade program known as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative applies to our fossil fuel facilities in the Northeast region. The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative program went

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into effect on January 1, 2009. CO₂ allocations are now a tradeable commodity, currently averaging in the \$2.05 to \$3.20/ton range. The State of Florida has conducted stakeholder meetings as part of the process of developing greenhouse gas emissions regulations, the most recent of which was in January 2009. Discussions indicate favoring a program similar to that of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative.

California, New Mexico, Washington and other states are part of the Western Climate Initiative, which is developing a regional cap-and-trade program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the region to 15% below 2005 levels by 2020.

In 2006, the State of California passed legislation initiating two programs to control/reduce the creation of greenhouse gases. The two laws, more commonly known as AB 32 and SB 1368, are currently in the regulatory rulemaking phase which will involve public comment and negotiations over specific provisions. Development towards the implementation of these programs continues.

Under AB 32 (the California Global Warming Act of 2006) the California Air Resources Board is required to adopt a greenhouse gas emissions cap on all major sources (not limited to the electric sector). In order to do so, it must adopt regulations for the mandatory reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce state-wide emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by 2020. This will most likely require that electric generating facilities reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases or pay for the right to emit by the implementation date of January 1, 2012. The program has yet to be finalized and the decision as to whether allocations will be distributed or auctioned will be determined in the rulemaking process that is currently underway. Discussion to date favors an auction-based allocation program.

SB 1368 added the requirement that the California Energy Commission, in consultation with the California Public Utilities Commission (the "CPUC") and the California Air Resources Board establish greenhouse gas emission performance standards and implement regulations for power purchase agreements that exceed five years entered into prospectively by publicly-owned electric utilities. The legislation directs the California Energy Commission to establish the performance standard as one not exceeding the rate of greenhouse gas emitted per megawatt-hour associated with combined-cycle, gas turbine baseload generation, such as our Badger Creek project. Provisions are under consideration in the rulemaking to allow facilities that have higher CO₂ emissions to be able to negotiate PPA's for up to a five-year period or sell power to entities not subject to SB 1368.

In addition to the regional initiatives, legislation for the regulation of greenhouse gases has been introduced at the federal level and if passed, may eventually override the regional efforts with a national cap and trade program. Federal bills to create both a cap-and-trade allowance system and a renewable/efficiency portfolio standard have been introduced in both the house and senate. Separately, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has taken several recent actions to regulate greenhouse gas emissions.

The Environmental Protection Agency's recent actions include its finding of "endangerment" to public health and welfare from greenhouse gases, its issuance in September 2009 of the Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule which requires large sources, including power plants, to monitor and report greenhouse gas emissions to the Environmental Protection Agency annually starting in 2011, and its publication in May 2010 of its final Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule, to take effect in 2011, which requires large industrial facilities, including power plants, to obtain permits to emit, and to use best available control technology to curb emissions of, greenhouse gases.

In addition, the United States is actively participating in various international initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally that may result in further regulatory developments in the United States.

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The implementation of existing CO₂ and other greenhouse gas regulations, the introduction of new regulation, or other future regulatory developments may subject the Company to increased compliance obligations and costs that could have a material adverse impact on our business, operations or financial condition.

Increasing competition could adversely affect our performance and the performance of our projects

The power generation industry is characterized by intense competition, and our projects encounter competition from utilities, industrial companies and other independent power producers, in particular with respect to un-contracted output. In recent years, there has been increasing competition among generators for power sales agreements, and this has contributed to a reduction in electricity prices in certain markets where supply has surpassed demand plus appropriate reserve margins. In addition, many states have implemented or are considering regulatory initiatives designed to increase competition in the U.S. power industry. Increasing competition among participants in the power generation industry may adversely affect our performance and the performance of our projects.

We have limited control over management decisions at certain projects

In many cases, our projects are not wholly-owned by us or we have contracted for their operations and maintenance, and in some cases we have limited control over the operation of the projects. Although we generally prefer to acquire projects where we have control, we may make acquisitions in non-control situations to the extent that we consider it advantageous to do so and consistent with regulatory requirements and restrictions, including the Investment Company Act of 1940. Third-party operators (such as Caithness and GE) operate many of the projects. As such, we must rely on the technical and management expertise of these third-party operators, although typically we are represented on a management or operating committee if we do not own 100% of a project. To the extent that such third party operators do not fulfill their obligations to manage the operations of the projects or are not effective in doing so, the amount of cash available to pay dividends may be adversely affected.

We may face significant competition for acquisitions and may not successfully integrate acquisitions

Our business plan includes growth through identifying suitable acquisition opportunities, pursuing such opportunities, consummating acquisitions and effectively integrating them with our business. We may be unable to identify attractive acquisition candidates in the power industry in the future, and we may not be able to make acquisitions on an accretive basis or that acquisitions will be successfully integrated into our existing operations.

Although electricity demand is expected to grow, creating the need for more generation, and the U.S. power industry is continuing to undergo consolidation and may offer attractive acquisition opportunities, we are likely to confront significant competition for those opportunities and, to the extent that any opportunities are identified, we may be unable to effect acquisitions or investments.

Any acquisition or investment may involve potential risks, including an increase in indebtedness, the inability to successfully integrate operations, the potential disruption of our ongoing business, the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns and the possibility that we pay more than the acquired company or interest is worth. There may also be liabilities that we fail to discover, or are unable to discover, in our due diligence prior to the consummation of an acquisition, and we may not be indemnified for some or all these liabilities. In addition, our funding requirements associated with acquisitions and integration costs may reduce the funds available to us to make dividend payments.

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Insurance may not be sufficient to cover all losses

Our business involves significant operating hazards related to the generation of electricity. While we believe that the projects' insurance coverage addresses all material insurable risks, provides coverage that is similar to what would be maintained by a prudent owner/operator of similar facilities, and are subject to deductibles, limits and exclusions which are customary or reasonable given the cost of procuring insurance, current operating conditions and insurance market conditions, there can be no assurance that such insurance will continue to be offered on an economically feasible basis, nor that all events that could give rise to a loss or liability are insurable, nor that the amounts of insurance will at all times be sufficient to cover each and every loss or claim that may occur involving our assets or operations of our projects. Any losses in excess of those covered by insurance, which may include a significant judgment against any project or project operator, the loss of a significant permit or other approval or the imposition of a significant fine or penalty, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and future prospects and could adversely affect dividends to our shareholders.

Financing arrangements could negatively impact our business

Our current or future borrowings could increase the level of financial risk to us and, to the extent that the interest rates are not fixed and rise, or that borrowings are refinanced at higher rates, then cash available for dividends could be adversely affected. As of October 4, 2010, we had \$20.0 million outstanding under our revolving credit facility, \$142.9 million of outstanding convertible debentures and \$232.9 million of outstanding non-recourse project-level debt. Covenants in these borrowings may also adversely affect cash available for dividends. In addition, most of the projects currently have term loan or other financing arrangements in place with various lenders. These financing arrangements are typically secured by all of the project assets and contracts as well as the equity interests in the project operator (including those owned by us). The terms of these financing arrangements generally impose many covenants and obligations on the part of the project operator and other borrowers and guarantors. For example, some agreements contain requirements to maintain specified debt service coverage ratios before cash may be distributed from the relevant project to us. In many cases, a default by any party under other project agreements (such as a PPA or a fuel supply agreement) will also constitute a default under the project's term loan or other financing arrangement. Failure to comply with the terms of these term loans or other financing arrangements, or events of default thereunder, may prevent cash distributions by the project to us and may entitle the lenders to demand repayment and/or enforce their security interests.

Our failure to refinance or repay any indebtedness when due could constitute a default under such indebtedness. Under such circumstances, it is expected that dividends to our shareholders would not be permitted until such indebtedness was refinanced or repaid and we may be required to sell assets or take other actions, including the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings or the commencement of an out-of-court debt restructuring.

Our equity interests in our projects may be subject to transfer restrictions

The partnership or other agreements governing some of the projects may limit a partner's ability to sell its interest. Specifically, these agreements may prohibit any sale, pledge, transfer, assignment or other conveyance of the interest in a project without the consent of the other partners. In some cases, other partners may have rights of first offer or rights of first refusal in the event of a proposed sale or transfer of our interest. These restrictions may limit or prevent us from managing our interests in the projects in the manner we see fit, and may have an adverse effect on our ability to sell our interests in these projects at the prices we desire.

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The projects are exposed to risks inherent in the use of derivative instruments

We and the projects may use derivative instruments, including futures, forwards, options and swaps, to manage commodity and financial market risks. In the future, the project operators could recognize financial losses on these arrangements as a result of volatility in the market values of the underlying commodities or if a counterparty fails to perform under a contract. If actively quoted market prices and pricing information from external sources are not available, the valuation of these contracts would involve judgment or use of estimates. As a result, changes in the underlying assumptions or use of alternative valuation methods could affect the reported fair value of these contracts.

Most of these contracts are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded currently in earnings, resulting in significant volatility in our income (as calculated in accordance with GAAP) that does not significantly affect current period cash flows or the underlying risk management purpose of the derivative instruments. As a result, we may be unable to accurately predict the impact that our risk management decisions may have on our quarterly and annual income (as calculated in accordance with GAAP).

If the values of these financial contracts change in a manner that we do not anticipate, or if a counterparty fails to perform under a contract, it could harm our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We have executed natural gas swaps to reduce our risks to changes in the market price of natural gas, which is the fuel consumed at many of our projects. Due to declining natural gas prices, we have incurred losses on these natural gas swaps. We execute these swaps only for the purpose of managing risks and not for speculative trading.

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Risks Related to Our Structure

We are dependent on our projects for virtually all cash available for dividends

We are dependent on the operations and assets of the projects through our indirect ownership of interests in the projects. The actual amount of cash available for dividends to our shareholders depends upon numerous factors, including profitability, changes in revenues, fluctuations in working capital, availability under existing credit facilities, capital expenditure levels, applicable laws, compliance with contracts and contractual restrictive covenants contained in any debt documentation.

Distribution of available cash may restrict our potential growth

A payout of a significant portion of substantially all of our operating cash flow will make additional capital and operating expenditures dependent on increased cash flow or additional financing in the future. Lack of these funds could limit our future growth and cash flow. In addition, we may be precluded from pursuing otherwise attractive acquisitions or investments because they may not be accretive to us on a short-term basis.

Future dividends are not guaranteed

Our board of directors may, in their discretion, amend or repeal our existing dividend policy. Future dividends, if any, will depend on, among other things, the results of operations, working capital requirements, financial condition, restrictive covenants, business opportunities, provisions of applicable law and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. Our board of directors may decrease the level of or entirely discontinue payment of dividends.

Exchange rate fluctuations may impact our amount of cash available for dividends

Our payments to shareholders and convertible debenture holders are denominated in Canadian dollars. Conversely, all of our projects' revenues and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, we are exposed to currency exchange rate risks. Despite our hedges against this risk through 2013, any arrangements to mitigate this exchange rate risk may not be sufficient to fully protect against this risk. If hedging transactions do not fully protect against this risk, changes in the currency exchange rate between U.S. and Canadian dollars could adversely affect our cash available for distribution.

Our indebtedness could negatively impact our business and our projects

The degree to which we are leveraged on a consolidated basis could increase and have important consequences to our shareholders, including:

our ability in the future to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes may be limited;

we may be unable to refinance indebtedness on terms acceptable to us or at all; and

we may be limited in our ability to react to competitive pressures.

As of June 30, 2010, our consolidated long-term debt and our share of the debt of our unconsolidated affiliates represented approximately 55% of our total capitalization, comprised of debt and balance sheet equity.

Changes in our creditworthiness may affect the value of our common shares

Changes to our perceived creditworthiness may affect the market price or value and the liquidity of our common shares. The interest rate we pay on our credit facility may increase if certain credit ratios deteriorate.

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Future issuances of our common shares could result in dilution

Our articles of incorporation authorize the issuance of an unlimited number of common shares for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as are established by our board of directors without the approval of any of our shareholders. We may issue additional common shares in connection with a future financing or acquisition. The issuance of additional common shares may dilute an investor's investment in us and reduce cash available for distribution per common share.

Investment eligibility

There can be no assurance that our common shares or Debentures will continue to be qualified investments under relevant Canadian tax laws for trusts governed by registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds, deferred profit sharing plans, registered education savings plans, registered disability savings plans and tax-free savings accounts.

We are subject to Canadian tax

As a Canadian corporation, we are generally subject to Canadian federal, provincial and other taxes, and dividends paid by us are generally subject to Canadian withholding tax if paid to a shareholder that is not a resident of Canada. We completed our initial public offering on the TSX in November 2004. At the time of the initial public offering, our public security was an IPS. Each IPS was comprised of one common share and Cdn\$5.767 principal value of 11% subordinated notes due 2016. In the fourth quarter of 2009, we converted to a traditional common share company through a shareholder approved plan of arrangement in which each IPS was exchanged for one of our new common shares. Our new common shares were listed and posted for trading on the TSX commencing on December 2, 2009 and trade under the symbol "ATP," and the former IPSs, which traded under the symbol "ATP.UN," were delisted at that time. In connection with our conversion from an IPS structure to a traditional common share structure and the related reorganization of our organizational structure, we received a note from our primary U.S. holding company (the "Intercompany Note"). We are required to include in computing our taxable income interest on the Intercompany Note. We expect that our existing tax attributes initially will be available to offset this income inclusion such that it will not result in an immediate material increase to our liability for Canadian taxes. However, once we fully utilize our existing tax attributes (or if, for any reason, these attributes were not available to us), our Canadian tax liability would materially increase. Although we intend to explore potential opportunities in the future to preserve the tax efficiency of our structure, no assurances can be given that our Canadian tax liability will not materially increase at that time.

Withholding Tax

Effective January 1, 2008, the Tax Act was amended to generally eliminate withholding tax on interest paid or credited to non-residents of Canada with whom the payor deals at arm's length. However, Canadian withholding tax continues to apply to payments of "participating debt interest." For purposes of the Tax Act, participating debt interest is generally interest that is paid on an obligation where all or any portion of such interest is contingent or dependent on the use of or production from property in Canada or is computed by reference to revenue, profit, cash flow, commodity price or any similar criterion.

Under the Tax Act, when a debenture or other debt obligation issued by a person resident in Canada is assigned or otherwise transferred by a non-resident person to a person resident in Canada (which would include a conversion of the obligation or payment on maturity), the amount, if any, by which the price for which the obligation was assigned or transferred exceeds the price for which the obligation was issued is deemed to be a payment of interest on that obligation made by the person resident in Canada to the non-resident (an "excess"). The deeming rule does not apply in respect of

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certain "excluded obligations," although it is not clear whether a particular convertible debenture would qualify as an "excluded obligation." If a convertible debenture is not an "excluded obligation," issues that arise are whether any excess would be considered to exist, whether any such excess which is deemed to be interest is "participating debt interest," and if the excess is participating debt interest, whether that results in all interest on the obligation being considered to be participating debt interest.

The Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") has stated that no excess, and therefore no participating debt interest, generally would arise on the conversion of a "traditional convertible debenture" and therefore, there would be no withholding tax in such circumstances (provided that the payor and payee deal at arm's length for purposes of the Tax Act). The CRA has published guidance describing certain minimum terms and conditions that a debenture should generally have to be a "traditional convertible debenture" for these purposes. The Debentures generally meet the criteria set forth in CRA's published guidance; however, the Indenture also contains additional terms which are not contemplated in the CRA's published guidance. Accordingly, the application of the CRA's published guidance is uncertain and there is a risk that amounts paid or payable by the Company to a holder of Debentures on account of interest or any "excess" amount may be subject to Canadian withholding tax at 25% (subject to any reduction in accordance with the Canadian Treaty).

The Indenture will not contain a requirement for the Company to increase the amount of interest or other payments to holders of Debentures should the Company be required to withhold amounts in respect of income or similar taxes on payments of interest or other amounts.

Other Canadian federal income tax risks

There can be no assurance that Canadian federal income tax laws and CRA administrative policies respecting the Canadian federal income tax consequences generally applicable to us, to our subsidiaries, or to a holder of Debentures or common shares will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects holders of our Debentures or common shares.

Our prior and current structure may be subject to additional U.S. federal income tax liability

Under our prior IPS structure, we treated the subordinated notes as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, we deducted the interest payments on the subordinated notes and reduced our net taxable income treated as "effectively connected income" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under our current structure, our subsidiaries that are incorporated in the United States are subject to U.S. federal income tax on their income at regular corporate rates (currently as high as 35%, plus state and local taxes), and our U.S. holding company will claim interest deductions with respect to the Intercompany Note in computing its income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. To the extent this interest expense is disallowed or is otherwise not deductible, the U.S. federal income tax liability of our U.S. holding company will increase, which could materially affect the after-tax cash available to distribute to us. While we received advice from our U.S. tax counsel, based on certain representations by us and our U.S. holding company and determinations made by our independent advisors, as applicable, that the subordinated notes and the Intercompany Note should be treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") could successfully challenge those positions and assert that subordinated notes or the Intercompany Note should be treated as equity rather than debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In this case, the otherwise deductible interest on the subordinated notes or the Intercompany Note would be treated as non-deductible distributions and, in the case of the Intercompany Note, would be subject to U.S. withholding tax to the extent our U.S. holding company had current or accumulated earnings and profits. The determination of whether the subordinated notes and the U.S. holding company's indebtedness to us is debt or equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes is based on an analysis of the facts and circumstances. There is no clear statutory definition of debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and its characterization is governed by principles developed in case law, which analyzes

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numerous factors that are intended to identify the nature of the purported creditor's interest in the borrower. Furthermore, not all courts have applied this analysis in the same manner, and some courts have placed more emphasis on certain factors than other courts have. To the extent it were ultimately determined that our interest expenses on either the subordinated notes or the Intercompany Note were disallowed, our U.S. federal income tax liability for the applicable open tax years would materially increase, which could materially affect the after-tax cash available to us to distribute. Alternatively, the IRS could argue that the interest on the subordinated notes or the Intercompany Note exceeded or exceeds an arm's length rate, in which case only the portion of the interest expense that does not exceed an arm's length rate may be deductible and, in the case of the Intercompany Note, the remainder would be subject to U.S. withholding tax to the extent our U.S. holding company had current or accumulated earnings and profits. We have received advice from independent advisors that the interest rate on the subordinated notes and the Intercompany Note was and is, as applicable, commercially reasonable in the circumstances, but the advice is not binding on the IRS.

Furthermore, our U.S. holding company's deductions attributable to the interest expense on the Intercompany Note may be limited by the amount by which its net interest expense (the interest paid by our U.S. holding company on all debt, including the Intercompany Note, less its interest income) exceeds 50% of its adjusted taxable income (generally, U.S. federal taxable income before net interest expense, net operating loss carryovers, depreciation and amortization). Any disallowed interest expense may currently be carried forward to future years. Moreover, proposed legislation has been introduced, though not enacted, several times in recent years that would further limit the 50% of adjusted taxable income cap described above to 25% of adjusted taxable income, although recent proposals in the Fiscal Year Budget for 2010 would only apply the revised rules to certain foreign corporations that were expatriated. Furthermore, if our U.S. holding company does not make regular interest payments as required under the Intercompany Note, other limitations on the deductibility of interest under U.S. federal income tax laws could apply to defer and/or eliminate all or a portion of the interest deduction that our U.S. holding company would otherwise be entitled to with respect to the Intercompany Note.

Conversion of the Debentures into common shares could result in tax

Holders of the Debentures that are subject to U.S. federal income tax could potentially recognize foreign currency gain or loss upon the conversion of the Debentures into common shares.

Passive foreign investment company treatment

We do not believe that we are a passive foreign investment company, and we do not expect to become a passive foreign investment company. However, if we were a passive foreign investment company while a taxable U.S. holder held common shares, such U.S. holder could be subject to an interest charge on any deferred taxation and the treatment of gain upon the sale of our stock as ordinary income. Additionally, if we were a passive foreign investment company while a taxable U.S. holder held Debentures, the interest charge and gain recharacterization rules described in the preceding sentence could potentially apply to such U.S. holder with respect to its Debentures, or to any common shares received upon a conversion of the Debentures.

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Risks Related to the Debentures

There is no trading market for the Debentures

The Debentures constitute a new issue of securities of the Company for which there is currently no public market. Even if the Debentures are listed on a public securities exchange or market, the Debentures may trade at a discount from their offering price depending on prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, our performance and other factors. No assurance can be given as to whether an active trading market will develop or be maintained for the Debentures. To the extent that an active trading market for the Debentures does not develop, the liquidity and trading prices for the Debentures may be adversely affected.

We may be unable to repay the Debentures

The Debentures mature on . We may not be able to refinance the principal amount of the Debentures in order to repay the principal outstanding or may not have generated enough cash from operations to meet this obligation. There is no guarantee that we will be able to repay the outstanding principal amount upon maturity of the Debentures. The Debentures will not be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries, and any restrictions on the distribution of cash at the project level, such as due to restrictive covenants in project-level financing agreements, could materially limit our ability to pay principal and interest on the Debentures when due.

The Indenture will not have any covenant restriction protections

The trust indenture governing the Debentures does not restrict us or any of our subsidiaries from incurring additional indebtedness for borrowed money or otherwise from mortgaging, pledging or charging our real or personal property or properties to secure any indebtedness or other financing. The indenture does not contain any provisions specifically intended to protect holders of the Debentures in the event of a future leveraged transaction involving us or any of our subsidiaries.

We are obligated to redeem the Debentures on a change of control

We will be required to offer to purchase all outstanding Debentures upon the occurrence of a change of control. However, it is possible that following a change of control, we will not have sufficient funds at that time to make the required purchase of outstanding Debentures or that restrictions contained in other indebtedness will restrict those purchases. See "Description of Debentures Change of Control."

The Debentures may be redeemed prior to maturity

The Debentures may be redeemed, at our option, subject to certain conditions, after and prior to their maturity date in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof, together with any accrued and unpaid interest, as described under "Description of Debentures Redemption and Purchase." Holders of Debentures should assume that this redemption option will be exercised if we are able to refinance at a lower interest rate or it is otherwise in our interest to redeem the Debentures.

The Debentures may become convertible into other securities, cash or property following certain transactions

In the event of certain transactions, pursuant to the terms of the indenture, each Debenture will become convertible into securities, cash or property receivable by a holder of common shares in such transactions. This change could substantially reduce or eliminate any potential future value of the conversion privilege associated with the Debentures. For example, if we were acquired in a cash merger, each Debenture would become convertible solely into cash and would no longer be convertible

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into securities whose value would vary depending on our future prospects and other factors. See "Description of Debentures Conversion Privilege."

There is a credit risk associated with payment of the principal and interest on the Debentures

The likelihood that purchasers of the Debentures will receive payments owing to them under the terms of the Debentures will depend on our financial health and creditworthiness.

The rights and privileges of the Debenture holders are subordinate to our senior indebtedness

The Debentures are our unsecured obligations and are subordinate in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness, including our convertible debentures issued on October 11, 2006. In the event of our insolvency, bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or winding up, the assets that serve as collateral for any senior indebtedness would be made available to satisfy the obligations of the creditors of such senior indebtedness before being available to pay our obligations to Debenture holders. Accordingly, all or a substantial portion of our assets could be unavailable to satisfy the claims of the Debenture holders.

We have discretion in the use of proceeds

Management will have discretion concerning the use of proceeds of this offering and the concurrent offering of common shares, as well as the timing of their expenditures. As a result, investors will be relying on the judgment of management as to the application of the proceeds of the offerings. Management may use the net proceeds of the U.S. and Canadian offerings in ways that an investor may not consider desirable. The results and effectiveness of the application of the proceeds are uncertain. If the proceeds are not applied effectively, our results of operations may suffer.

The amount of interest or other payments will not increase upon an increase in amounts withheld for taxes on payments of interest or other amounts

The indenture does not contain a requirement for us to increase the amount of interest or other payments to holders of Debentures should we be required to withhold amounts in respect of income or similar taxes on payments of interest or other amounts.

Risks Related to the Common Shares

Market conditions and other factors may affect the value of the common shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures

The trading price of the common shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures will depend on many factors, which may change from time to time, including:

conditions in the power production markets and the energy markets generally;

interest rates;

the market for similar securities;

government action or regulation;

general economic conditions or conditions in the financial markets;

our past and future dividend practice; and

our financial condition, performance, creditworthiness and prospects.

Accordingly, the common shares that a Debenture holder receives upon conversion of the Debentures may trade at a price lower than the conversion price.

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The market price and trading volume of the common shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures may be volatile

The market price of the common shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures may be volatile, particularly given the current economic environment. In addition, the trading volume in our common shares may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If the market price of our common shares declines significantly, you may be unable to resell your shares at or above the price at the time of conversion. The market price of our common shares may fluctuate or decline significantly in the future.

Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common shares include:

quarterly variations in our operating results or the quality of our assets;

changes in applicable regulations or government action;

operating results that vary from the expectations of management, securities analysts and investors;

changes in expectations as to our future financial performance;

announcements of innovations, new products, strategic developments, significant contracts, acquisitions and other material events by us or our competitors;

changes in financial estimates or publication of research reports and recommendations by financial analysts or actions taken by rating agencies with respect to us or other companies in our industry;

the operating and securities price performance of other companies that investors believe are comparable to us;

changes in general market conditions, such as interest or foreign exchange rates, stock or commodity valuations, or volatility; and

actions by our current shareholders, including sales of our common shares by existing shareholders and/or directors and executive officers.

Stock markets in general have experienced significant volatility over the past two years, and continue to experience significant price and volume volatility. As a result, the market price of our common shares may continue to be subject to similar market fluctuations that may be unrelated to our operating performance or prospects. Increased volatility could result in a decline in the market price of our common shares.

Present and future offerings of debt or equity securities, ranking senior to our common shares, may adversely affect the market price of our common shares

If we decide to issue debt or equity securities ranking senior to our common shares in the future it is likely that they will be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility. Additionally, any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of holders of our common shares and may result in dilution to holders of our common shares. We and, indirectly, our shareholders, will bear the cost of issuing and servicing such securities. Because our decision to issue debt or equity securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, holders of our common shares will bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common shares and diluting the value of their share holdings in us.

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The number of shares available for future sale could adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

We cannot predict whether future issuances of our common shares or the availability of shares for resale in the open market will decrease the market price per common share. We may issue additional common shares, including securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive common shares. Sales of a substantial number of common shares in the public market or the perception that such sales might occur could materially adversely affect the market price of our common shares. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, our shareholders bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common shares and diluting their share holdings in us.

The exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional Debentures, the exercise of any options granted to directors, executive officers and other employees under our stock compensation plans, and other issuances of our common shares could have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares, and the existence of options may materially adversely affect the terms upon which we may be able to obtain additional capital through the sale of equity securities. In addition, future sales of our common shares may be dilutive to existing shareholders.

The redemption of Debentures for or repayment of principal by issuing common shares may cause common shareholders dilution

We may determine to redeem outstanding Debentures for common shares or to repay outstanding principal amounts thereunder at maturity of the Debentures by issuing additional common shares. The issuance of additional common shares may have a dilutive effect on shareholders and an adverse impact on the price of our common shares.

Provisions of our articles of continuance could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could deter or prevent a change in control.

We are governed by the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Our articles of continuance contain provisions that could have the effect of delaying, deferring or discouraging another party from acquiring control of our company by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or otherwise. These provisions may make it more difficult for other persons, without the approval of our board of directors, to make a tender offer or otherwise acquire a substantial number of our common shares or to launch other takeover attempts that a shareholder might consider to be in his or her best interest. These provisions could limit the price that some investors might be willing to pay in the future for our common shares.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this prospectus and in any related prospectus that are not historical facts may constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. These statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, projections, strategies and expectations, can generally be identified by the use of the words "outlook," "objective," "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "plan," "potential," "estimate," "project," "continue," "believe," "intend," "anticipate," "expect," "target" or the negatives of these words and phrases or similar expressions that are predictions of or indicate future events or trends and which do not relate solely to present or historical matters. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements relating to:

- our objectives, business, asset management and acquisition strategies;
- success of acquisitions, future operations, market position and financial position;
- expected opportunities for accretive acquisitions;
- the amount of distributions expected to be received from the projects for the full year 2010;
- estimated net cash tax refund in 2010;
- our forecast of expected after-tax cash flows from Idaho Wind for each full year of operations;
- our forecast of expected annual cash distributions from the Lake and Auburndale projects through 2012;
- our forecast of expected closing of construction financing for our Piedmont project;
- the expected resumption of distributions from our Chambers, Selkirk and Delta projects in 2011; and
- the expected use of proceeds from this offering and the concurrent offering of common shares.

Such forward-looking statements reflect our current expectations regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to the assumption that the projects will operate and perform in accordance with our expectations. Forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties, should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of whether or not or the times at or by which such performance or results will be achieved. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed under "Risk Factors" in this prospectus. Our business is both competitive and subject to various risks.

These risks include, without limitation:

- a reduction in revenue upon expiration or termination of power purchase agreements;
- the dependence of our projects on their electricity, thermal energy and transmission services customers;

exposure of certain of our projects to fluctuations in the price of electricity or natural gas;

projects not operating to plan;

the impact of significant environmental and other regulations on our projects;

increased competition, including for acquisitions;

our limited control over the operation of certain minority-owned projects; and

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changes in assumptions used in making such forward-looking statements.

Other factors, such as general economic conditions, including exchange rate fluctuations, also may have an effect on the results of our operations. Many of these risks and uncertainties can affect our actual results and could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement made by us or on our behalf.

Material factors or assumptions that were applied in drawing a conclusion or making an estimate set out in the forward-looking information include third party projections of regional fuel and electric capacity and energy prices or cash flows that are based on assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus are based upon what are believed to be reasonable assumptions, investors cannot be assured that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements, and the differences may be material. Therefore, investors are urged not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Certain statements included in this prospectus may be considered "financial outlook" for the purposes of applicable securities laws, and such financial outlook may not be appropriate for purposes other than this prospectus.

These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this prospectus and, except as expressly required by applicable law, we assume no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances.

Table of Contents**EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION**

The following table sets forth, for each period indicated, the high and low exchange rates for one U.S. dollar, expressed in Canadian dollars, the average of such exchange rates on the last day of each month during such period and the exchange rate at the end of such period, based on the noon buying rate as quoted by the Bank of Canada. On October 4, 2010, the noon buying rate was US\$1.00 = Cdn\$1.0234.

	Six Months Ended June 30		12 Months Ended December 31	
	2010	2009	2009	2008
High	Cdn\$1.0778	Cdn\$1.3000	Cdn\$1.3000	Cdn\$1.2969
Low	Cdn\$0.9961	Cdn\$1.0827	Cdn\$1.0292	Cdn\$0.9719
Average	Cdn\$1.0338	Cdn\$1.2062	Cdn\$1.1420	Cdn\$1.0660
Period End	Cdn\$1.0606	Cdn\$1.1625	Cdn\$1.0466	Cdn\$1.2112

Source: Bank of Canada

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We expect to receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately Cdn\$66.3 million after deducting the underwriting discounts and our estimated expenses of this offering (or approximately Cdn\$76.3 million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional Debentures in full). We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent offering of common shares as follows:

- (i) approximately \$20 million to repay indebtedness incurred under our credit facility in June 2010 to partially fund our previously-announced acquisition of a 27.6% equity interest in Idaho Wind Partners 1, LLC; and
- (ii) up to \$75 million to fund an investment in the Piedmont Green Power biomass project in Barnesville, Georgia for substantially all of the equity interest in the project.

Any remaining net proceeds will be used to fund additional growth opportunities and for general corporate purposes, including a potential further acquisition that we are currently considering.

This offering is not conditioned upon the successful completion of the concurrent offering of common shares and the concurrent offering of common shares is not conditioned upon the successful completion of this offering. We expect to receive net proceeds from the concurrent offering of common shares of approximately \$65.8 million after deducting the underwriting discounts and our estimated expenses of the concurrent offering (or approximately \$75.8 million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares in full).

If the concurrent offering of common shares is not successfully completed, we intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to partially fund the anticipated \$75 million investment in the Piedmont Green Power biomass project and borrow from our revolving credit facility to fund any deficiency.

As of October 4, 2010, borrowings under our revolving credit facility were \$20 million and were used to fund acquisitions. The revolving credit facility has a maturity date of August 12, 2012. Borrowings under the credit facility accrue interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus an applicable margin between 1.50% and 3.25% that varies based on the credit statistics of one of our subsidiaries. The margin is currently 1.50%.

Table of Contents**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

The following table sets forth our ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated calculated on the basis of the U.S. GAAP financial statements included in this prospectus. For this purpose, "earnings" consists of earnings from continuing operations and distributed income of equity investees, excluding income taxes, non-controlling interests share in earnings and fixed charges, other than capitalized interest, and "fixed charges" consists of project-level interest expense and corporate level interest expense.

	Year Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2010	2009
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	(1)	2.24	1.58	1.92	2.39	1.67	1.13

(1)

For purposes of computing this ratio of earnings to fixed charges, fixed charges consist of project-level interest expense and corporate level interest expense. Earnings consist of earnings from continuing operations and distributed income of equity investees, excluding income taxes, non-controlling interests share in earnings and fixed charges, other than capitalized interest. Earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by \$54.2 million, for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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DIVIDEND POLICY

On November 24, 2009, our shareholders approved our conversion to a common share structure. Subsequent to the conversion, we have continued to maintain our business strategy and our current distribution levels. Each IPS has been exchanged for one new common share. Our entire current monthly cash distribution of Cdn\$0.0912 per common share is being paid as a dividend on the new common shares on the last business day of each month for holders of record on the last business day of the immediately preceding month. We expect to continue paying cash dividends in the future in amounts that are comparable to the distributions paid in 2009. Future dividends are paid at the discretion of our board of directors subject to our earnings and cash flow and are not guaranteed. The primary risk that impacts our ability to continue paying cash dividends at the current rate is the operating performance of our projects and their ability to distribute cash to us after satisfying project-level obligations.

Table of Contents**MARKET PRICE OF AND DIVIDENDS ON THE COMMON SHARES AND
RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS**

The IPSs were listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the symbol ATP.UN from our initial public offering in November 2004 through November 30, 2009. Following the closing of the exchange of IPSs for common shares, our new common shares commenced trading on the TSX on December 2, 2009 under the symbol ATP. The following table sets forth the price ranges of the outstanding IPSs and common shares, as applicable, as reported by the TSX for the periods indicated.

Period	High (Cdn\$)	Low (Cdn\$)
Quarter ended December 31, 2010 (through October 4, 2010)	14.30	14.01
Quarter ended September 30, 2010	14.47	12.11
Quarter ended June 30, 2010	12.90	11.20
Quarter ended March 31, 2010	13.85	11.50
Quarter ended December 31, 2009	11.90	9.08
Quarter ended September 30, 2009	9.49	8.55
Quarter ended June 30, 2009	9.45	7.71
Quarter ended March 31, 2009	9.28	6.34
Quarter ended December 31, 2008	8.53	4.90
Quarter ended September 30, 2008	9.30	6.28
Quarter ended June 30, 2008	10.38	7.37
Quarter ended March 31, 2008	11.00	9.67

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The following table shows the dividends declared for the periods indicated in Canadian dollars.

Period	Dividends Declared* (Cdn\$)
For the month ended September 30, 2010	0.091 **
For the month ended August 31, 2010	0.091
For the month ended July 31, 2010	0.091
For the month ended June 30, 2010	0.091
For the month ended May 31, 2010	0.091
For the month ended April 30, 2010	0.091
For the month ended March 31, 2010	0.091
For the month ended February 28, 2010	0.091
For the month ended January 31, 2010	0.091
For the month ended December 31, 2009	0.091
For the month ended November 30, 2009	0.091
For the month ended October 31, 2009	0.091
For the month ended September 30, 2009	0.091
For the month ended August 31, 2009	0.091
For the month ended July 31, 2009	0.091
For the month ended June 30, 2009	0.091
For the month ended May 31, 2009	0.091
For the month ended April 30, 2009	0.091
For the month ended March 31, 2009	0.091
For the month ended February 28, 2009	0.091
For the month ended January 31, 2009	0.091
For the month ended December 31, 2008	0.091
For the month ended November 30, 2008	0.088
For the month ended October 31, 2008	0.088
For the month ended September 30, 2008	0.088
For the month ended August 31, 2008	0.088
For the month ended July 31, 2008	0.088
For the month ended June 30, 2008	0.088
For the month ended May 31, 2008	0.088
For the month ended April 30, 2008	0.088
For the month ended March 31, 2008	0.088
For the month ended February 29, 2008	0.088
For the month ended January 31, 2008	0.088

*

Dividends include amounts distributed to holders of our IPSs in respect of both interest on the subordinated notes and dividends on the common shares.

**

We declared a dividend of Cdn\$0.091 per common share on September 15, 2010 to be paid on October 29, 2010 to holders of record at the close of business on September 30, 2010.

Our shares began trading on the NYSE under the symbol "AT" on July 23, 2010. The following table sets forth the price ranges of our outstanding common shares, as reported by the NYSE from the date on which our common shares were listed through October 4, 2010.

Period	High (US\$)	Low (US\$)
Quarter ended December 31, 2010 (through October 4, 2010)	13.99	13.75
July 23, 2010 through September 30, 2010	14.00	12.10

The following table shows the dividends declared for the periods indicated in U.S. dollars.

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Period	Dividends Declared (US\$)
For the month ended September 30, 2010	0.089*
For the month ended August 31, 2010	0.087

*

We declared a dividend of \$0.089 per common share on September 15, 2010 to be paid on October 29, 2010 to holders of record at the close of business on September 30, 2010.

On October 4, 2010, the closing price for our common shares on the TSX was Cdn\$14.07, and the closing price for our common shares on the NYSE was \$13.76. See "Exchange Rate Information" on page 30 for information regarding the exchange rate between Canadian dollars and U.S. dollars. There were approximately 36,600 shareholders of record of our common shares as of October 4, 2010.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table shows our capitalization as of June 30, 2010 on a historical basis and on an as adjusted basis to give effect to:

the sale of Cdn\$70 million of our % Series B convertible unsecured subordinated debentures due , after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated transaction expenses payable by us;

the concurrent offering and sale of our common shares, at an assumed offering price of \$13.76 per share, the last reported sale price of our common shares on the New York Stock Exchange on October 4, 2010, after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated transaction expenses payable by us; and

the repayment of \$20 million borrowed under our revolving credit facility in June 2010 from the net proceeds of this offering.

You should read the information set forth in the table below together with our unaudited consolidated interim financial statements and the related notes for the six months ended June 30, 2010, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of June 30, 2010	
	Historical	As Adjusted
	(unaudited)	
	(in thousands)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents:	\$ 63,314	\$ 173,875
Debt:		
Revolving Credit Facility(1)	\$ 20,000	\$
Convertible debentures due 2014	56,360	56,360
Convertible debentures due 2017	81,016	81,016
Convertible debentures due		68,399
Current portion of project-level debt	18,330	18,330
Project-level debt	214,527	214,527
Total Debt:	390,233	438,632
Shareholder's Equity:		
Common shares, no par value per share, unlimited authorized shares, 60,510 shares issued and outstanding, actual; 65,610 shares issued and outstanding, as adjusted(2)	544,647	610,454
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(194)	(194)
Retained deficit	(163,299)	(163,299)
Non-controlling interest	3,481	3,481
Total shareholder's equity	384,635	450,442
Total capitalization	\$ 774,868	\$ 889,074

(1)

As of October 4, 2010, the outstanding borrowings on our revolving credit facility were \$20 million. On July 2, 2010, we acquired a 27.6% equity interest in Idaho Wind Partners 1, LLC for approximately \$40 million, which purchase price we financed in part by

borrowing under our revolving credit facility.

(2)

Excludes (i) 11,469,117 shares issuable upon conversion, redemption, purchase for cancellation or maturity of our outstanding convertible debentures, (ii) any shares issuable upon exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares in the concurrent offering of common shares, and (iii) 582,000 unvested notional units granted under the terms of our Long Term Incentive Plan.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following table presents selected consolidated financial information, which should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1 and the related notes thereto, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" beginning on page 38. The annual historical information for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The historical information for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except as otherwise stated)	Year Ended December 31,					Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2007	2006 ^(a)	2005 ^(a)	2010 ^(a)	2009 ^(a)
Project revenue	\$ 179,517	\$ 173,812	\$ 113,257	\$ 69,374	\$ 57,711	\$ 95,125	\$ 90,304
Project income	48,415	41,006	70,118	57,247	48,256	19,405	25,995
Net (loss) income attributable to Atlantic Power Corporation	(38,486)	48,101	(30,596)	(2,408)	(509)	(4,618)	(6,486)
Basic earnings (loss) per share, US\$	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.11)
Basic earnings (loss) per share, Cdn\$ ^(b)	\$ (0.72)	\$ 0.84	\$ (0.53)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.13)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share, US\$ ^(c)	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.11)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share, Cdn\$ ^{(b)(c)}	\$ (0.72)	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.53)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.13)
Distribution declared per IPS	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.53		\$ 0.29
Dividend declared per common share	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.19
Total assets	\$ 869,576	\$ 907,995	\$ 880,751	\$ 965,121	\$ 636,138	\$ 862,525	\$ 873,923
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 402,212	\$ 654,499	\$ 715,923	\$ 613,423	\$ 475,533	\$ 407,413	\$ 675,159

(a) Unaudited

(b) The Cdn\$ amounts were converted using the average exchange rates for the applicable reporting periods.

(c) Diluted earnings (loss) per share US\$ is computed including dilutive potential shares, which include those issuable upon conversion of convertible debentures and under our long term incentive plan. Because we reported a loss during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2007, 2006 and 2005, and for the six month periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the effect of including potentially dilutive shares in the calculation during those periods is anti-dilutive. Please see the notes to our historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for information relating to the number of shares used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share for the periods presented.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. All dollar amounts discussed below are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

This report contains, in addition to historical information, forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements reflect our current views about future events and financial performance. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations. Factors that could cause, or contribute to such differences include, without limitation, the factors described under "Risk Factors." In view of these uncertainties, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation, unless required by law, to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Overview

Atlantic Power Corporation is an independent power producer, with power projects located in major markets in the United States. Our current portfolio consists of interests in 12 operational power generation projects across eight states, one wind project under construction in Idaho, a 500 kilovolt 84-mile electric transmission line located in California, and six development projects in five states. Our power generation projects in operation have an aggregate gross electric generation capacity of approximately 1,823 megawatts (or "MW"), in which our ownership interest is approximately 808 MW.

We sell the capacity and power from our power generation projects under power purchase agreements (or "PPAs") with a variety of utilities and other parties. Under the PPAs, which have expiration dates ranging from 2010 to 2037, we receive payments for electric energy sold to our customers (known as energy payments), in addition to payments for electric generation capacity (known as capacity payments). We also sell steam from a number of our projects under steam sales agreements to industrial purchasers. The transmission system rights we own in our power transmission project entitle us to payments indirectly from the utilities that make use of the transmission line.

Our power generation projects generally operate pursuant to long-term fuel supply agreements, typically accompanied by fuel transportation arrangements. In most cases, the fuel supply and transportation arrangements correspond to the term of the relevant PPAs, and most of the PPAs and steam sales agreements provide for the pass-through or indexing of fuel costs to our customers.

We partner with recognized leaders in the independent power business to operate and maintain our projects, including Caithness, Power Plant Management Services and Western. Under these operation, maintenance and management agreements, the operator is typically responsible for operations, maintenance and repair services.

Current Trends in Our Business

Recession-related impacts

The recession caused significant decreases in both peak electricity demand and consumption that varied by region, although as always, upcoming summer peak demand will also be greatly influenced by weather. This has the effect of delaying projected increases in capacity requirements in varying degrees by region. Historically, electricity demand has made a strong recovery to pre-recession levels along with the economic recovery and the postponement of generation capacity additions are reduced to some extent as well, depending on the pace of the recovery. The reduced electricity peak demand and

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consumption during a recession tends to impact base load (plants that typically operate at all times) and peaking plants (those that only operate in periods of very high demand) more than mid-merit plants (those that operate to meet the historical pattern of demand during the "peak" portion of most days, but not at night or in other lower demand periods such as weekends). During recessionary periods, base load plants are called on for lower levels of off-peak generation and peaking plants may be called on less frequently as a function of their efficiency and the overall peak demand level. The actual financial impacts on particular plants depend on whether contractual provisions, such as minimum load levels and/or significant capacity payments, partially mitigate the impact of reduced demand. One other recession-related industry impact was an easing of commodity costs, whose previous escalation had greatly increased new plant construction costs. The incipient economic recovery has moved prices higher again for copper, steel and other inputs, with labor costs a function of regional power plant and general construction activity levels, which in some locations includes increased renewable project construction.

Increased renewable power projects

The combination of federal stimulus provisions, state Renewable Portfolio Standards and state or regional CO₂/greenhouse gases reduction programs has provided powerful incentives to build new renewable power capacity. One simple impact of this trend is the offsetting reduction in new fossil-fired generation, with the following exception. Because significant renewable capacity is being built as intermittent resources (e.g., wind and solar) there will be an increased need by system operators to have more "firming resources." These are units that can be started quickly or idled at low levels in order to be available to compensate for sudden decreases in output from the solar or wind projects. These firming resources are generally natural gas-fired generators or in more limited locations, pumped storage or reservoir-based hydro resources. The second significant impact of increased renewable projects is the increased need for new transmission lines to move power from renewable resources in typically more remote locations to the more highly-populated electricity load centers. This transmission requirement will require significant capital and tends to encounter a long and risky development and siting cycle.

Increased shale gas resources

The substantial additions of economically viable shale gas reserves and increasing production levels have put strong downward pressure on natural gas prices in both the spot and forward markets. One impact of the reduced prices is that gas-fired generators have displaced some generation from base load coal plants, particularly in the southeast U.S. Lower natural gas prices also have compressed, and in some cases turned negative, the "spark spread," which is the industry term for the profit margin between fuel and power prices. Reduced spark spreads directly impact the profitability of plants selling power into the spot market with no contract, which are referred to as merchant plants.

The lower power prices have a stifling impact on development of new renewable projects whose owners are attempting to negotiate power purchase agreements at favorable levels to support the financing and construction of the projects. The sense of reduced future volatility of gas prices due to increased supply has reinforced a growing expectation of natural gas' role as a "bridging fuel," helping from a carbon policy perspective to bridge the desired U.S. transition to both cleaner fuels and more commercially viable carbon removal and sequestration technologies.

Credit markets

Weak credit markets over the past two years reduced the number of lenders providing power project financing, as well as the size and length of loans resulting in higher costs for such financing. This reduces the number of new power projects that can be feasibly financed and built. Credit market conditions for project-lending have generally improved in late 2009 and in 2010, but are still much

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weaker than pre-recession levels. However, base lending rates such as LIBOR have stayed quite low by historical standards, somewhat compensating for the increased interest rate spreads demanded by project lenders. Corporate level credit markets have experienced similar adverse impacts, which have impeded the ability of development companies to obtain financing for new power projects.

Factors That May Influence Our Results

Our primary objective is to generate consistent levels of cash flow to support dividends to our shareholders who we believe are primarily focused on income and secondarily on capital appreciation. Because we believe that our shareholders are focused on cash flow measures of our results, we provide supplementary non-GAAP information in this MD&A and discuss our results in terms of these non-GAAP measures, in addition to analysis of our results on a GAAP basis. See "Supplementary Non-GAAP Financial Information" on page 50 of this prospectus for additional details.

The primary components of our financial results are (i) the operating performance of our projects, (ii) non-cash gains and losses associated with derivative instruments and (iii) interest expense and foreign exchange impacts on corporate-level debt. We have recorded net losses in four of the past five years, primarily as a result of non-cash losses associated with items (ii) and (iii) above, which are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Operating performance of our projects

The operating performance of our projects supports cash distributions that are made to us after all operating and capital expenditures and debt service requirements are satisfied at the project-level. Our projects are able to pay distributions to us because they generally receive revenues from long-term contracts that provide relatively stable cash flows. Risks to the stability of these distributions include the following:

While approximately 60% of our power generation revenue in 2009 was related to contractual capacity payments, commodity prices do influence our revenues and cost of fuel. Our PPAs are generally structured to minimize our risk to fluctuations in commodity prices by passing the cost of fuel through to our utility customers, but some of our projects do have exposure to market power and fuel prices. For example, a portion of the natural gas required for our Auburndale and Lake projects is purchased at spot market prices. We have executed a hedging strategy to substantially mitigate this risk. See "Outlook" below for additional details about our hedging program at Auburndale and Lake. Our most significant exposure to market power prices exists at the Selkirk and Chambers projects. At Selkirk, approximately 23% of the capacity of the facility is not contracted and is sold at market power prices or not sold at all if market prices do not support profitable operation of that portion of the facility. At Chambers, our utility customer has the right to sell a portion of the plant's output to the spot power market if it is economical to do so, and the Chambers project shares in the profits from those sales.

When revenue or fuel contracts at our projects expire, we may not be able to sell power or procure fuel under new arrangements that provide the same level or stability of project cash flows. In particular, the power agreements at our Lake and Auburndale projects expire in 2013. We expect these projects to continue operating and making distributions to us after their existing power contracts expire, but with new agreements providing significantly lower levels than the distributions we are currently receiving. The level of these distributions is subject to market conditions at such time as we execute new power agreements for these projects and cannot be estimated at this time. Both of these projects will be free of debt at the time their PPAs expire in 2013, which provides us with some flexibility to pursue the most economic type of contract without restrictions that are sometimes imposed by project-level debt.

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Some of our projects have non-recourse project-level debt that must be serviced before any distributions can be made to us. The project-level debt agreements typically contain cash flow coverage ratio tests that can prevent distributions to us if project cash flows do not exceed project-level debt service requirements by a specified amount. We are currently not receiving distributions from the Chambers, Selkirk and Delta-Person projects because of such restrictions. We expect to resume receiving distributions from all three of these projects in 2011. See the "Project-level debt" section of "Liquidity and Capital Resources" on page 64 for additional details.

Non-cash gains and losses on derivatives instruments

In the ordinary course of our business, we execute natural gas swap contracts to manage our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, forward foreign currency contracts to manage our exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rate swaps to manage our exposure to changes in interest rates on variable rate project-level debt. Most of these contracts are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings, resulting in significant volatility in our income that does not significantly affect current period cash flows or the underlying risk management purpose of the derivative instruments. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" on page 69 for additional details about our derivative instruments.

Interest expense and other costs associated with debt

Interest expense relates to both non-recourse project-level debt and corporate-level debt. In addition, in connection with our common share conversion transaction, we recorded \$16.2 million of charges to interest expense associated with the costs of the conversion and the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs associated with the subordinated notes that were retired. The conversion transaction resulted in Cdn\$348 million of subordinated notes bearing interest at 11% being converted to equity and, as a result, we expect a significant decrease in our interest expense beginning in 2010.

Our convertible debentures are denominated in Canadian dollars and, prior to our common share conversion transaction, the outstanding subordinated notes were also denominated in Canadian dollars. These debt instruments are revalued at each balance sheet date based on the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate at the balance sheet date, with changes in the value of the debt recorded in the consolidated statement of operations. The U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate has been volatile in recent years, which in turn creates volatility in our results due to the revaluation of our Canadian dollar-denominated debt.

Outlook

The discussion below expresses management's outlook and expectations with respect to the future performance of our projects and businesses. Please see "Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Based on year-to-date results and our projections for the remainder of the year, we expect to receive distributions from our projects in the range of \$75 million to \$80 million for the full year 2010, an increase from our previous guidance of \$70 million to \$77 million. This amount represents a decrease of approximately \$20 million to \$25 million compared to distributions received from the projects in 2009. Changes in project distributions have historically been included in our long-term cash flow projections when we periodically confirm our ability to continue paying dividends to shareholders at current levels. Additional details about these changes are included below.

At the corporate level, we expect a net cash tax refund in 2010 in the range of \$7 million to \$9 million, compared to insignificant net cash taxes in 2009. Included in 2010 corporate-level costs will

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be the \$5 million payment under the terms of the management agreement termination, compared to a \$6 million payment in 2009.

Looking ahead to 2011, we expect overall levels of cash flow to be improved over projected 2010 levels. Higher distributions from existing projects, initial distributions from our recent investment in Idaho Wind and a slightly lower payment under the management agreement termination are expected to be partially offset by the non-recurrence of the cash tax refunds that are anticipated in 2010. In 2012, still higher distributions from projects are expected to further increase operating cash flow compared to 2011. The most significant factor in the expected higher operating cash flow in 2012 is increased distributions from Selkirk following the final payment of its non-recourse project-level debt in 2012.

The following one-time items and contract expirations comprise the most significant of the decreases in projected 2010 project distributions compared to 2009.

Final insurance proceeds received in 2009 at Orlando due to the unplanned outage in early 2008.

Increase in debt principal payments in 2010 for Auburndale project-level debt.

Resolution in 2009 of the landowner litigation over right-of-way issues at Path 15, which resulted in \$6 million being released from the construction reserve account.

Final payment related to Pasco's prior PPA that expired at end of 2008 was received in early 2009.

In 2009, the following five projects comprised approximately 86% of project distributions received: Auburndale, Lake, Orlando, Path 15 and Pasco. For 2010, we expect these same five projects to contribute approximately 90% of total project distributions.

In addition to the items above, the following is a summary of other projections for project distributions in 2010 and beyond:

Lake

The Lake project is exposed to changes in natural gas prices from the expiration of its natural gas supply contract on June 30, 2009 through the expiration of its PPA in July 2013. We have executed a hedging strategy to mitigate this exposure by periodically entering into financial swaps that effectively fix the forward price of natural gas required at the project. We have taken advantage of the low market price of natural gas to make significant progress in our natural gas hedging strategy. These hedges are summarized below under "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk." We intend to continue, when appropriate, to evaluate opportunities to further mitigate natural gas price exposure at Lake in the 2010 to 2013 period, but do not intend to execute additional hedges at Lake for 2010 or 2012 because our natural gas exposure for those years is already substantially hedged.

The variable energy revenues in the Lake project's PPA are indexed to the price of coal consumed by a specific utility plant in Florida, PEF's Crystal River facility. The components of this coal price are proprietary to the utility, but we believe that the utility purchases coal for that plant under a combination of short to medium term contracts and spot market transactions.

Coal prices used in the electricity revenue component of the projected distributions from the Lake project incorporate a forecast of the applicable Crystal River facility coal cost provided by the utility based on their internal projections. The projected annual cash distributions change by approximately \$1.0 million for every \$0.25/Mmbtu change in the projected price of coal.

We expect to receive distributions from the Lake project of approximately \$27 million to \$29 million in 2010. In 2011 and 2012, distributions from Lake are expected to be \$30 million to \$34 million per year. The increases in 2011 and 2012 are primarily due to higher expected contractual capacity and energy revenue and lower natural gas prices than in 2010.

Table of Contents**Auburndale**

Based on the current forecast, we expect distributions from Auburndale of \$25 million to \$27 million per year from 2010 through 2013, when the project's current PPA expires. Distributions received from Auburndale in the 2010 through 2013 period will be impacted by projected coal and gas prices in the forecast period.

The projected revenue from the Auburndale PPA contains a component related to coal costs at the utility off-taker's Crystal River facility as described above for the Lake project. Because that mechanism does not pass through changes in the project's fuel costs, Auburndale's operating margin is exposed to changes in natural gas prices for approximately 20% of its natural gas requirements through the expiration of the gas contract. The remaining 80% of the project's fuel requirements are supplied under an agreement with fixed prices through its expiration in mid-2012. We have been executing a strategy to mitigate the future exposure to changes in natural gas prices at Auburndale by periodically entering into financial swaps that effectively fix the forward price of natural gas required at the project. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" for additional details about hedge contracts executed as of August 9, 2010. The 2010 and 2011 natural gas price exposure at Auburndale has been substantially hedged. We intend to continue, when appropriate, to evaluate opportunities to further mitigate natural gas price exposure at Auburndale in the 2012 to 2013 period.

Chambers

As expected, we have reported a significant decrease in cash flow at the Chambers project in 2009 due to a planned major maintenance outage, changes in market power prices and expected sales volumes and the expense associated with regional carbon allowance purchases.

As previously reported, the reduced cash flows resulted in the project not meeting cash flow coverage ratio tests in its non-recourse debt, so we received no distributions from Chambers in 2009 and do not expect to receive distributions from Chambers in 2010. Based on our current projections, we expect to resume receiving distributions from the project in 2011 based on meeting the required debt service coverage ratios.

Results of Operations

The following table and discussion is a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the three years ended December 31, 2009 and the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. The results of operations by segment are discussed in further detail following this consolidated overview discussion.

(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except as otherwise stated)	Year ended December 31,			Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2007	2010	2009
				(unaudited)	
Project revenue					
Auburndale	\$ 74,875	\$ 10,003	\$	\$ 40,037	\$ 37,989
Lake	62,285	61,610	53,210	34,083	31,104
Pasco	11,357	58,897		5,632	5,795
Path 15	31,000	31,528	34,524	15,373	15,416
Chambers					
Other Project Assets		11,774	25,523		
	179,517	173,812	113,257	95,125	90,304

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(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except as otherwise stated)	Year ended December 31,			Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2007	2010 (unaudited)	2009 (unaudited)
Project expenses					
Auburndale	59,435	7,669		30,133	29,324
Lake	47,005	39,951	36,429	24,007	21,049
Pasco	11,044	48,098		4,707	
Path 15	11,819	10,573	10,834	5,452	5,894
Chambers					
Other Project Assets	(254)	41	3,571	173	(163)
	129,049	106,332	50,834	64,472	60,523
Project other income (expense)					
Auburndale	(4,950)	(225)		(5,695)	(1,314)
Lake	(5,060)	33	(8,563)	(6,220)	(56)
Pasco	25	(4,356)	6,159		67
Path 15	(11,682)	(13,232)	(12,016)	(6,242)	(5,215)
Chambers	6,599	16,250	16,601	5,103	422
Other Project Assets	13,015	(24,944)	5,514	1,806	2,310
	(2,053)	(26,474)	7,695	(11,248)	(3,786)
Total project income (loss)					
Auburndale	10,490	2,109		4,209	7,351
Lake	10,220	21,692	8,218	3,856	9,999
Pasco	338	6,443	6,159	925	1,443
Path 15	7,499	7,723	11,674	3,679	4,307
Chambers	6,599	16,250	16,601	5,103	422
Other Project Assets	13,269	(13,211)	27,466	1,633	2,473
	48,415	41,006	70,118	19,405	25,995
Administrative and other expenses (income)					
Management fees and administration	26,028	10,012	8,185	7,943	5,484
Interest, net	55,698	43,275	44,307	5,312	20,170
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	20,506	(47,247)	30,142	2,432	9,506
Other expense, net	362	425	975	(26)	(30)
Total administrative and other expenses	102,594	6,465	83,609	15,661	35,130
(Loss) income from operations before income taxes	(54,179)	34,541	(13,491)	3,744	(9,135)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(15,693)	(13,560)	17,105	8,491	(2,649)
Net (loss) income	(38,486)	48,101	(30,596)	(4,747)	(6,486)
Less: Net loss attributable to non controlling Interest				(129)	
Net income (loss) attributable to Atlantic Power Corporation shareholders	\$ (38,486)	\$ 48,101	\$ (30,596)	\$ (4,618)	\$ (6,486)

Consolidated Overview

We have six reportable segments: Auburndale, Chambers, Lake, Pasco, Path 15 and Other Project Assets. The results of operations are discussed below by reportable segment.

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Project income is the primary GAAP measure of our operating results and is discussed in "Project Income" below. In addition, an analysis of non-project expenses impacting our results is set out in "Administrative and Other Expenses (Income)" below.

Significant non-cash items, which are subject to potentially significant fluctuations, include: (1) the change in fair value of certain derivative financial instruments that are required by GAAP to be revalued at each balance sheet date (see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" for additional information); (2) the non-cash impact of foreign exchange fluctuations from period to period on the U.S. dollar equivalent of our Canadian dollar-denominated obligations and (3); the related deferred income tax expense (benefit) associated with these non-cash items.

Cash available for distribution was \$66.3 million, \$91.0 million and \$58.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Cash available for distribution was \$25.3 million and \$ 39.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. See "Cash Available for Distribution" on page 61 for additional information.

Income (loss) from operations before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$(54.2) million, \$34.5 million and \$(13.5) million, respectively. Income (loss) from operations before income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$3.7 million and \$(9.1) million, respectively. See "Project Income" below for additional information.

Income tax benefit was \$15.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to an income tax benefit of \$13.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and an income tax expense of \$17.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Income tax expense was \$8.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to an income tax benefit of \$2.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Our 2009 effective tax rate was 29 percent compared to negative 39 percent in 2008 and negative 127 percent in 2007. Our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2009 was impacted by the recognition of a future tax benefit for net operating loss carryforwards in Canada due to an anticipated increase in Canadian taxable income in future years. Our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2008 resulted primarily from the decrease in valuation allowance attributable to the increase in the deferred tax liability associated with unrealized foreign exchange gains and the effect of other permanent differences. Our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2007 was impacted by the increase in valuation allowance attributable to an increase in net operating loss carryforwards in Canada partially offset by branch profits taxes on current year earnings, the impact of foreign earnings subject to tax at lower rates and the effect of other permanent differences. Our effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was impacted by a \$2.0 million increase in the valuation allowance, a \$3.3 million permanent difference related to the estimated percentage ownership at Selkirk based on the priority distribution computation, \$0.5 million for dividend withholding taxes and \$1.2 million of various other permanent differences.

Six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with six months ended June 30, 2009

Project Income

Auburndale Segment

Project income (loss) for our Auburndale segment decreased \$3.2 million to \$4.2 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2010 from \$7.4 million in the comparable 2009 period. The decrease in project income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 is primarily attributable to the \$4.8 million non-cash change in fair value of derivative instruments associated with its natural gas swaps. These swaps were executed to financially hedge the project's exposure to the changes in market prices of natural gas. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" below for additional details about our derivative instruments and other financial instruments. In addition, operations and maintenance costs were lower at Auburndale in the 2010 period due to timing.

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Lake Segment

Project income for our Lake segment decreased \$6.1 million to \$3.9 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2010 from \$10.0 million in the comparable 2009 period. The decrease is primarily attributable to the non-cash change in fair value of derivative instruments associated with its natural gas swaps. These swaps were executed to financially hedge the project's exposure to the changes in market prices of natural gas. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" below for additional details about our derivative instruments and other financial instruments.

Pasco Segment

Project income for our Pasco segment decreased \$0.5 million to \$0.9 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2010 from \$1.4 million in the comparable 2009 period. The decrease in project income at Pasco is attributable to the timing of operation and maintenance costs during the first quarter of 2009.

Path 15 Segment

Project income for our Path 15 segment decreased \$0.6 million to \$3.7 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2010 from \$4.3 million in the comparable 2009 period. The decrease in project income at Path 15 is attributable to a non-recurring gain in prior year related to the settlement of disputes with landowners over right-of-way issues.

Chambers Segment

Project income for our Chambers segment, which is recorded under the equity method of accounting, increased \$4.7 million to \$5.1 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2010 from \$0.4 million in the comparable 2009 period. The increase in project income at Chambers is primarily attributable to the non-recurrence of the planned major maintenance outage during the second quarter of 2009.

Other Project Assets Segment

Project income for our Other Project Assets segment decreased \$0.9 million, to \$1.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to a \$2.5 million income in the comparable 2009 period. While the overall change in project income for the segment was not significant, the largest components of the change are as follows:

the absence of revenue at Rumford in 2010 as the contract that provided substantially all of the project's cash flow expired in the fourth quarter 2009; and

combined losses in the 2009 period of \$1.6 million at the Mid-Georgia and Stockton projects, which were sold in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Administrative and Other Expenses (Income)

Management fees and administration increased \$2.4 million to \$7.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 from \$5.5 million in the comparable period in 2009. The increase is primarily attributable to higher employee share-based compensation plan expense in 2010. The expense associated with the plan varies, in part, with the market price of our common shares, which increased significantly during the first half of 2010 compared to the first half of 2009, resulting in higher expense in the 2010 period. In addition, we incurred expenses associated with our initial NYSE listing completed in July 2010 as well as an increase in business development costs during 2010.

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Interest expense at the corporate level in 2010 primarily relates to our convertible debentures. Interest expense decreased \$14.9 million to \$5.3 million in 2010 from \$20.2 million in 2009. This decrease is primarily due to the extinguishment of the subordinated notes that were outstanding during 2009. In November 2009 we completed our common share conversion, which resulted in the extinguishment of Cdn\$348 million principal value of 11% subordinated notes due 2016 that previously formed a part of each IPS.

Foreign exchange loss (gain) primarily reflects the unrealized impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on the U.S. dollar equivalent of our Canadian dollar-denominated obligations to holders of the convertible debentures and, through 2009, our subordinated notes. In addition, unrealized and realized gains and losses on our forward contracts for the purchase of Canadian dollars to satisfy these obligations and our dividends to shareholders are included in foreign exchange loss (gain). Foreign exchange loss decreased \$7.1 million to a \$2.4 million loss in 2010 compared to a \$9.5 million loss in 2009. The U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate increased by 1.3% during the six months ended June 30, 2010. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the rate decreased by 4.7%. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" below for additional details about our management of foreign currency risk and the components of the foreign exchange loss (gain) recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the foreign exchange loss (gain) in the comparable period of 2009.

Year ended December 31, 2009 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2008

Project Income

Auburndale Segment

Project income for our Auburndale segment increased \$8.4 million to \$10.5 million in 2009 from \$2.1 million in 2008. The increase in project income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 was attributable to the fact that 2009 was the first full year of ownership of the project. The Auburndale project was acquired in November 2008.

Lake Segment

Project income for our Lake segment decreased \$11.5 million, or 53%, to \$10.2 million in 2009 from \$21.7 million in 2008. The decrease was primarily attributable to higher fuel expense at Lake due to the expiration of its natural gas supply agreement as of June 30, 2009. A new gas supply agreement at higher prices was effective for the second half of 2009. In addition, non-cash losses associated with natural gas swaps were recorded in the change in fair value of derivative instruments during 2009 of \$5.1 million. These swaps were executed to financially hedge the project's exposure to the changes in market prices of natural gas. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" below for additional details about our derivative instruments and other financial instruments.

Pasco Segment

Project income for our Pasco segment decreased \$6.1 million, or 95%, to \$0.3 million in 2009 from \$6.4 million in 2008. The decrease in project income at Pasco was attributable to lower revenues of \$47.5 million from the project's new ten-year tolling agreement effective January 1, 2009, which provides for lower rates than the power purchase agreement that expired December 31, 2008, partially offset by lower fuel expense of \$26.7 million, since the new agreement requires the utility to provide the natural gas needed to generate electricity at the plant. In addition, depreciation expense decreased by \$8.2 million due to the full amortization of the intangible asset associated with the project's PPA that expired on December 31, 2008. The Pasco project also recorded a \$3.4 million charge in change in fair value of derivative instruments in 2008 associated with natural gas swaps that terminated at the end of 2008.

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Path 15 Segment

Project income at Path 15 for the year ended December 31, 2009 did not change significantly from 2008.

Chambers Segment

Project income for our Chambers segment, which is recorded under the equity method of accounting, decreased \$9.7 million, or 59%, to \$6.6 million in 2009 from \$16.3 million in 2008 as a result of \$9.4 million lower gross margin due to lower electricity sales volumes and prices throughout 2009 and a \$4.6 million increase in operation and maintenance costs from a planned major maintenance outage in the second quarter of 2009. In addition, non-cash gains of \$2.6 million associated with interest swaps were recorded in the change in fair value of derivative instruments during 2009 compared to \$4.3 million of losses in 2008.

Other Project Assets Segment

Project income (loss) for our Other Project Assets segment increased \$26.5 million to \$13.3 million in 2009 compared to a \$(13.2) million loss in 2008, primarily due to the following:

the gain on the sale of Mid-Georgia of \$15.8 million in 2009;

an impairment charge of \$18.5 million at Stockton in 2008;

the absence of revenue at Onondaga in 2009 as the contract that provided substantially all of the project's cash flow expired in the second quarter 2008;

reduced expense at Selkirk in 2009 associated with the change in fair value of derivative instruments; and

an impairment of our equity investment in Rumford of \$5.5 million in 2009.

Administrative and Other Expenses (Income)

Management fees and administration expenses includes the costs of operating as a public company, as well as the fees and costs associated with our management by Atlantic Power Management, LLC (the "Manager"). Effective December 31, 2009, the Manager no longer provides management and administrative services for our company. The Manager is indirectly owned by the ArcLight Funds and received compensation in the form of an annual base fee that was indexed to inflation and an incentive fee that was equal to 25% of the cash distributions to shareholders in excess of Cdn\$1.00 per year per IPS. We also reimbursed the Manager for reasonable costs incurred to manage our company. Management fees and administration increased \$16 million, or 160%, to \$26 million in 2009 from \$10.0 million in 2008. The increase is primarily attributable to a \$14.1 million charge associated with the termination of the management agreements at the end of 2009. In addition, employee and director share-based compensation plan expense increased in 2009. The expense associated with these plans varies, in part, with the market price of our common shares, which increased significantly during 2009 compared to a decrease during the twelve months of 2008, resulting in higher expense in the 2009 period.

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Interest expense primarily relates to required interest costs associated with the subordinated notes and the debentures. Interest expense increased \$12.4 million, or 29%, to \$55.7 million in 2009 from \$43.3 million in 2008. This increase is primarily due to the write off of unamortized subordinated note deferred finance costs of \$7.5 million, the write off of the unamortized subordinated note premium of \$0.9 million and transaction costs of \$4.7 million upon closing of our conversion to a common share structure. A charge of \$3.1 million was also recorded when we redeemed the remaining subordinated notes in December 2009. This charge was comprised of a premium paid on the redemption of \$1.9 million and the write-off of unamortized subordinated note deferred finance costs of \$1.2 million. In addition, there were amounts outstanding on our revolving credit facility for a portion of the year ended December 31, 2009 related to the temporary financing of the acquisition of the Auburndale project in late 2008.

Foreign exchange loss (gain) primarily reflects the unrealized impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on the U.S. dollar equivalent of our Canadian dollar-denominated obligations to holders of subordinated notes and debentures. In addition, unrealized and realized gains and losses on our forward contracts for the purchase of Canadian dollars to satisfy these obligations are included in foreign exchange loss (gain). Foreign exchange loss (gain) increased \$67.7 million to \$20.5 million loss in 2009 compared to a \$(47.2 million) gain in 2008. The U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate decreased by 15.9% during the year ended December 31, 2009. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the rate increased by 18.6%. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" below for additional details about our management of foreign currency risk and the components of the foreign exchange loss (gain) recognized during the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the foreign exchange loss (gain) in 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 vs. December 31, 2007

Project Income

Auburndale Segment

The Auburndale project was acquired in November 2008 and had no results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Lake Segment

Project income for our Lake segment increased \$13.5 million, or 164%, to \$21.7 million in 2008 from \$8.2 million in 2007 primarily due to higher dispatch in 2008, a 5% increase in capacity payments under the PPA and the non-recurrence of costs associated with a planned outage for a gas turbine upgrade during the fourth quarter of 2007.

Pasco Segment

Project income for our Pasco segment increased \$0.2 million to \$6.4 million in 2008 from \$6.2 million in 2007 due to an increase in ownership of the project from 50% in 2007 to 100% in 2008, offset by higher fuel costs related to gas swap payments and an overhaul of the steam turbine during the fourth quarter of 2008.

Path 15 Segment

Project income for our Path 15 segment decreased \$4 million, or 34%, to \$7.7 million in 2008 from \$11.7 million in 2007 as a result of lower revenues associated with the 2008-2010 rate case and a provision for rate case refund.

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Chambers Segment

Project income for our Chambers segment decreased \$0.3 million, or 2%, to \$16.3 million in 2008 from \$16.6 million in 2007 primarily due to timing differences of coal prices between the PPA and project fuel agreement.

Other Project Assets Segment

Project income (loss) for our Other Project Assets segment decreased \$40.7 million, or 148%, to a \$(13.2) million loss in 2008 compared to \$27.5 million income in 2007, primarily due to the following:

an impairment charge at Stockton in 2008 in the amount of \$18.5 million;

lower income at Selkirk attributable to a decrease in the fair value of its long-term gas supply agreement, which is recorded as a derivative instrument; and

the absence of revenue at Onondaga for the second half of 2008 as the contract that provided substantially all of the project's cash flow expired in June 2008.

Administrative and Other Expenses

Management fees and administration increased \$1.8 million, or 22%, to \$10.0 million in 2008 from \$8.2 million in 2007. The increase is primarily attributable to costs associated with pursuing acquisitions that were not completed in 2008, as well as personnel additions and expense recognized related to awards under our long-term incentive plan that were granted in March 2008 and March 2007.

Interest expense decreased \$1.0 million, or 2%, to \$43.3 million in 2008 from \$44.3 million in 2007. Interest expense primarily relates to required interest payments to holders of the subordinated notes and the debentures. In addition, there were amounts outstanding on the revolving credit facility during the first half of 2007 related to the temporary financing of the acquisition of the Path 15 project, as well as amounts outstanding as of December 31, 2008 on the revolving credit facility due to the acquisition of Auburndale.

Foreign exchange loss (gain) increased \$77.3 million to a \$(47.2 million) gain in 2008 compared to a \$30.1 million loss in 2007. The increase in foreign exchange loss (gain) is due primarily to an increase in the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate of approximately 18.6% during the year ended December 31, 2008. The rate decreased by 17% during the year ended December 31, 2007. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" for additional details about our management of foreign currency risk and the components of the foreign exchange gains recognized during the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the foreign exchange losses in the prior year periods.

Supplementary Non-GAAP Financial Information

The key measure we use to evaluate the results of our projects is cash available for distribution. Cash available for distribution is not a measure recognized under GAAP, does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. We believe cash available for distribution is a relevant supplemental measure of our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders. A reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to cash available for distribution is set out below under "cash available for distribution." Investors are cautioned that we may calculate this measure in a manner that is different from other companies.

The primary factor influencing cash available for distribution is cash distributions received from the projects. These distributions received are generally funded from Project Adjusted EBITDA generated by the projects, reduced by project-level debt service and capital expenditures, and adjusted

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for changes in project-level working capital and cash reserves. Project Adjusted EBITDA is defined as project income less interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (including non-cash impairment charges) and changes in fair value of derivative instruments. Project Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure recognized under GAAP and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. We use unaudited Project Adjusted EBITDA to provide comparative information about project performance without considering how projects are capitalized or whether they contain derivative contracts that are required to be recorded at fair value. Investors are cautioned that we may calculate this measure in a manner that is different from other companies.

Because Project Adjusted EBITDA and project distributions are key drivers of both the performance of our projects and cash available for distribution, please see the following supplementary unaudited non-GAAP information that summarizes Project Adjusted EBITDA by project and a reconciliation of Project Adjusted EBITDA by project to project distributions actually received by us.

Table of Contents**Project Adjusted EBITDA (in thousands of U.S. dollars)**

(unaudited)	Year ended December 31,			Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2007	2010	2009
Project Adjusted EBITDA by individual segment					
Auburndale	35,221	4,461		19,802	18,547
Lake	25,378	32,892	28,042	14,612	15,621
Pasco	3,299	21,953	14,225	2,417	2,869
Path 15	27,691	28,872	31,564	14,115	13,833
Chambers	13,595	27,603	28,028	10,129	5,024
Total	105,184	115,781	101,859	61,075	55,894
Other Project Assets					
Mid-Georgia	2,509	4,206	5,587		1,386
Stockton	(675)	1,780	3,505		(1,114)
Badger Creek	3,245	3,762	4,109	1,510	1,732
Koma Kulshan	822	912	1,196	553	412
Onondaga		7,865	21,966		
Orlando	8,858	8,206	8,336	3,671	3,975
Topsham	1,879	2,629	2,031	963	1,118
Delta Person	894	2,012	2,255	904	824
Gregory	4,482	5,236	4,428	2,283	2,271
Rumford	2,590	2,395	2,585	(7)	1,308
Selkirk	15,059	19,104	24,197	7,056	7,650
Rollcast	(234)			(189)	(95)
Other	(434)	801	3,164	(544)	(306)
Total adjusted EBITDA from Other Project Assets segment	38,995	58,908	83,359	16,200	19,161
Project income					
Total adjusted EBITDA from all Projects	144,179	174,689	185,218	77,275	
Amortization	67,643	60,125	59,141	32,982	75,055
Interest expense, net	31,511	30,316	31,678	11,878	35,005
Change in the fair value of derivative instruments	5,047	29,914	22,440	12,729	15,613
Other (income) expense	(8,437)	13,328	1,841	281	(589)
					(969)
Project income as reported in the statement of operations	48,415	41,006	70,118	19,405	25,995

Table of Contents**Reconciliation of Project Distributions (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
For the six months ended June 30, 2010**

(unaudited)	Project Adjusted EBITDA	Repayment of long-term debt	Interest expense, net	Capital expenditures	Change in working capital & other items	Project distribution received
Reportable Segments						
Auburndale	19,802	(4,900)	(886)	(8)	(1,008)	13,000
Chambers	10,129	(6,016)	(3,327)	(34)	(742)	
Lake	14,612		6	(1,004)	748	14,362
Pasco	2,417			(467)	380	2,330
Path 15	14,115	(3,740)	(6,242)		181	4,314
Total Reportable Segments	61,075	(14,666)	(10,449)	(1,513)	(441)	34,006
Other Project Assets						
Badger Creek	1,510		(7)		138	1,641
Delta Person	904	(1,023)	(137)		256	
Gregory	2,283	(823)	(112)	(39)	(443)	866
Koma Kulshan	553				(206)	347
Orlando	3,671		1	(66)	(1,706)	1,900
Rumford	(7)				7	
Selkirk	7,056	(4,657)	(1,181)	(309)	(909)	
Topsham	963					963
Other	733)		7	(40)	792	26
Total Other Project Assets Segment	16,200	(6,503)	(1,429)	(454)	(2,071)	5,743
Total all Segments	77,275	(21,169)	(11,878)	(1,967)	(2,512)	39,749

Table of Contents**Reconciliation of Project Distributions (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
For the six months ended June 30, 2009**

(unaudited)	Project Adjusted EBITDA	Repayment of long-term debt	Interest expense, net	Capital expenditures	Change in working capital & other items	Project distribution received
Reportable Segments						
Auburndale	18,547	(1,750)	(1,314)	(246)	(2,364)	12,873
Chambers	5,024	(5,303)	(4,029)	(525)	4,833	
Lake	15,621		6	(426)	309	15,510
Pasco	2,869		43	(46)	4,084	6,950
Path 15	13,833	(3,801)	(6,444)		5,194	8,782
Total Reportable Segments	55,894	(10,854)	(11,738)	(1,243)	12,056	44,115
Other Project Assets						
Mid-Georgia	1,386	(816)	(1,734)		1,164	
Stockton	(1,114)		(35)	96	1,053	
Badger Creek	1,732		(2)		(130)	1,600
Delta Person	824	(541)	(190)		(93)	
Gregory	2,271	(2,132)	(221)	(46)	728	600
Koma Kulshan	412			(18)	(327)	67
Orlando	3,975		6	(189)	2,658	6,450
Rumford	1,308				(1,308)	
Selkirk	7,650	(4,247)	(1,586)	(59)	1,238	2,996
Topsham	1,118	(45)	(2)			1,071
Other	(401)		(111)	(46)	1,091	533
Total Other Project Assets Segment	19,161	(7,781)	(3,875)	(262)	6,074	13,317
Total all Segments	75,055	(18,635)	(15,613)	(1,505)	18,130	57,432

Table of Contents**Reconciliation of Project Distributions (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009**

(unaudited)	Project Adjusted EBITDA	Repayment of long-term debt	Interest expense, net	Capital expenditures	Change in working capital & other items	Project distribution received
Reportable Segments						
Auburndale	35,221	(3,500)	(2,832)	(322)	2,419	30,986
Chambers	13,595	(10,570)	(7,674)	(689)	5,338	
Lake	25,378		4	(1,278)	(1,405)	22,699
Pasco	3,299			(97)	5,148	8,350
Path 15	27,691	(7,519)	(12,912)		3,798	11,058
Total Reportable Segments	105,184	(21,589)	(23,414)	(2,386)	15,298	73,093
Other Project Assets						
Mid-Georgia	2,509	(1,694)	(3,271)	11	2,445	
Stockton	(675)		(70)	(297)	1,042	
Badger Creek	3,245		(17)		447	3,675
Delta Person	894	(1,512)	(224)		842	
Gregory	4,482	(2,903)	(1,792)	(98)	2,551	2,240
Koma Kulshan	822		1	(79)	(553)	191
Orlando	8,858		14	(632)	4,435	12,675
Rumford	2,590		2		309	2,901
Selkirk	15,059	(8,122)	(2,777)	161	(1,325)	2,996
Topsham	1,879	(45)	(2)			1,832
Other	(668)		39	(62)	1,248	557
Total Other Project Assets Segment	38,995	(14,276)	(8,097)	(996)	11,441	27,067
Total all Segments	144,179	(35,865)	(31,511)	(3,382)	26,739	100,160

Table of Contents**Reconciliation of Project Distributions (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008**

(unaudited)	Project Adjusted EBITDA	Repayment of long-term debt	Interest expense, net	Capital expenditures	Change in working capital & other items	Project distribution received
Reportable Segments						
Auburndale	4,461		(225)		1,764	6,000
Chambers	27,603	(9,639)	(8,537)	(145)	1,414	10,696
Lake	32,892		33	(814)	(931)	31,180
Pasco	21,953	(12,038)	(978)	(175)	10,883	19,645
Path 15	28,872	(8,086)	(13,232)		156	7,710
Total Reportable Segments	115,781	(29,763)	(22,939)	(1,134)	13,286	75,231
Other Project Assets						
Mid-Georgia	4,206	(2,646)	(3,271)	11	1,700	
Stockton	1,780		(9)	(61)	(1,460)	250
Badger Creek	3,762		(3)		441	4,200
Delta Person	2,012	(1,027)	(738)		(247)	
Gregory	5,236	(1,807)	288	(133)	6,827	10,411
Koma Kulshan	912		4	(192)	(528)	196
Onondaga	7,865		81	(3)	11,693	19,636
Orlando	8,206	(3,468)	16	(306)	(1,048)	3,400
Rumford	2,395		2	(187)	524	2,734
Selkirk	19,104	(6,915)	(3,403)	(60)	(695)	8,031
Topsham	2,629	(2,400)	(193)		(36)	
Other	801		(151)	(113)	(137)	400
Total Other Project Assets Segment	58,908	(18,263)	(7,377)	(1,044)	17,034	49,258
Total all Segments	174,689	(48,026)	(30,316)	(2,178)	30,320	124,489

Table of Contents**Reconciliation of Project Distributions (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
For the twelve months ended December 31, 2007**

(unaudited)	Project Adjusted EBITDA	Repayment of long-term debt	Interest expense, net	Capital expenditures	Change in working capital & other items	Project distribution received
Reportable Segments						
Auburndale						
Chambers	28,028	(9,331)	(11,549)	(316)	(264)	6,568
Lake	28,042	(574)	106	(13,879)	11,755	25,450
Pasco	14,225	(7,226)	(395)	(836)	6,267	12,035
Path 15	31,564	(11,842)	(11,217)		(3,213)	5,292
Total Reportable Segments	101,859	(28,973)	(23,055)	(15,031)	14,545	49,345
Other Project Assets						
Mid-Georgia	5,587	(2,411)	(3,589)		413	
Stockton	3,505		(24)	(391)	411	3,501
Badger Creek	4,109		43	(192)	(310)	3,650
Delta Person	2,255	(935)	(991)		762	1,091
Gregory	4,428	(377)	364		(4,415)	
Koma Kulshan	1,196	(925)	(24)	(271)	24	
Onondaga	21,966		54		(3,070)	18,950
Orlando	8,337	(3,980)	(122)	(132)	(853)	3,250
Rumford	2,585		32	(291)	475	2,801
Selkirk	24,197	(3,725)	(3,810)		(6,312)	10,350
Topsham	2,031	(1,625)	(338)		(68)	
Other	3,163	(813)	(218)	(149)	4,405	6,388
Total Other Project Assets Segment	83,359	(14,791)	(8,623)	(1,426)	(8,538)	49,981
Total all Segments	185,218	(43,764)	(31,678)	(16,457)	6,007	99,326

Project Operations Performance Six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with six months ended June 30, 2009

Aggregate Project Adjusted EBITDA increased \$2.2 million to \$77.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2010 from \$75.1 million in the comparable 2009 period and included the following factors:

increased EBITDA at Chambers attributable to the non-recurrence of a planned major maintenance outage during the six months ended June 30, 2009;

increased EBITDA at Auburndale due to increased contractual capacity payments under the projects PPA;

the absence of Stockton's loss during the first half of 2009 resulting from higher maintenance costs from a forced outage during 2009. The Stockton project was sold in the fourth quarter of 2009;

the absence of EBITDA at Mid-Georgia as the project was sold in the fourth quarter of 2009;

the absence of EBITDA at Rumford in 2010 as the contract that provided substantially all of the project's cash flow expired in the fourth quarter 2009; and

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decreased EBITDA at Lake attributable to higher fuel expense due to natural gas purchases at higher prices than those under the supply contract that expired in June 2009. We have a hedging strategy to mitigate its future exposure to changes in natural gas prices. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" for additional information.

Aggregate power generation for projects in operation at June 30, 2010 was 6.6% lower during the six-month period ended June 30, 2010 compared to the first half of 2009. Weighted average plant availability increased 3.9% over the same period in 2009. Generation during the first six months of 2010 compared to the prior year period was unfavorably impacted primarily by reduced dispatch at the Chambers and Selkirk projects due to lower power prices and the absence of Stockton and Mid-Georgia generation as the projects were sold in the fourth quarter of 2009, partially offset by increased generation at Lake due to favorable market conditions in the second quarter of 2009.

The project portfolio achieved a weighted average availability of 96.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 93.0% in the 2009 period. The increase in portfolio availability in the first half of 2010 was primarily due to the planned outages at Gregory and Chambers in the second half of 2009. Each of the projects with reduced availability was nevertheless able to achieve substantially all of its respective capacity payments as a result of contract terms that provide for certain levels of planned and unplanned outages.

Project Operations Performance Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. December 2008

Aggregate Project Adjusted EBITDA for the segments decreased \$30.5 million, or 17%, to \$144.2 million in 2009 from \$174.7 million in 2008 and included the following factors:

increased EBITDA attributable to the acquisition of the Auburndale project in November 2008;

decreased EBITDA at Chambers attributable to lower levels of dispatch by the utility off-taker in connection with reduced demand and lower natural gas and power prices in the region. Operating the plant at a lower capacity factor also decreased its efficiency, further contributing to reduced operating margins. Additionally, decreased EBITDA attributable to a planned major outage at Chambers in the second quarter of 2009;

decreased EBITDA at Lake attributable to higher fuel expense resulting due to natural gas purchases at higher prices than those under the supply contract that expired in June 2009. We have a hedging strategy to mitigate its future exposure to changes in natural gas prices. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" for additional information;

decreased EBITDA at Pasco due to the commencement of the project's new ten-year tolling agreement on January 1, 2009 at lower rates than the power purchase agreement that expired December 31, 2008; and

the absence of EBITDA at Onondaga as the contracts that provided substantially all of the project's cash flow expired in the second quarter of 2008.

Aggregate power generation for projects in operation at December 31, 2009 was 2.6% lower during 2009 as compared to 2008. Weighted average plant availability increased 1.1% over the same period. Generation during the twelve months of 2009 versus the prior years period was unfavorably impacted primarily by reduced dispatch at Chambers. This was due to low market prices and a planned major maintenance outage, offset by the acquisition of Auburndale in November 2008. Also contributing to the lower generation during the period was reduced generation at Pasco as a result of the expected lower dispatch under the new tolling agreement that went into effect on January 1, 2009, which was partially offset by increased generation at Orlando in 2009 due to its unscheduled outage in March 2008.

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The project portfolio achieved a weighted average availability of 94.5% for 2009 versus 93.4% in 2008. The higher portfolio availability was primarily driven by the increased availability of Orlando versus the prior period resulting from the March 2008 unplanned outage as well as higher availability at Mid-Georgia due to a scheduled outage in April 2008, and the acquisition of Auburndale in November 2008, offset slightly by reduced availability at Chambers associated with a longer planned outage versus the prior period. Each of the projects with reduced availability was nevertheless able to achieve substantially all of its respective capacity payments as a result of contract terms that provide for certain levels of planned and unplanned outages.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Our cash flow from the projects may vary from year to year based on, among other things, changes in prices under the PPAs, fuel supply and transportation agreements, steam sales agreements and other project contracts, changes in regulated transmission rates, compliance with the terms of non-recourse project-level financing including debt repayment schedules, the transition to market or recontracted pricing following the expiration of PPAs, fuel supply and transportation contracts, working capital requirements and the operating performance of the projects. Project cash flows may have some seasonality and the pattern and frequency of distributions to us from the projects during the year can also vary.

Working capital includes trade receivables and payables at the projects.

Cash flow from operating activities increased by \$5.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 over the comparable period in 2009. The change from the prior year is primarily attributable to a significant decrease in cash interest expense as a result of our common share conversion in December 2009, which eliminated Cdn\$348 million of outstanding subordinated notes. The positive change in operating cash flow attributable to the reduced interest expense was partially offset by a \$4.5 million decrease in distributions from our Orlando project and no distributions in 2010 from our Selkirk project, both of which are equity method investments. The decrease in distributions from Orlando was the result of a one-time receipt of insurance proceeds in 2009 related to an unplanned outage that occurred in 2008. The Selkirk project is currently not making distributions to partners as a result of restrictions in its non-recourse project-level debt. We expect to resume receiving distributions from Selkirk in 2011. An increase in corporate general administrative expenses of \$2.5 million also reduced operating cash flow in the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the first half of 2009.

Cash flow from operating activities decreased by \$27.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008. The changes from the prior period are consistent with and primarily attributable to the changes in Project Adjusted EBITDA described above. In addition, the \$6.0 million payment in December 2009 under the terms of the management agreement termination reduced operating cash flow for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009.

Cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 improved to \$77.8 million compared to \$58.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Our improvement in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to the addition of the Auburndale project acquired in November 2008, the acquisition of the additional 50% interest in Pasco in December 2007 as well as higher distributions from the Gregory project in 2008.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash flow from investing activities includes restricted cash. Restricted cash fluctuates from period to period in part because non-recourse project-level financing arrangements typically require all operating cash flow from the project to be deposited in restricted accounts and then released at the time that principal payments are made and project-level debt service coverage ratios are met. As a result, the timing of principal payments on project-level debt causes significant fluctuations in restricted

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cash balances, which typically benefits investing cash flow in the second and fourth quarters of the year and decreases investing cash flow in the first and third quarters of the year.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2010 were \$1.9 million compared to \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. We invested \$3.0 million in Rollcast during the first quarter of 2009, compared to an additional \$2.0 million investment in Rollcast during six months ended June 30, 2010. The cash consolidated in our balance sheet as a result of the additional investment in Rollcast was \$2.5 million.

Cash flows provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$25.0 million compared to cash flows used in investing activities of \$128.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. We sold the assets of Mid Georgia in 2009 for proceeds of \$29.1 million compared to no asset sales in 2008. In addition, we acquired Auburndale in 2008 for a total purchase price of \$141.7 million compared to no acquisitions in 2009.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$128.6 million compared to cash flows used in investing activities of \$18.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The change in cash flows from investing activities was primarily due to the acquisition of Auburndale in 2008, for a purchase price of \$141.7 compared to the acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in the Pasco Project from our existing partners for \$23.2 million in 2007. We also sold our equity investment in the Jamaica Project in 2007 for proceeds of \$6.2 million compared to no asset sales in 2008.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2010 resulted in a net outflow of \$20.7 million compared to a net outflow of \$21.5 million for the same period in 2009. Although the total cash used in financing activities did not change significantly in the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in the prior year, the 2010 period included an increase in dividends paid of approximately \$20 million. We completed our common share conversion in November 2009. As a result, Cdn\$348 million of subordinated notes were extinguished and our entire monthly distribution to shareholders is now paid in the form of a dividend as opposed to the monthly distribution being split between a subordinated notes interest payment and a common share dividend during the six months ended June 30, 2009. This increase in dividends paid was offset by the proceeds of \$20 million from a borrowing under our revolving credit facility that was used to partially fund our investment in Idaho Wind in July 2010.

Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 resulted in a net outflow of \$62.9 million compared to a net inflow of \$38.4 million for the same period in 2008. Our significant cash flows from our 2009 and 2008 financing transactions are described below:

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we repaid \$55 million previously borrowed under our revolving credit facility that had been used to partially fund the acquisition of Auburndale in 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the cash used to repay project-level debt was lower compared to 2008 due to the maturity of the Pasco debt in 2008.

During December 2009, we issued, in a public offering, Cdn\$86.2 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% convertible unsecured debentures for net proceeds of \$78.3 million. The proceeds were partially used to redeem the remaining Cdn\$40.7 million principal value of subordinated notes.

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Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 resulted in a net inflow of \$38.4 million compared to a net outflow of \$49.9 million for the same period in 2007. Our significant cash flows from our 2008 and 2007 financing transactions are described below:

In 2008, we acquired 100% of Auburndale. The purchase price was partially funded by a \$55 million borrowing under our credit facility and \$35 million of project-level debt.

In 2007, we entered into a \$48 million non-recourse term loan for the Path 15 project. This was the permanent financing arrangement for the Path 15 project which was initially financed in 2006 by an \$88 million acquisition credit facility. The acquisition credit facility was repaid in full in 2007 using \$51 million of cash on hand and funds drawn on the credit facility.

In early 2007, proceeds from a 2006 financing were released from escrow and used to settle an obligation to redeem the non-controlling interest in Atlantic Holdings.

Cash Available for Distribution

Prior to our conversion to a common share structure, holders of our IPSs received monthly cash distributions in the form of interest payments on subordinated notes and dividends on common shares. Subsequent to the conversion, holders of common shares receive monthly cash distributions in the form of dividends on the new common shares. Dividends are paid at the discretion of our board of directors based on historical and projected cash available for distribution. Cash available for distribution decreased by \$30.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008 due primarily to the changes in cash flow from operating activities described above. In addition, project-level debt repayments were made at Auburndale, which was acquired in late 2008.

The table below presents our calculation of cash available for distribution for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands of U.S. dollars, except as otherwise stated):

(unaudited)	Year ended December 31,			Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2007	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities(1)	50,449	77,788	58,088	35,978	30,524
Project-level debt repayments	(12,744)	(22,275)	(20,117)	(9,141)	(6,414)
Interest on IPS portion of Subordinated Notes(2)	30,639	36,560	36,235		16,078
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(2,016)	(1,102)	(15,695)	(1,520)	(933)
Cash available for distribution(3)	66,328	90,971	58,511	25,317	39,255
Interest on Subordinated Notes	30,639	36,560	36,235		16,078
Dividends on Common Shares	27,988	24,692	24,665	31,714	11,672
Total common share distributions	58,627	61,252	60,900		
Payout ratio	88%	67%	104%	125%	71%
<i>Expressed in Cdn\$</i>					
Cash available for distribution	75,673	97,102	62,814	26,187	47,320
Total common share distributions	66,325	65,143	65,181	33,083	33,234

- (1) Beginning in the first quarter of 2010, changes in restricted cash in the consolidated statement of cash flows has been reported as an investing activity to reflect the use of the restricted cash in the current period. In previous periods, changes in restricted cash were reported as cash flow from operating activities. The prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. This reclassification does not impact the consolidated balance sheet or the

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consolidated statements of operations. We have changed the classification of restricted cash because the revised presentation is more widely used by companies in our industry.

- (2) Prior to the common share conversion on November 27, 2009, a portion of our monthly distribution to IPS holders was paid in the form of interest on the subordinated notes comprising a part of the IPSs. Subsequent to the conversion, the entire monthly cash distribution is paid in the form of a dividend on our common shares.
- (3) Cash available for distribution is not a recognized measure under GAAP and does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP. Therefore, this measure may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. See "Supplementary Non-GAAP Financial Information."

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Our primary source of liquidity is distributions from our projects and our revolving credit facility. A significant portion of the cash received from project distributions is used to pay dividends to our shareholders and interest on our outstanding convertible debentures. We may fund future acquisitions with a combination of cash on hand, the issuance of additional corporate debt or equity securities and the incurrence of privately-placed bank or institutional non-recourse operating level debt.

We believe that we will be able to generate sufficient amounts of cash and cash equivalents to maintain our operations and meet our obligations as they become due.

We do not expect any material unusual requirements for cash outflows in 2010 for capital expenditures or other required investments. In addition, there are no debt instruments with significant maturities or refinancing requirements in 2010. See "Outlook" above for information about changes in expected distributions from our projects in 2010.

Common Share Conversion and Dividend Policy

On November 24, 2009, our shareholders approved our conversion to a common share structure. Subsequent to the conversion, we have continued to maintain our business strategy and our current distribution levels. Each IPS has been exchanged for one new common share. Our entire current monthly cash distribution of Cdn\$0.0912 per common share is being paid as a dividend on the new common shares. We expect to continue paying cash dividends in the future in amounts that are comparable to the dividends paid in 2009. Future dividends are paid at the discretion of our board of directors subject to our earnings and cash flow and are not guaranteed. The primary risk that impacts our ability to continue paying cash dividends at the current rate is the operating performance of our projects and their ability to distribute cash to us after satisfying project-level obligations.

Credit facility

We maintain a credit facility with a capacity of \$100 million, \$50 million of which may be utilized for letters of credit. The credit facility matures in August 2012.

In November 2008, we borrowed \$55 million under the credit facility and used the proceeds to partially fund the acquisition of Auburndale. We executed an interest rate swap to fix the interest rate at 2.4% through November 2011 for the balance outstanding under this borrowing. In July 2009, \$20 million of the outstanding borrowings under the credit facility was repaid with cash on hand. The remaining \$35 million was repaid in November 2009 with cash proceeds from the sales of Mid-Georgia and Stockton and the interest rate swap to fix the interest at 2.4% through 2011 was terminated.

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The credit facility bears interest at LIBOR plus an applicable margin between 1.50% and 3.25% that varies based on the credit statistics of one of our subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2010, the applicable margin was 1.50%. In November 2009, we amended the credit facility in order to facilitate the common share conversion. Under the terms of the amendment, we paid a fee of \$250,000 and agreed to change the method of computing applicable margin on amounts outstanding under the credit facility.

As of June 30, 2010, \$39.4 million was allocated, but not drawn, to support letters of credit for contractual credit support at seven of our projects. In June 2010, we borrowed \$20 million under the credit facility and used the proceeds to partially fund the acquisition of Idaho Wind in July 2010.

We must meet certain financial covenants under the terms of the credit facility, which are generally based on the cash flow coverage ratios and also require us to report indebtedness ratios to our lenders. The facility is secured by pledges of assets and interests in certain subsidiaries. We expect to remain in compliance with the covenants of the credit facility for at least the next 12 months.

Convertible Debentures

On October 11, 2006, we issued, in a public offering, Cdn\$60 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% convertible secured debentures, which we refer to as the 2006 Debentures, for gross proceeds of \$52.8 million. The 2006 Debentures pay interest semi-annually on April 30 and October 31 of each year. The 2006 Debentures initially had a maturity date of October 31, 2011. They are convertible into approximately 80.6452 common shares per Cdn\$1,000 principal amount of 2006 Debentures, at any time, at the option of the holder, representing a conversion price of Cdn\$12.40 per common share. The 2006 Debentures are secured by a subordinated pledge of our interest in certain subsidiaries and contain certain restrictive covenants.

In connection with our conversion to a common share structure on November 27, 2009, the holders of the 2006 Debentures approved an amendment to increase the annual interest rate from 6.25% to 6.50% and separately, an extension of the maturity date from October 2011 to October 2014.

On December 17, 2009, we issued, in a public offering, Cdn\$75 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% convertible debentures, which we refer to as the 2009 Debentures, for gross proceeds of \$71.4 million. The 2009 Debentures pay interest semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year beginning September 15, 2010. The 2009 Debentures mature on March 15, 2017 and are convertible into approximately 76.9231 common shares per Cdn\$1,000 principal amount of 2009 Debentures, at any time, at the option of the holder, representing a conversion price of Cdn\$13.00 per common share.

On December 24, 2009, the underwriters exercised their over-allotment option in full to purchase an additional Cdn\$11.3 million aggregate principal amount of the 2009 Debentures.

A portion of the proceeds from the 2009 Debentures was used to redeem the remaining Cdn\$40.7 million principal value of subordinated notes at 105% of the principal amount.

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The following table summarizes the maturities of project-level debt. The amounts represent our share of the non-recourse project-level debt balances at June 30, 2010 and exclude any purchase accounting adjustments recorded to adjust the debt to its fair value at the time the project was acquired. Certain of the projects have more than one tranche of debt outstanding with different maturities, different interest rates and/or debt containing variable interest rates. Project-level debt agreements contain covenants that restrict the amount of cash distributed by the project if certain debt service coverage ratios are not attained. As of June 30, 2010, the covenants at the Chambers, Selkirk and Delta-Person projects are temporarily preventing those projects from making cash distributions to us. We expect these projects to resume cash distributions in 2011. All project-level debt is non-recourse to us and substantially all of the principal is amortized over the life of the projects' PPAs. The non-recourse holding company ("holdco") debt relating to our investment in Chambers is held at Epsilon Power Partners, our wholly-owned subsidiary. From January 1 to July 31, 2010, we have contributed approximately \$2.7 million to Epsilon Power Partners for debt service payments on the holdco debt. We expect to make further contributions to Epsilon Power Partners ranging from \$0.3 million to \$0.9 million during the remainder of 2010 before it is expected to begin receiving distributions from Chambers in amounts that are adequate for servicing the holdco debt.

The range of interest rates presented represents the rates in effect at June 30, 2010. The amounts listed below are in thousands of U.S. dollars, except as otherwise stated.

	Range of Interest Rates	Total Remaining Principal Repayments	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter
Consolidated Projects:								
Epsilon Power Partners	8.4%	36,982	500	1,500	1,500	3,000	5,000	25,482
Path 15	7.9% - 9.0%	157,608	3,740	7,987	8,667	9,402	8,065	119,747
Auburndale	5.1%	26,600	4,900	9,800	7,000	4,900		
Total Consolidated Projects		221,190	9,140	19,287	17,167	17,302	13,065	145,229
Equity Method Projects:								
Chambers	0.4% - 7.2%	80,571	5,526	11,294	12,176	10,783	5,780	35,012
Delta-Person	2.3%	11,059	124	1,220	1,308	1,403	1,505	5,499
Selkirk	9.0%	20,999	4,206	10,948	5,845			
Gregory	2.1% - 7.5%	15,217	934	1,901	2,044	2,205	2,385	5,748
Total Equity Method Projects		127,846	10,790	25,363	21,373	14,391	9,670	46,259
Total Project-Level Debt		349,036	19,930	44,650	38,540	31,693	22,735	191,488

Restricted cash

The projects generally have reserve requirements to support payments for major maintenance costs and project-level debt service. For projects that are consolidated, our share of these amounts is reflected as restricted cash on the consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2009, restricted cash at the consolidated projects totaled \$14.9 million.

Capital Expenditures

Routine and expected capital expenditures for the projects are generally made at the project level using project cash flows and project reserves. Therefore, the distributions that we receive from the projects are made net of capital expenditures needed at the projects. The projects in which we have investments generally consist of large capital assets that have established commercial operations.

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Ongoing capital expenditures for assets of this nature are generally not significant because most major expenditures relate to planned repairs and maintenance and are expensed when incurred. Capital expenditures in 2009 were approximately \$2 million and we expect 2010 capital expenditures to also be approximately \$2 million.

In 2009, several of the projects undertook planned outages to complete major maintenance work that prolonged the life and improved efficient and reliable operation of the assets. Major overhaul inspections were conducted during the period at Badger Creek, Chambers and Selkirk. The principal maintenance activity at Chambers was a major overhaul of the project's steam turbine. Selkirk conducted major overhaul inspections of two of its three gas turbines in 2009. Both Chambers and Selkirk have reserves that are funded from operating cash flow in anticipation of major maintenance expenditures. Reserve withdrawals cover a substantial portion of the actual maintenance costs. Typically, Selkirk is able to fully mitigate lost operating margin through the resale of natural gas not consumed.

Costs associated with the major gas turbine overhaul at Badger Creek are paid for by the operator of the plant based on a levelized operations and maintenance fee that the operator is paid by the project. Minor gas turbine inspections and overhauls were completed at Gregory and Auburndale. Both Gregory and Auburndale have long-term service agreements in place for their gas turbines with payments over time that cover a substantial portion of the overhaul cost. Gregory also funds a reserve over time to cover certain maintenance expenditures. Each of the projects conducts maintenance activities during periods of the year when impacts to the project's margin on energy sales and contractual availability requirements can be minimized.

In 2010, several of the projects have planned outages to complete maintenance work. The level of maintenance and capital expenditures is reduced from 2009. In the second quarter, Selkirk completed a minor inspection of one of its combustion turbines, with costs and lost margin largely covered by reserves and gas resales proceeds, respectively. Selkirk's planned major overhaul of a steam turbine has been postponed to 2011 due to maintaining a high steam quality. At Orlando, a minor gas turbine inspection was completed in May. Auburndale is scheduled to conduct a minor inspection of one of the facility's combustion turbines, which is covered by its long-term service agreement, in conjunction with other maintenance work. Chambers completed its scheduled outage to inspect and complete customary repairs on one boiler. Due to the facility's low dispatch, the planned outage of its other boiler has been postponed to 2011.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands of U.S. dollars).

	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Thereafter	Total
Debt(a)	\$ 18,280	\$ 36,454	\$ 87,455	\$ 227,294	\$ 369,483
Interest payment on debt	25,820	48,418	43,049	83,353	200,640
Total operating lease obligation(b)	919	1,908	995	84	3,906
Total purchase obligations	15,123	13,928	8,047	24,221	61,319
Total other long term liabilities		5,027		719	5,746
 Total contractual obligations	 \$ 60,142	 \$ 105,735	 \$ 139,546	 \$ 335,671	 \$ 641,094

- (a) Debt represents our consolidated share of project long-term debt. The amount presented excludes the net unamortized purchase price adjustment of \$12,030 related to the fair value of debt assumed in the Path 15 acquisition. Project debt is non-recourse to us and is generally amortized

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during the term of the respective revenue generating contracts of the projects. The range of interest rates on long-term consolidated project debt at December 31, 2009 was 5.1% to 9.0%.

- (b) These lease payments are associated primarily with the lease of our headquarters office in Boston, MA which expires on March 31, 2015.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2010, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Accounting standards require information in financial statements about the risks and uncertainties inherent in significant estimates, and the application of generally accepted accounting principles involves the exercise of varying degrees of judgment. Certain amounts included in or affecting our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures must be estimated, requiring us to make certain assumptions with respect to values or conditions that cannot be known with certainty at the time our financial statements are prepared. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts we report for our assets and liabilities, our revenues and expenses during the reporting period, and our disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. We routinely evaluate these estimates utilizing historical experience, consultation with experts and other methods we consider reasonable in the particular circumstances. Nevertheless, actual results may differ significantly from our estimates and any effects on our business, financial position or results of operations resulting from revisions to these estimates are recorded in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

In preparing our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures, examples of certain areas that require more judgment relative to others include our use of estimates in determining fair values of acquired assets, the useful lives and recoverability of property, plant and equipment and PPAs, the recoverability of equity investments, the recoverability of deferred tax assets and the fair value of derivatives.

For a summary of our significant accounting policies, see Note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. We believe that certain accounting policies are of more significance in our consolidated financial statement preparation process than others, which policies are discussed as follows.

Impairment of long-lived assets and equity investments

Long-lived assets, which include property, plant and equipment, transmission system rights and other intangible assets subject to depreciation and amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets by factoring in the probability weighting of different courses of action available. Generally, fair value will be determined using valuation techniques such as the present value of expected future cash flows. We discount the estimated future cash flows associated with the asset using a single interest rate representative of the risk involved with such an investment or employ an expected present value method that probability-weights a range of possible outcomes. We also consider quoted market prices in active markets to the extent they are available. In the absence of such information, we may consider prices of similar assets, consult with brokers or employ other valuation techniques. We use our best estimates in making these evaluations. However, actual results could vary from the assumptions used in our estimates and the impact of such variations could be material.

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Investments in and the operating results of 50%-or-less owned entities not required to be consolidated are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements on the basis of the equity method of accounting. We review our investments in unconsolidated entities for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investments may not be fully recoverable. Evidence of a loss in value that is other than temporary might include the absence of an ability to recover the carrying amount of the investment, the inability of the investee to sustain an earnings capacity which would justify the carrying amount of the investment, failure of cash flow coverage ratio tests included in project-level, non-recourse debt or, where applicable, estimated sales proceeds which are insufficient to recover the carrying amount of the investment. Our assessment as to whether any decline in value is other than temporary is based on our ability and intent to hold the investment and whether evidence indicating the carrying value of the investment is recoverable within a reasonable period of time outweighs evidence to the contrary.

When we determine that an impairment test is required, the future projected cash flows from the equity investment are the most significant factor in determining whether impairment exists and, if so, the amount of the impairment charges. We use our best estimates of market prices of power and fuel and our knowledge of the operations of the project and our related contracts when developing these cash flow estimates. In addition, when determining fair value using discounted cash flows, the discount rate used can have a material impact on the fair value determination. Discount rates are based on our assessment of the risk of the cash flows in the estimate, including when applicable, the credit risk of the counterparty that is contractually obligated to purchase electricity or steam from the project.

We generally consider our investments in our equity method investees to be strategic long-term investments that comprise a significant portion of our core operating business. Therefore, we complete our assessments with a long-term view. If the fair value of the investment is determined to be less than the carrying value and the decline in value is considered to be other than temporary, an appropriate write-down is recorded based on the excess of the carrying value over the best estimate of fair value of the investment. The use of these methods involves the same inherent uncertainty of future cash flows as previously discussed with respect to undiscounted cash flows. Actual future market prices and project costs could vary from those used in our estimates and the impact of such variations could be material.

Fair Value of Derivatives

We utilize derivative contracts to mitigate our exposure to fluctuations in fuel commodity prices, foreign currency and to balance our exposure to variable interest rates. We believe that these derivatives are generally effective in realizing these objectives.

In determining fair value for our derivative assets and liabilities, we generally use the market approach and incorporate assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about market risk and/or the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation techniques.

A fair value hierarchy exists for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs (Level 1 or Level 2) and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs (Level 3) by requiring that the observable inputs be used when available. Our derivative instruments are classified as Level 2. The fair value measurements of these derivative assets and liabilities are based largely on quoted prices from independent brokers in active markets who regularly facilitate our transactions. An active market is considered to have transactions with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Derivative assets are discounted for credit risk using credit spreads representative of the counterparty's probability of default. For derivative liabilities, fair value measurement reflects the nonperformance risk related to that liability, which is our own credit risk. We derive our

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nonperformance risk by applying credit spreads approximating our estimate of corporate credit rating against the respective derivative liability.

Certain derivative instruments qualify for a scope exception to fair value accounting, as they are considered normal purchases or normal sales. The availability of this exception is based upon the assumption that we have the ability and it is probable to deliver or take delivery of the underlying physical commodity. Derivatives that are considered to be normal purchases and normal sales are exempt from derivative accounting treatment and are recorded as executory contracts.

Income Taxes and Valuation Allowance for Deferred Tax Assets

In assessing the recoverability of our deferred tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon projected future taxable income in the United States and in Canada and available tax planning strategies. As of December 31, 2009, we had recorded a valuation allowance of \$67.1 million. This amount is comprised primarily of provisions against available Canadian and U.S. net operating loss carryforwards.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") approved the "FASB Accounting Standards Codification" as the single source of authoritative, nongovernmental GAAP as of July 1, 2009. The codification does not change current U.S. GAAP or how we account for our transactions or nature of related disclosures made; instead it is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. All existing accounting standard documents will be superseded, and all other accounting literature not included in the codification will be considered non-authoritative. The codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The codification became effective for Atlantic Power beginning the quarter ending September 30, 2009 and did not have an impact in our balance sheet or results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

In 2009, the FASB amended the consolidation guidance applied to variable interest entities ("VIEs"). This standard replaces the quantitative approach previously required to determine which entity has a controlling financial interest in a VIE with a qualitative approach. Under the new approach, the primary beneficiary of a VIE is the entity that has both (a) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity, or the right to receive benefits from the entity, that could be significant to the VIE. This standard also requires ongoing reassessments of whether an entity is the primary beneficiary of a VIE and enhanced disclosures about an entity's involvement in VIEs. We adopted this standard on January 1, 2010 and it did not have a material effect upon our financial statements.

In 2010, the FASB amended the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic of the codification to require additional disclosures about 1) transfers of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, including the reason for transfers, 2) purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll-forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, 3) additional disaggregation to include fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities and 4) disclosure of inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. The amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll-forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. We adopted this standard on January 1, 2010 and it did not have a material effect upon our financial statements.

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We adopted the FASB's revised standard for business combinations on January 1, 2009. The provisions of the standard are applied prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date occurs after January 1, 2009. The standard requires an acquirer to recognize and measure in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value at the acquisition date. It also recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired or a gain from a bargain purchase in the business combination and determines what information to disclose to enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. In addition, transaction costs are required to be expensed as incurred. This standard was further amended and clarified with regard to application issues on initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. Our adoption of the standard did not have an impact on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In May 2009, the FASB issued a standard that incorporates the accounting and disclosure requirements related to subsequent events found in auditing standards into GAAP, effectively making management directly responsible for subsequent events accounting and disclosures. The standard also requires disclosure of the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. The standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. Our adoption of the standard did not have an impact on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In 2008, the FASB amended the disclosure requirements to improve financial reporting about derivatives and hedging activities. This standard became effective on January 1, 2009. We have adopted this standard as of January 1, 2009 and have adjusted our current disclosures accordingly.

In September 2006, the FASB issued a standard which provides enhanced guidance for using fair value measurements in financial reporting. While the standard does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstance, it has applicability to several current accounting standards that require or permit entities to measure assets and liabilities at fair value. The standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The impact of our adoption of this standard on January 1, 2008 resulted in a \$25.2 million decrease to retained deficit.

In July 2006, the FASB issued an interpretation that requires a new evaluation process for all tax positions taken, recognizing tax benefits when it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. The benefit from a position that has surpassed the more-likely-than-not threshold is the largest amount of benefit that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon settlement. Differences between the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position prior to the adoption of the interpretation and the amounts reported after adoption are to be accounted for as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings. Our adoption of the standard did not have an impact on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices, will affect our cash flows or the value of our holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to minimize the impact that market risks have on our cash flows as described in the following paragraphs.

Our market risk sensitive instruments and positions have been determined to be "other than trading." Our exposure to market risk as discussed below includes forward-looking statements and represents an estimate of possible changes in fair value or future earnings that would occur assuming hypothetical future movements in fuel commodity prices, currency exchange rates or interest rates. Our views on market risk are not necessarily indicative of actual results that may occur and do not

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represent the maximum possible gains and losses that may occur, since actual gains and losses will differ from those estimated based on actual fluctuations in fuel commodity prices, currency exchange rates or interest rates and the timing of transactions.

Fuel Commodity Market Risk

Our current and future cash flows are impacted by changes in electricity, natural gas and coal prices. The combination of long-term energy sales and fuel purchase agreements are designed to mitigate the impacts to cash flows of changes in commodity prices by generally passing through changes in fuel prices to the buyer of the energy.

The Lake project's operating margin is exposed to changes in the market price of natural gas from the expiration of its natural gas supply contract on June 30, 2009 through the expiration of its PPA on July 31, 2013. The Auburndale project purchases natural gas under a fuel supply agreement which provides approximately 80% of the project's fuel requirements at fixed prices through June 30, 2012. The remaining 20% is purchased at market prices and therefore the project is exposed to changes in natural gas prices for that portion of its gas requirements through the termination of the fuel supply agreement and 100% of its natural gas requirements from the expiration of the fuel contract in mid-2012 until the termination of its PPA in 2013.

We have executed a strategy to mitigate the future exposure to changes in natural gas prices at Lake and Auburndale by periodically entering into financial swaps that effectively fix the price of natural gas required at these projects. These natural gas swaps are derivative financial instruments and are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. Changes in the fair value of the natural gas swaps through June 30, 2009 were recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) as they were designated as a hedge of the risk associated with changes in market prices of natural gas. As of July 1, 2009, these natural gas swap hedges were de-designated and the changes in their fair value are recorded in change in fair value of derivative instruments in the consolidated statements of operations.

For the remainder of 2010, projected cash distributions at Auburndale would change by approximately \$0.3 million per \$1.00/Mmbtu change in the price of natural gas based on the current level of un-hedged and uncontracted natural gas volumes at the project. In 2010, projected cash distributions at Lake would change by approximately \$0.5 million per \$1.00/Mmbtu change in the price of natural gas based on the current level of unhedged natural gas volumes at the project.

Coal prices used in the revenue component of the projected distributions from the Lake and Auburndale projects incorporate a forecast of the applicable Crystal River facility coal cost provided by the utility based on their internal projections. The projected annual cash distributions from Lake and Auburndale combined would change by approximately \$2.4 million for every \$0.25/Mmbtu change in the projected price of coal.

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The following tables summarize the hedge position related to natural gas needed to meet PPA requirements at Lake and Auburndale as of December 31, 2009 and as of October 4, 2010, including additional swaps executed during the first six months of 2010:

As of December 31, 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Portion of gas volumes currently hedged:				
Lake:				
Contracted				
Financially hedged	80%	65%	90%	65%
Total	80%	65%	90%	65%
Auburndale:				
Contracted				
Financially hedged	80%	80%	40%	65%
Total	95%	93%	59%	65%

Average price of financially hedged volumes (per Mmbtu)

Lake	\$ 7.11	\$ 6.65	\$ 6.90	\$ 7.05
Auburndale	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.68	\$ 6.67	\$ 7.02

As of October 4, 2010	2010	2011	2012	2013
Portion of gas volumes currently hedged:				
Lake:				
Contracted				
Financially hedged	80%	78%	90%	65%
Total	80%	78%	90%	65%
Auburndale:				
Contracted				
Financially hedged	80%	80%	40%	65%
Total	95%	93%	72%	79%

Average price of financially hedged volumes (per Mmbtu)

Lake	\$ 7.11	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.90	\$ 7.05
Auburndale	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.68	\$ 6.51	\$ 6.92

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We use forward foreign currency contracts to manage our exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates as we earn our income in the United States but pay dividends to shareholders in Canadian dollars. Since our inception, we have had an established hedging strategy for the purpose of reinforcing the long-term sustainability of our dividends. We have executed this strategy by entering into forward contracts to purchase Canadian dollars at fixed rates of exchange sufficient to make monthly distributions through December 2013 at the current annual dividend level of Cdn\$1.094 per common share, as well as interest payments on the 2009 Debentures. Changes in the fair value of the forward contracts partially offset foreign exchange gains or losses on the U.S. dollar equivalent of our Canadian dollar obligations.

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In addition to the forward contracts discussed above that settle on a monthly basis, we executed forward contracts to purchase Canadian dollars at fixed rates of exchange sufficient to make semi-annual payments on the 2006 Debentures. The contracts provide for the purchase of Cdn\$1.9 million in April and in October of each year through 2011 at a rate of 1.1075 Canadian dollars per U.S. dollar. It is our intention to periodically consider extending the length of these forward contracts.

The foreign exchange forward contracts are recorded at estimated fair value based on quoted market prices and the estimation of the counter-party's credit risk. Changes in the fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts are reflected in foreign exchange (gain) loss in the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table contains the components of recorded foreign exchange (gain) loss for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,			Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2007	2010	2009
Unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses:					
Subordinated notes and convertible debentures	\$ 55,508	\$ (85,212)	\$ 68,419	\$ (2,505)	\$ 17,635
Forward contracts and other	(31,138)	46,009	(30,703)	7,704	(8,005)
	24,370	(39,203)	37,716	5,199	9,630
Realized foreign exchange gains on forward contract settlements	(3,864)	(8,044)	(7,574)	(2,767)	(124)
	\$ 20,506	\$ (47,247)	\$ 30,142	\$ 2,432	\$ 9,506

The following table illustrates the impact on our financial instruments of a 10% hypothetical change in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the Canadian dollar as of June 30, 2010:

Convertible debentures	\$ 13,738
Foreign currency forward contracts	26,133

Interest Rate Risk

The impact of changes in interest rates do not have a significant impact on cash payments that are required on our debt instruments as approximately 90% of our debt, including our share of the project-level debt associated with equity investments in affiliates, either bears interest at fixed rates or is financially hedged through the use of interest rate swaps.

We have executed interest rate swaps on the revolving credit facility and at our consolidated Auburndale project to economically fix a portion of their respective exposure to changes in interest rates related to variable-rate debt. The interest rate swap agreements were designated as a cash flow hedge of the forecasted interest payments under the project-level Auburndale debt and the credit facility when they were executed in November 2008. The original interest rate swap expiration date for the Auburndale project-level debt was November 30, 2009. In November 2009, we executed a new interest rate swap designated as a cash flow hedge at Auburndale that expires on November 30, 2013. On November 30, 2009, we settled the interest rate swap on the revolving credit facility when the remaining outstanding balance on the credit facility was repaid. The remaining amount in accumulated other comprehensive income for this swap was recorded in the consolidated statements of operations.

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In accounting for cash flow hedges, gains and losses on the derivative contracts are reported in other comprehensive income, outside "Net Income" reported in our consolidated statements of operations, but only to the extent that the gains and losses from the change in value of the derivative contracts can later offset the loss or gain from the change in value of the hedged future cash flows during the period in which the hedged cash flows affect net income. That is, for cash flow hedges, all effective components of the derivative contracts' gains and losses are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss), pending occurrence of the expected transaction. Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of those financial items that are included in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets but not included in our net income. Thus, in highly effective cash flow hedges, where there is no ineffectiveness, other comprehensive income changes by exactly as much as the derivative contracts and there is no impact on earnings until the expected transaction occurs.

After considering the impact of interest rate swaps, a hypothetical change in the average interest rate of 100 basis points would change annual interest costs, including interest at equity investments, by approximately \$0.6 million.

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BUSINESS

Overview

Atlantic Power Corporation is an independent power producer, with power projects located in major markets in the United States. Our current portfolio consists of interests in 12 operational power generation projects across eight states, one wind project under construction in Idaho, a 500 kilovolt 84-mile electric transmission line located in California, and six development projects in five states. Our power generation projects in operation have an aggregate gross electric generation capacity of approximately 1,823 megawatts (or "MW"), in which our ownership interest is approximately 808 MW.

The following map shows the location of our projects, including joint venture interests, across the United States:

We sell the capacity and power from our projects under PPAs with a variety of utilities and other parties. Under the PPAs, which have expiration dates ranging from 2010 to 2037, we receive payments for electric energy sold to our customers (known as energy payments), in addition to payments for electric generation capacity (known as capacity payments). We also sell steam from a number of our projects under steam sales agreements to industrial purchasers. The transmission system rights we own in our power transmission project entitle us to payments indirectly from the utilities that make use of the transmission line.

Our projects generally operate pursuant to long-term supply agreements, typically accompanied by fuel transportation arrangements. In most cases, the fuel supply and transportation arrangements correspond to the term of the relevant PPAs and most of the PPAs and steam sales agreements provide for the pass-through or indexing of fuel costs to our customers.

We partner with recognized leaders in the independent power business to operate and maintain our projects, including Caithness, Power Plant Management Services and Western. Under these operation, maintenance and management agreements, the operator is typically responsible for operations, maintenance and repair services.

Atlantic Power Corporation is organized under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Our registered office is located at 355 Burrard Street, Suite 1900, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2G8 and our headquarters are located at 200 Clarendon Street, Floor 25, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116. Our website is atlanticpower.com. Information contained on our website is not part of this prospectus.

We completed our initial public offering on the TSX in November 2004. At the time of our initial public offering, or IPO, our publicly traded security was an IPS, each of which was comprised of one common share and Cdn\$5,787 principal value of 11% subordinated notes due 2016. On November 17,

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2009, our shareholders approved a conversion from the IPS structure to a traditional common share structure. Each IPS has been exchanged for one new common share and each old common share that did not form part of an IPS was exchanged for approximately 0.44 of a new common share. Our shares trade on the TSX under the symbol "ATP" and began trading on the NYSE under the symbol "AT" on July 23, 2010.

History of Our Company

Atlantic Power Corporation is a Canadian corporation that was formed in 2004. The following timeline illustrates significant events in the development of our business since our initial public offering. Further details about these events are included below:

Atlantic Power History

We used the proceeds from our IPO to acquire a 58% interest in Atlantic Power Holdings, LLC (now Atlantic Power Holdings, Inc., which we refer to herein as "Atlantic Holdings") from two private equity funds managed by ArcLight Capital Partners, LLC and from Caithness. Until December 31, 2009, we were externally managed by Atlantic Power Management, LLC, an affiliate of ArcLight. Under this external management arrangement, ArcLight provided administrative and office support services to us and was required to give us the opportunity to pursue investment opportunities that did not fit ArcLight's investment guidelines for its private equity funds. At the time of our IPO, Atlantic Holdings was granted a right of first offer related to ArcLight's interest in 11 power generating projects. Our acquisitions of a 40% interest in the Chambers project in 2005 and the Auburndale project in 2008 were completed under the terms of this right of first offer, which has since expired.

In August 2005, we acquired Epsilon Power Partners, LLC, which owns a 40% interest in the Chambers project, for approximately \$63 million in cash and the assumption of \$43 million in non-recourse debt.

In September 2006, we acquired 100% of the equity interests in Trans-Elect NTD Holdings Path 15, LLC (Path 15), which has since been renamed Atlantic Path 15 Holdings, LLC, which indirectly owns approximately 72% of the transmission system rights in the transmission line upgrade along the

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Path 15 transmission corridor located in central California. The purchase price was approximately \$78.4 million.

In December 2006, we completed a private placement of 8,600,000 IPSs and Cdn\$3.0 million principal amount of separate subordinated notes to three institutional investors. In February 2007, we used the net proceeds of the private placement to increase our ownership in Atlantic Holdings to 100%.

In December 2007, we increased our ownership interest in the Pasco project from 50% to 100%.

In November 2008, we acquired a 100% ownership interest in Auburndale Power Partners, L.P, which owns the Auburndale project for a purchase price of \$139.9 million, subject to customary adjustments for working capital. The acquisition was funded with cash on hand, a \$55 million borrowing under our credit facility and non-recourse acquisition debt of \$35 million. The non-recourse acquisition debt associated with this transaction amortizes fully over the remaining term of the project's power purchase agreement.

In the first quarter of 2009, we transferred our remaining net interest in Onondaga Cogeneration Limited Partnership, at net book value, into a 50% owned joint venture, Onondaga Renewables, LLC, which is engaged in the redevelopment of the Onondaga project into a 40 MW biomass power plant.

In March 2009, we acquired a 40% equity interest in Rollcast Energy, Inc., a North Carolina corporation. Rollcast is a developer of biomass power plants in the southeastern U.S. with five, 50 MW projects in various stages of development. In March 2010, we agreed to invest \$2.0 million to increase our ownership interest in Rollcast to 60%. Under the terms of the agreement, \$1.2 million of the investment was made in March 2010 and the remaining \$0.8 million was made in April 2010. As a result of this additional investment, we began to consolidate our investment in Rollcast beginning March 1, 2010. Pursuant to the terms of our investment in Rollcast, we have the option, but not the obligation, to invest directly in biomass power plants under development by Rollcast.

In October 2009, we agreed to pay ArcLight an aggregate of \$15 million to terminate its management agreements with us, satisfied by a payment of \$6 million on the termination date of December 31, 2009, and additional payments of \$5 million, \$3 million and \$1 million on the respective first, second and third anniversaries of the termination date. In connection with the termination of the management agreements, we hired all of the then-current employees of Atlantic Power Management and entered into employment agreements with its officers.

In April 2010, Rollcast entered into a construction agreement for a 53.5 MW biomass project, known as Piedmont Green Power, to be located in Barnesville, Georgia. We currently expect to invest up to \$75 million in the Piedmont Green Power project, representing substantially all of the equity interests in the project. We intend to use a sole arranger to syndicate project-level debt financing for Piedmont. Construction of the project is scheduled to commence upon the closing of construction financing early in the fourth quarter of 2010. The Piedmont Green Power project has a 20-year PPA with Georgia Power Company which includes an adjustment related to the cost of biomass fuel for the plant.

On July 2, 2010, we acquired a 27.6% equity interest in Idaho Wind Partners 1, LLC ("Idaho Wind") for approximately \$40 million. Idaho Wind recently commenced construction of a 183 MW wind power project located near Twin Falls, Idaho, which is currently scheduled to be completed in late 2010 or early 2011. Idaho Wind has 20-year fixed-price PPAs with Idaho Power Company. Our investment in Idaho Wind was funded with cash on hand and a \$20 million borrowing under our senior credit facility. Our investment in Idaho Wind will be accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

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Our Competitive Strengths

Diversified Projects. Our power generation projects have an aggregate gross electric generation capacity of approximately 1,823 MW, and our net ownership interest in the electric generation capacity of these projects is approximately 808 MW. Our power generation projects are diversified by geographic location, electricity and steam customers, and project operators. These projects are generally located in the deregulated and more liquid electricity markets of New England, New York, Mid-Atlantic, California and Texas, or are located in regions of relatively high electricity demand growth such as Florida and New Mexico.

Our power transmission project, known as the Path 15 project, is an 84-mile, 500-kilovolt transmission line built in order to alleviate north-south transmission congestion in California. It is a traditional rate-base asset whose revenues are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and is operated by Western, a U.S. Federal power agency.

Strong Customer Base. Our customers are generally large utilities and other parties with investment-grade credit ratings. The largest customers of our power generation projects are Progress Energy Florida, Inc. ("PEF"), Tampa Electric Company ("TECO"), and Atlantic City Electric ("ACE"), which purchase approximately 40%, 15% and 11%, respectively, of the net electric generation capacity of our projects. No other electric customer purchases more than 7% of the net electric generation capacity of our power generation projects.

Leading Third-Party Managers. Our power generation projects rely on a number of different operators for their operation, which are generally recognized leaders in the independent power business. Affiliates of Caithness, Power Plant Management Services and Babcock and Wilcox Power Generation Group, Inc. operate projects representing approximately 49%, 21% and 9%, respectively, of the net electric generation capacity of our power generation projects. No other operator is responsible for the operation of projects representing more than 8% of the net electric generation capacity of our power generation projects.

Stability of Project Cash Flow. Each of our power generation projects currently in operation has been in operation for over ten years. Cash flows from each project are generally supported by energy sales contracts with investment-grade utilities and other sophisticated counterparties. We believe that each project's combination of PPA(s), fuel supply agreement(s) and/or commodity hedges help stabilize operating margins as fuel prices fluctuate.

Our Objectives and Business Strategy

Our objectives include maintaining the stability and sustainability of dividends to shareholders and to maximize the value of our company. In order to achieve these objectives, we intend to focus on enhancing the operating and financial performance of the projects and on pursuing additional acquisitions primarily in the electric power industry in the U.S. and Canada.

Organic Growth

We intend to enhance the operation and financial performance of our projects through:

optimization of commercial arrangements such as PPAs, fuel supply and transportation contracts, steam sales agreements, and operations and maintenance agreements;

achievement of improved operating efficiencies;

upgrade or enhancement of existing equipment or plant configurations; and

expansion of existing projects.

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Successfully extending PPAs and fuel agreements may facilitate refinancings that provide capital to fund growth opportunities.

Extending PPAs Following Their Expiration

PPAs in our portfolio have expiration dates ranging from 2010 to 2037. In each case, we plan for expirations by evaluating various options in the market for maximizing project cash flows. New arrangements may involve responses to utility solicitations for capacity and energy, direct negotiations with the original purchasing utility for PPA extensions, arrangements with creditworthy energy trading firms for tolling agreements, full service PPAs or the use of derivatives to lock in value. We do not assume that pricing under existing PPAs will necessarily be sustained after PPA expirations, since most original PPAs included capacity payments related to return of and return on original capital invested and counterparties or evolving regional electricity markets may or may not provide similar payments under new or extended PPAs.

Acquisition and Investment Strategy

We believe that new electricity generation projects will be required in the United States and Canada over the next several years as a result of growth in electricity demand, transmission constraints and the retirement of older generation projects due to obsolescence or environmental concerns. There is also a very active secondary market for existing projects. We intend to expand our operations by making accretive acquisitions with a focus on power generation, transmission, distribution and related facilities in the United States and Canada. We may also invest in other forms of energy-related projects, utility projects and infrastructure projects, as well as additional investments in development stage projects or companies where the prospects for creating long-term predictable cash flows are attractive. Since the time of our initial public offering on the TSX in 2004, we have twice acquired the interest of another partner in one of our existing projects and will continue to look for such opportunities.

Our senior management has significant experience in the independent power industry and we believe the experience, reputation and industry relationships of our management team will provide us with enhanced access to future acquisition opportunities.

Acquisition Guidelines

We use the following general guidelines when reviewing and evaluating possible acquisitions:

each acquisition or investment should result in an increase in cash available for distribution to shareholders;

in the case of an acquisition of power generation facilities, facilities with long-term PPAs with major electrical utilities or other creditworthy customers will be preferred; and, for facilities without such agreements, market electricity price assumptions used in acquisition evaluations will be obtained from a recognized independent source; and

in the case of an acquisition of a power generation facility, the expected useful life of the facility and associated structures will, with regular maintenance, be long enough to conform with our objective of providing stable long-term dividends to shareholders.

Power Industry Overview

Historically, the North American electricity industry was characterized by vertically-integrated monopolies. During the late 1980s, several jurisdictions began a process of restructuring by moving away from vertically integrated monopolies toward more competitive market models. Rapid growth in electricity demand, environmental concerns, increasing electricity rates, technological advances and

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other concerns prompted government policies to encourage the supply of electricity from independent power producers.

In the independent power generation sector, electricity is generated from a number of sources, including natural gas, coal, water, waste products such as biomass (e.g., wood, wood waste, agricultural waste), landfill gas, geothermal, solar and wind. According to the North American Electric Reliability Council's Long-Term Reliability Assessment, published in December 2009, summer peak demand within the United States in the ten-year period from 2009 through 2018 is projected to increase 14.8%, while winter peak demand in Canada is projected to increase 8.8%.

The Non-Utility Power Generation Industry

Our 12 power generation projects are non-utility electric generating facilities that operate in the U.S. electric power generation industry. The electric power industry is one of the largest industries in the United States, generating retail electricity sales of approximately \$365 billion in 2008, based on information published by the Energy Information Administration. A growing portion of the power produced in the United States is generated by non-utility generators. According to the Energy Information Administration, there were approximately 8,287 non-utility generators representing approximately 471 gigawatts of capacity in 2008, the most recent year for which data is available, (equal to 47% of total generating plants and 43% of nameplate capacity). Non-utility generators sell the electricity that they generate to electric utilities and other load-serving entities (such as municipalities and electric cooperatives) by way of bilateral contracts or open power exchanges. The electric utilities and other load-serving entities, in turn, generally sell this electricity to industrial, commercial and residential customers.

Based on our experience in the acquisition market since our IPO, as well as transactions we are currently evaluating for potential investment, we believe that an active secondary market for power generation projects will continue to provide us with meaningful acquisition and growth opportunities.

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Our Power Projects

The following table outlines our portfolio of power generating and transmission assets in operation and under construction as of October 4, 2010, including our interest in each facility. Management believes the portfolio is well diversified in terms of electricity and steam buyers, fuel type, regulatory jurisdictions and regional power pools, thereby partially mitigating exposure to market, regulatory or environmental conditions specific to any single region.

A corporate organizational chart, which includes all our operating and development projects, is included on the following page.

Project Name	Location (State)	Type	Total MW	Economic Interest ⁽¹⁾	Accounting Treatment ⁽²⁾	Net MW ⁽³⁾	Electricity Purchaser	Power Contract Expiry	Customer S&P Credit Rating
Auburndale	Florida	Natural Gas	155	100.00%	C	155	PEF	2013	BBB+
Lake	Florida	Natural Gas	121	100.00%	C	121	PEF	2013	BBB+
Pasco	Florida	Natural Gas	121	100.00%	C	121	TECO	2018	BBB
Chambers	New Jersey	Coal	262	40.00%	E	89 ⁽⁴⁾	ACE	2024	BBB
						16	DuPont	2024	A
Path 15	California	Transmission	N/A	100.00%	C	N/A	California Utilities via California Independent System Operator ⁽⁵⁾	N/A ⁽⁶⁾	BBB+ to A ⁽⁷⁾
Orlando	Florida	Natural Gas	129	50.00%	E	46	PEF	2023	BBB+
						19	Reedy Creek Improvement District	2013 ⁽⁸⁾	A ⁽⁹⁾
Selkirk	New York	Natural Gas	345	17.70% ⁽¹⁰⁾	E	14	Merchant	N/A	N/R
						47	Consolidated Edison	2014	A-
Gregory	Texas	Natural Gas	400	17.10%	E	59	Fortis Energy Marketing and Trading	2013	A-
						9	Sherwin Alumina	2020	NR

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Topsham ⁽¹¹⁾	Maine	Hydro	14	50.00%	E	7	Central Maine Power	2011	BBB+
Badger Creek	California	Natural Gas	46	50.00%	E	23	Pacific Gas & Electric	2011	BBB+
Rumford	Maine	Coal/Biomass	85	26.40%	E	22	Rumford Paper Co.	2010	N/R
Koma Kulshan	Washington	Hydro	13	49.80%	E	6	Puget Sound Energy	2037	BBB
Delta-Person	New Mexico	Natural Gas	132	40.00%	E	53	PNM	2020	BB-
Idaho Wind ⁽¹²⁾	Idaho	Wind	183	27.57%	E	51	Idaho Power Co.	2030	BBB

- (1) Except as otherwise noted, economic interest represents the percentage ownership interest in the project held indirectly by Atlantic Power.
- (2) Accounting Treatment: C Consolidated; and E Equity Method of Accounting (for additional details, see Note 2 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009).
- (3) Represents our interest in each project's electric generation capacity based on our economic interest.
- (4) Includes separate power sales agreement in which the project and ACE share profits on spot sales of energy and capacity not purchased by ACE under the base PPA.
- (5) California utilities pay transmission access charges to the California Independent System Operator, who then pays owners of transmission system rights, such as Path 15, in accordance with its FERC approved annual revenue requirement.
- (6) Path 15 is a FERC regulated asset with a FERC-approved regulatory life of 30 years: through 2034.
- (7) Largest payers of fees supporting Path 15's annual revenue requirement are PG&E (BBB+), SoCal Ed (BBB+) and SDG&E (A). The California Independent System Operator imposes minimum credit quality requirements for any participants of A or better unless collateral is posted per the imposed schedule.
- (8) Upon the expiry of the Reedy Creek PPA, the associated capacity and energy will be sold to PEF.
- (9) Fitch rating on Reedy Creek Improvement District bonds.
- (10) Represents our residual interest in the project after all priority distributions are paid, which is estimated to occur in 2012.
- (11) We own our interest in this project as a lessor.
- (12) Project currently under construction and is expected to be completed in late 2010 or early 2011.

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The following corporate organization chart includes all of our operating and development projects:

Our projects are organized into the following six business segments:

Auburndale
Lake
Pasco

Chambers
Path 15
Other Project Assets
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Auburndale Segment

General Description

The Auburndale Segment consists of a 155 MW dual-fired (natural gas and oil), combined-cycle, cogeneration plant located in Polk County, Florida, which commenced operations in July 1994. We own 100% of the Auburndale project, which is a "qualifying facility" (or "QF") under the rules promulgated by FERC. We acquired Auburndale from ArcLight Energy Partners Fund I, L.P. and Calpine Corporation in a transaction that was completed on November 21, 2008.

Auburndale is located on an 11-acre site in the City of Auburndale, Florida. Capacity and energy from the project is sold to PEF under three PPAs expiring at the end of 2013. Auburndale typically operates as a mid-merit generator, which means that it is called upon by PEF to run during periods of peak electricity demand on most weekdays and occasionally during periods of lower electricity demand. Steam is supplied to Florida Distillers Company and Cutrale Citrus Juices USA, Inc. The Florida Distillers steam agreement is renewed annually, and the Cutrale Citrus Juices steam agreement expires in 2013.

Auburndale has non-recourse debt outstanding of \$26.6 million as of June 30, 2010 which is required to be fully amortized over the term of its PPAs expiring in 2013. See "Project-Level Debt" on page 64 of this prospectus for additional details. Atlantic Power has provided letters of credit in the total amount of \$13.4 million to support certain Auburndale obligations: \$5.5 million to support its debt service reserve, \$4.4 million to support its PPAs, and \$3.5 million to support its fuel supply agreement.

Power Purchase Agreement

Auburndale sells electricity to PEF under three PPAs each of which expires on December 31, 2013. Under the largest of the PPAs, Auburndale sells 114 MW of capacity and energy. An additional 17 MW of committed capacity is sold under two identical 8.5 MW agreements with PEF. Revenue from the sale of electricity under the three PPAs consists of capacity payments based on a fixed schedule of prices, and energy payments. Capacity payments under the largest PPA are dependent on the plant maintaining a minimum on-peak capacity factor of 92 percent on a rolling twelve-month average basis. On-peak capacity factor refers to the ratio of actual electricity generated during periods of peak demand to the capacity rating of the plant during such periods. The project has achieved the minimum on-peak capacity factor continuously since commercial operation. Capacity payments under the smaller two agreements are dependent on the project maintaining a minimum on-peak capacity factor of 70 percent. Energy payments under the largest PPA are comprised of a fuel component based on the delivered cost of coal at two PEF-owned coal-fired generating stations and a component intended to recover operating and maintenance costs. Energy payments under the smaller two agreements are based on the lesser of PEF's actual avoided energy cost or an energy price index based on the delivered fuel cost at a specific coal-fired power plant owned by TECO.

Steam Sales Agreement

Auburndale provides steam to Florida Distillers and Cutrale Citrus Juices under two separate steam purchase agreements. The Florida Distillers agreement automatically extends on an annual basis, and can be terminated by either party with 90 days notice. The Cutrale Citrus Juices agreement terminates on December 31, 2013 and contains automatic two-year renewal terms.

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Fuel Supply Arrangements

Auburndale receives the majority of its required natural gas through a gas supply agreement with El Paso Merchant Energy, L.P. that expires on June 30, 2012. Under the agreement, El Paso provides a fixed amount of gas on a daily basis. The gas price is based on a fixed schedule of prices that escalate annually and is below current market prices. At historic utilization rates, the gas supplied under the El Paso contract has accounted for approximately 80% of the gas required by the project under its PPA commitments and the remaining required fuel is purchased at spot prices.

The required natural gas for the project is delivered through firm gas transportation agreements with Central Florida Gas Company ("Florida Gas") and Florida Gas Transmission Company and is transported through the gas distribution system owned by Peoples Gas Transmission, Inc. ("Peoples Gas"). The gas transportation agreements are co-terminus with the PPAs, expiring on December 31, 2013.

Operations & Maintenance

The Auburndale project is operated and maintained by an affiliate of Caithness. In 2006, Auburndale entered into a maintenance agreement with Siemens Energy, Inc. for the long-term supply of certain parts, repair services and outage services related to the gas turbine. The term of the maintenance agreement is dependent on the timing of completion of a certain number of maintenance inspections and is expected to expire in late 2012.

Auburndale entered into an agreement with TECO to transmit electric energy from the project to PEF. The agreement expires in 2024, unless extended as provided for in the agreement. Auburndale's cost for these services is based on a contractual formula derived from TECO's cost of providing such services.

Factors Influencing Project Results

Auburndale derives a significant portion of its revenue through capacity payments received under the PPAs with PEF. In the event the project's on-peak capacity factor falls below a specified level, capacity payments will be adjusted downward or terminated altogether. Since it began commercial operation, the project has received full capacity payments.

During the term of the gas supply agreement, approximately 80% of the natural gas required to fulfill the project's PPAs is purchased at fixed prices. The remainder of the natural gas is purchased on the spot market. As a result, the project's operating margin is exposed to changes in spot market natural gas prices because the PPAs do not pass through those price changes to PEF. In order to mitigate this risk, Auburndale has entered into a series of financial swaps that effectively fix the price of natural gas to be purchased.

The following table summarizes the hedge position related to natural gas requirements to satisfy Auburndale's PPAs as of October 4, 2010:

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Amount of gas volumes currently hedged:				
Contracted at fixed prices	80%	80%	40%	0%
Financially hedged with swaps	15%	13%	32%	79%
Total	95%	93%	72%	79%
Average price of financially hedged volumes (per Mmbtu)(US\$)	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.68	\$ 6.51	\$ 6.92

We will continue to periodically analyze whether to execute further hedge transactions intended to mitigate natural gas price exposure at Auburndale through the expiration of the PPAs with PEF.

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The energy portion of Auburndale's revenue under the largest PPA with PEF is impacted by changes in the price of coal purchased by two power plants in Florida owned by PEF. Because these power plants purchase a significant portion of their coal through contracts of varying lengths, the price of coal burned at those plants is not directly correlated with changes in spot coal prices. Accordingly, changes in the price of coal procured by these two power plants will impact Auburndale's energy revenue.

Lake Segment

General Description

The Lake Segment consists of a 121 MW dual-fuel, combined-cycle QF cogeneration plant located in Florida, which began commercial operation in July 1993. We own 100% of the Lake project. In late 2007, the existing combustion turbines at the facility were upgraded to increase their efficiency by approximately 4% and output from 110 MW to 121 MW.

The Lake project is located on a 16-acre site at a citrus processing facility in Umatilla, Florida. Lake sells all of its capacity and electric energy to PEF under the terms of a PPA expiring in July 2013. The project is operated as a mid-merit facility typically running during 11 peak hours daily. Steam is sold to Citrus World, Inc. for use at its citrus processing facility and is also used to make distilled water in distillation units.

The Lake project does not have any debt outstanding. Atlantic Power has provided a \$4.3 million letter of credit in favor of PEF to support the Lake project's obligations under its PPA.

Power Purchase Agreement

Electricity is sold to PEF pursuant to a PPA that expires on July 31, 2013. Revenues from the sale of electricity consist of a fixed capacity payment and an energy payment. Capacity payments are subject to the project maintaining a capacity factor of at least 90% during on-peak hours (11 hours daily), on a 12-month rolling average basis. Lake is subject to reductions in its capacity payment should it not achieve the 90% on-peak capacity factor. The project generally has achieved the minimum on-peak capacity factor continuously since commercial operation. Energy payments are comprised of a fuel component based on the cost of coal consumed at two PEF-owned coal-fired generating stations, a component intended to recover operations and maintenance costs, a voltage adjustment and an hourly performance adjustment. During off-peak hours, energy payments are made in accordance with a prescribed formula based on the price of natural gas, although Lake usually does not operate during off-peak hours.

Steam Sales Agreement

The Lake project provides steam to Citrus World under a steam purchase agreement that expires in 2013. The project also supplies steam to an affiliate that uses steam to make distilled water, which is sold to unaffiliated third parties.

Fuel Supply Arrangements

The natural gas requirements for the facility are provided by Iberdrola Renewables, Inc. and TECO Gas Services, Inc. ("TGS"). Both the Iberdrola and TGS agreements contain market index based prices, commenced on July 1, 2009 and expire on July 31, 2013.

Natural gas is transported to the project from supply points in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi to Florida under contracts with Peoples Gas System, Inc.

Table of Contents*Operations & Maintenance*

The Lake project is operated and maintained by an affiliate of Caithness.

Lake also has a contractual services agreement and a lease engine agreement in place with General Electric (or "GE"). The contractual services agreement provides for planned and unplanned maintenance on the two gas turbines at the plant. The lease engine agreement provides temporary replacement gas turbines to Lake to support operations when the Lake turbines require significant maintenance.

Factors Influencing Project Results

The Lake project derives a significant portion of its operating margin through capacity revenues received under the PPA with PEF. In the event the facility's on-peak capacity factor falls below a specified level, capacity payments will be adjusted downward, although the project has rarely experienced such reductions. During the term of the current gas supply agreement, effective July 1, 2009, Lake's operating margins are exposed to changes in natural gas prices through the end of the PEF PPA in 2013. As a result, we have entered into a series of financial swaps that effectively fix the price of natural gas supplied to Lake thereby reducing fuel price risk.

The following table summarizes the volumes hedged relative to natural gas requirements under Lake's PPA as of October 4, 2010:

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Amount of gas volumes currently hedged:				
Contracted at fixed prices	0%	0%	0%	0%
Financially hedged with swaps	80%	78%	90%	65%
Total	80%	78%	90%	65%
Average price of financially hedged volumes (per Mmbtu)(US\$)	\$ 7.11	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.90	\$ 7.05

We will continue to analyze whether to execute further hedge transactions to mitigate natural gas price exposure at Lake through expiration of the PPA with PEF.

The energy portion of Lake's revenue under the PPA with PEF is impacted by changes in the price of coal used by two of their power plants in Florida. Because these power plants secure a significant portion of their coal through contracts of varying lengths, the price of coal burned at those plants does not move in tandem with changes in spot coal prices.

The energy payment under the PPA includes a performance adjustment. For energy deliveries in excess of contracted capacity to PEF during on-peak periods in which the system price for energy exceeds the PPA energy rate, the project receives the then as-available energy rate, determined according to regulatory methodology. Conversely, when the project is not available and is dispatched by PEF, the project incurs negative performance adjustment charges corresponding to the difference between the then as-available energy rate and the PPA energy rate.

*Pasco Segment**General Description*

The Pasco Segment consists of the 100% owned Pasco project, a 121 MW dual fuel, combined-cycle, cogeneration plant located in Dade City, Florida, which began commercial operations in 1993 as a QF. With the expiration of the original PPA with PEF in 2008, and the commencement of the tolling agreement with TECO in 2009, Pasco self-certified with the FERC as an exempt wholesale generator

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and was no longer required to maintain QF status. The project owns the 2.7 acre site approximately 45 miles north of Tampa, Florida.

Power Purchase Agreement

Electricity is sold to TECO pursuant to a tolling agreement that commenced on January 1, 2009 and expires on December 31, 2018. Under the tolling agreement, TECO purchases the project's capacity and conversion services. Pasco converts fuel supplied by a TECO affiliate into electricity. Revenues consist of capacity payments, start-up charges, variable payments based on the amount of electricity generated and heat rate bonus payments based on the actual efficiency of the plant versus the contract efficiency. Atlantic Power has provided a \$10 million letter of credit in favor of TECO to support the project's obligations under the tolling agreement.

In exchange for obtaining the right to sell any potential excess emissions allowances from the plant, TECO accepted financial responsibility for any costs associated with additional allowances required and changes to environmental laws, including state or federal carbon legislation.

Fuel Supply Arrangements

Under the terms of the tolling agreement, TECO is responsible for the fuel supply and is financially responsible for fuel transportation to the project.

Operations & Maintenance

The Pasco project is operated and maintained by an affiliate of Caithness.

Pasco also has a services agreement and a lease engine agreement in place with GE. The services agreement provides for discounts for planned and unplanned maintenance on the project's two natural gas turbines, and commits the project to use GE for gas turbine maintenance activities. Under the lease engine agreement, GE rapidly provides temporary replacement natural gas turbines to the project to support operations when the project's turbines are removed from the site for significant maintenance.

Factors Influencing Project Results

The Pasco project derives the majority of its revenues under the tolling agreement with TECO through capacity payments. In the event the project does not maintain certain levels of availability, the capacity payments will be reduced. Based on historical performance, we expect the project to continue to exceed the availability requirement of 93% in the summer and 90% in the winter. A portion of the project's operating margin is based on three variable payments from TECO, consisting of a variable operation and maintenance charge, a start charge and a heat rate bonus. As a result, the project achieves a variable margin during periods of operation; and as a result, the level of variable margin is impacted by how often the plant is called on to produce electricity.

Chambers Segment

General Description

The Chambers Segment consists of our 40% equity investment in the Chambers project, a 262 MW pulverized coal-fired cogeneration facility located at the E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company Chambers Works chemical complex near Carney's Point, New Jersey, which began commercial operation in March 1994 as a QF. Affiliates of Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and Energy Investors Funds, an established private equity fund manager that invests in the U.S. energy and electric power sector, in the aggregate hold 60% of the general partner interests. Chambers sells electricity to ACE under two separate power purchase agreements, a "Base PPA" and a power sales agreement. Historically, the project has operated as a baseload plant, however, during periods of low energy

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market pricing, the facility has run at partial or minimum load. Steam and electricity are sold to DuPont pursuant to an energy services agreement. The project site is leased from DuPont. Under the terms of the ground lease, DuPont has a right to purchase the project within 60 days of the lease expiration in 2024, or upon earlier termination of the lease, at fair market value.

Chambers financed the construction of the project with a combination of term debt due March 31, 2014 and New Jersey Economic Development Authority bonds due July 1, 2021. The term loan is expected to amortize over its remaining term, while the bonds are repayable at maturity. Both are non-recourse to Atlantic Power. Our 40% share of the total debt outstanding at the Chambers project as of June 30, 2010 is \$80.6 million. See "Project-Level Debt" on page 64 of this prospectus for additional details.

Epsilon Power Partners, L.P., our wholly-owned subsidiary, directly owns our interest in Chambers. Epsilon has outstanding debt of \$37.0 million as of June 30, 2010 which fully amortizes by its final maturity in 2019 and is non-recourse to Atlantic Power. See "Project-Level Debt" on page 64 of this prospectus for additional details.

Power Purchase Agreements

Base PPA

The 30-year term of the Base PPA with ACE expires in 2024. ACE has agreed to purchase 184 MW of capacity and has dispatch rights for energy of up to 187.6 MW during the summer season (May 1 to October 31) and 173.2 MW during the winter season (November 1 to April 30). The project must be available to deliver power to ACE at 90% of the average availability rate of a specific group of mid-Atlantic generating stations. Capacity prices are determined using a fixed price with a capacity factor adjustment. The energy payment under the Base PPA is divided between on-peak and off-peak periods and linked to a coal index that is identical to the project's coal supply contract escalation provisions. Chambers is guaranteed a minimum energy payment equivalent to 3,500 hours of operation per contract year, whether or not it has dispatched that many hours, provided the project is available for energy production for at least 3,500 hours during the course of the contract year.

DuPont Energy Services Agreement

DuPont purchases all its electrical needs for its Chambers Works chemical complex from the Chambers project, subject to a peak requirement of 40 MW, under the energy services agreement. The initial term of the agreement expires in 2024 but will continue thereafter unless terminated by at least 36 months prior written notice. The electricity sold under the agreement contains a fixed price, which is adjusted quarterly by the lesser of either: (i) the price of coal delivered to the facility; and (ii) the change in ACE's average retail rate.

In December 2008, Chambers filed suit against DuPont for breach of the energy services agreement related to unpaid amounts associated with disputed price change calculations for electricity. DuPont subsequently filed a counterclaim for an unspecified level of damages. In the event the dispute cannot be resolved through settlement, a trial is expected in the second half of 2010. We do not believe that the outcome of this litigation will have a material impact on Atlantic Power.

Power Sales Agreement

Energy generated at the Chambers project in excess of amounts delivered to ACE under the Base PPA and to DuPont is sold to ACE under a separate power sales agreement. Under this agreement, energy that ACE does not find economically attractive at the Base PPA's energy rate, but which may be cost effective to sell into the spot market ("Undispatched Energy"), may be self-scheduled by the project to capture additional profits. Margins on Undispatched Energy sales are shared between

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ACE (40%) and the project (60%). Energy not committed to ACE under the Base PPA and not called upon by DuPont under the energy services agreement may also be sold into the market under a similar margin sharing arrangement with ACE (30% to ACE and 70% to Chambers). The agreement also provides for the sale by Chambers into the market of capacity not contracted under the Base PPA pursuant to the same margin sharing arrangement with ACE (30% to ACE and 70% to Chambers).

The power sales agreement expired in July 2010 and we entered into an extension that expires on October 31, 2010 in order to negotiate the terms of a new power sales agreement.

Steam Sales Agreement

Some of the steam generated at the Chambers project is sold to DuPont under the energy services agreement, which expires in 2024, but will continue in effect thereafter unless terminated by either party on at least 36 months prior notice. The agreement requires steam to be provided to DuPont up to the peak steam requirement levels that vary throughout the year. DuPont may purchase steam in excess of the peak steam requirement from any third party, subject to Chambers' right of first refusal to provide steam at the same price. Subject to certain conditions, DuPont has the option to construct and operate its own steam generation facility after 2014. DuPont is required to purchase a minimum quantity of steam necessary for the project to maintain its status as a QF. The steam price is subject to quarterly adjustments based on the price of coal delivered to the project. DuPont has the option in certain circumstances to take over operation of the steam facility in the event of prolonged failure to deliver steam.

Fuel Supply Arrangements

Coal is supplied to the Chambers project pursuant to a coal purchase agreement with Consol Energy Inc. ("Consol"), which expires in 2014 and is subject to a five to ten-year renewal based on good faith negotiations. The agreement governs the sale of coal (including transportation) to the project and the disposal of related ash. Consol is obligated to supply the entire coal requirements for the project, which may include stockpiling. The price escalator under the Base PPA with ACE uses the same index as the coal supply agreement (average coal cost of 25 mid-Atlantic region coal power plants), effectively passing through changes in coal prices to ACE.

Operations & Maintenance

Operations and maintenance of the Chambers project is performed pursuant to an agreement with Cogentrix Energy, Inc. ("Cogentrix"), which expires in April 2014. Thereafter, the agreement will be automatically renewed for periods of five years until terminated by either party on six months notice. Cogentrix is paid a base annual fee in addition to cost reimbursement. Cogentrix is also eligible for performance fees based on facility net availability, efficiency and excess energy optimization, and is eligible for an additional management performance bonus. The majority owner of the project transferred management services from Cogentrix to Power Plant Management Services in August 2010.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

With New Jersey's implementation of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative on January 1, 2009, the Chambers project was required to obtain carbon dioxide ("CO₂") allowances in an amount corresponding to the CO₂ emissions of the facility. Previously in 2008, the State of New Jersey passed legislation that provided for the sale of CO₂ allowances at the price of \$2.00 per allowance to certain generating facilities which were certified by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("NJDEP"). Chambers received this certification from the NJDEP in late 2009. Earlier in 2009, the project purchased approximately 480,000 allowances through the quarterly Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative auctions and broker purchases. In December 2009, Chambers purchased 2.1 million

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allowances from the NJDEP at the price of \$2 per allowance. A portion of the NJDEP purchase, in combination with the previously purchased allowances, satisfies the project's Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative compliance requirements for 2009. The remainder of the 2009 NJDEP allowance purchase will be used to meet the 2010 requirements along with 2010 NJDEP allowance purchases.

Factors Influencing Project Results

The Chambers project derives a significant portion of its operating margin through capacity revenues received under the Base PPA. In the event the facility does not maintain a minimum level of availability under the Base PPA, the project's capacity payments from ACE would be reduced or eliminated, although it has never experienced such a reduction. Energy sales under the Base PPA are expected to generate positive margins due to the effective hedging of energy prices and coal costs through the use of identical indexing in the energy payment under the Base PPA and the coal prices under the coal supply contract. While the indexing is identical, adjustments to the energy price under the Base PPA occur annually, whereas coal price adjustments occur quarterly.

During periods of low spot market electricity prices, energy sales margins may be negatively impacted due to the pricing structure under the Base PPA and power sales agreement. ACE will reduce purchases under the Base PPA to the minimum requirement when the spot electricity price is below the price under the Base PPA. When spot market prices drop below the Base PPA price, but exceed the project's variable production cost, ACE pays for energy based on the power sales agreement, under which a portion of the margin above the project's production cost is shared with ACE. In the unusual situation when the spot electricity price is in excess of the Base PPA but less than the project's variable production cost (which may occur during off-peak periods), Chambers is required to sell energy to ACE at below its production cost. In some cases, the project is further negatively impacted by the facility's reduced fuel efficiency while operating at partial load to minimize operating at a negative margin.

The debt at our wholly-owned Epsilon holding company includes restrictions on the upstream distribution of our share of partner distributions from Chambers. Cash flow from Chambers may be held in a reserve account by Epsilon's lender to the extent certain debt service coverage ratios are not achieved. Upon meeting the coverage ratio requirements, funds are distributed to us.

Path 15 Segment

General Description

The Path 15 Segment consists of our ownership of 72% of the transmission system rights in the Path 15 project, an 84-mile, 500-kilovolt transmission line built along an existing transmission corridor in central California. The Path 15 project commenced commercial operations in 2004. The Path 15 project facilitates the movement of power from the Pacific Northwest to southern California in the summer months and from generators in southern California to northern California in the winter months. The transmission system rights entitle us to receive an annual revenue requirement that is regulated by the FERC. The annual revenue requirement is collected from California utilities and remitted to owners of transmission system rights by the California Independent System Operator.

The Path 15 project and right of way is owned and operated by the Western Area Power Administration, a U.S. Federal power agency that operates and maintains approximately 17,000 miles of transmission lines. The operation of the Path 15 project consists entirely of the transmission of electric power, which is not subject to the same operating risks of a power plant or the volatility that may arise from changes in the price of electricity or fuel.

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The California Independent System Operator is a not-for-profit corporation that acts as a clearinghouse to settle third-party transactions involving the purchase and sale of power in California. Owners of transmission assets must place their assets under the operational control of the California Independent System Operator by entering into a standard transmission control agreement with them. In general, the California Independent System Operator coordinates the dispatch of power generation and manages the reliability of, and provides open access to, the transmission grid.

Three of our wholly-owned subsidiaries have incurred non-recourse debt relating to our interest in the Path 15 project. Total debt outstanding at the Path 15 project as of June 30, 2010 is \$157.6 million, which is required to fully amortize over their remaining term ending 2028. See "Project-Level Debt" on page 64 of this prospectus for additional details. We have provided letters of credit totaling \$8.4 million to support these debt service obligations.

Annual Revenue Requirement FERC Rate Case

The revenue collected by Path 15 is regulated by the FERC on a cost-of-service rate base methodology. Path 15 files a rate case with the FERC every three years to establish its revenue requirement for the next three year period. The revenue requirement includes all prudently incurred operating costs, depreciation and amortization, taxes, and a return on capital.

In December 2007, we filed a rate application with the FERC to establish Path 15's revenue requirement through 2010. In January 2008, several parties filed protests and interventions to become parties to the proceeding. In February 2008, the FERC issued an order summarily approving the requested return on equity and, allowing the requested rates to go into effect as of February 20, 2008, subject to refund. California Public Utilities Commission and Southern California Edison filed requests for rehearing of that order. In February 2009, we filed an unopposed motion requesting suspension of the trial schedule to allow the parties to the rate case to finalize a settlement. In March 2009, we filed a settlement offer with the FERC. The settlement was supported by all parties to the proceeding. In August 2009, the FERC issued an order approving the settlement offer. We believe that the settlement was reasonable and has not significantly impacted the expected cash flow from the project. On October 30, 2009, the Path 15 project issued refunds reflecting the difference between the rates collected as of February 2008 pursuant to the December 2007 filing and the rates provided for under the settlement.

Factors Influencing Project Results

The primary factor influencing the Path 15 project results is its FERC-regulated revenue requirement. Under the FERC's cost of service methodology, all prudently incurred expenses are permitted to be recovered in the revenue requirement including costs of the rate case itself every three years. Cash distributions to us could be adversely impacted by factors such as which year is used to establish the revenue requirement for the next three years and whether the FERC approves a return on equity less than 13.5% in future rate cases.

Other Project Assets

Orlando Project

General Description

The Orlando project, a 129 MW natural gas-fired combined-cycle cogeneration facility located in an industrial park near Orlando in Orange County, Florida, commenced commercial operation in 1993 as a QF. We own a 50% interest in the project and Northern Star Generation, LLC ("Northern Star") owns the remaining 50% interest. The project is situated on a four acre site located adjacent to an air separation facility owned by Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. ("Air Products and Chemicals"), which

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serves as the project's steam customer. Orlando sells all of its electricity to PEF and Reedy Creek Improvement District ("Reedy Creek") under long-term PPAs, and also sells chilled water produced using steam from the project to Air Products and Chemicals. The Orlando project typically operates as a baseload plant. Both we and Northern Star have provided letters of credit in the amount of \$1.6 million each in support of the project's obligations under the PEF PPA.

Power Purchase Agreements

Progress Energy Florida

Orlando sells electrical capacity and energy to PEF under a PPA that expires on December 31, 2023. The project is obligated to sell and deliver a committed capacity of 79.2 MW and has committed to a 93% on-peak capacity factor. Orlando receives a monthly capacity payment based on achieving the on-peak capacity factor and a monthly energy payment based on the total amount of electric energy actually delivered to PEF. The capacity payment escalates at 5.1% annually and is reduced if the facility's on-peak capacity factor is below 93%, on a 12-month rolling average basis. Energy payments are comprised of a fuel component based on the cost of coal purchased at two PEF-owned coal-fired generating stations, an operations and maintenance component, a voltage adjustment and an hourly performance adjustment. Off-peak energy prices are based on the on-peak spot market energy price discounted by 10%.

On August 4, 2009, PEF provided notice to Orlando that the committed capacity under its PPA would be increased to 115 MW upon expiration of the Reedy Creek PPA in 2013, upon meeting certain conditions.

Reedy Creek Improvement District

Orlando sells electrical capacity and energy to the Reedy Creek, a municipal district serving the Walt Disney World complex, under a PPA that expires in 2013. Orlando is obligated to sell and deliver 35 MW of electricity and has committed to a 93% average capacity factor. Orlando receives a monthly capacity payment based on the actual average capacity factor and a monthly energy payment based on the total amount of electric energy actually delivered to Reedy Creek. The PPA may be extended for an additional ten-year term upon the consent of both parties. The capacity payment is fixed at a rate that escalates at 4.5% annually and is based upon achieving a 93% average capacity factor, calculated on a three-year rolling average basis. The agreement provides both incentive and penalty provisions for performance above and below a 93% average capacity factor, respectively. Reedy Creek also reimburses Orlando for a portion of the reservation charges associated with the project's firm gas transportation agreement with Florida Gas. In 2005, Orlando executed an agreement with Reedy Creek for periodic sales of up to 15 MW of non-firm available energy at firm rates.

Excess Energy Sales

In 2006, Orlando executed a master purchase and sale agreement with Rainbow Energy Marketing Corporation ("Rainbow"). Under the agreement, Rainbow markets up to 15 MW of non-firm energy at spot market rates subject to the profitability of such sales. The arrangements with Rainbow can be terminated by either party upon 30 days notice.

Steam Sales Agreement

Orlando entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of Air Products and Chemicals to supply chilled water produced using steam from the project to its cryogenic air separation facility. Orlando does not have any minimum steam delivery requirements beyond the thermal and efficiency requirements required to maintain its QF status. Orlando is required to purchase its nitrogen requirements from Air Products and Chemicals, but does not have a minimum purchase requirement.

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Both the purchase price of nitrogen and the sales price of chilled water are at fixed prices that adjust based on the percentage increase/decrease in the producer price index.

Because of reduced demand for chilled water at Air Products and Chemicals during certain periods, and to ensure continued compliance with QF requirements, Orlando procured and installed water distiller units in 2009, and entered into contracts to provide the distilled water to unaffiliated third parties in the local area.

Fuel Supply Arrangements

Orlando buys natural gas from Orlando Power Holdings, LLC, which is indirectly owned by Northern Star, under an agreement expiring on December 31, 2013. Orlando Power has a back-to-back agreement for the purchase and supply of natural gas from Vastar Gas Marketing, Inc. ("Vastar"), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BP Energy Company. Under the agreement, which expires on December 31, 2013, Vastar is obligated to provide Orlando Power with its entire daily natural gas requirement. Orlando's purchase price is tied to the same coal-based and fixed escalators used for calculating the energy payments under the PPAs. Orlando also has a gas supply agreement with TGS, but is not currently purchasing any natural gas under this agreement.

Peoples Gas has entered into co-terminus back-to-back agreements with Florida Gas for the delivery of natural gas to the project. Orlando has a contractual right to extend these agreements. Transportation costs under the agreements are determined by Florida Gas' rate schedule as filed with the FERC. These agreements provide for the transportation of up to 23,600 Mmbtu per day to the project.

Operations & Maintenance

The Orlando project is operated and maintained by an affiliate of Northern Star under an operations and administrative services agreement expiring on December 31, 2023. The operator is compensated on a cost-reimbursement basis plus a fixed general and administrative charge. In addition, the operator is entitled to receive an incentive fee equal to a percentage of the excess of Orlando's operating cash flow after deducting originally anticipated maintenance capital and anticipated debt service. In 1997, Orlando also entered into a maintenance agreement with Alstom Power Inc. for the long-term supply of hot gas path gas turbine parts, under which Alstom receives a monthly fee from the partnership and additional fees in certain circumstances.

Factors Influencing Project Results

The Orlando project receives a significant portion of its revenues through capacity payments received under the PPA with PEF. In the event the facility's on-peak capacity factor falls below a specified level, capacity payments will be adjusted downward or eliminated. The energy payment under the PEF PPA largely consists of an energy component, which is adjusted based on the same coal index as used in the gas supply pricing.

The energy payment under the PPA with PEF includes a performance adjustment. During on-peak periods in which the market price for energy exceeds the PPA energy rate, for energy deliveries in excess of PEF scheduled capacity, the project receives the then as-available energy rate, determined according to regulatory methodology. Conversely, during on-peak periods when the project delivers less than the scheduled capacity, the project incurs negative performance adjustment charges corresponding to the difference between the then as-available energy rate and the PPA energy rate.

The Reedy Creek PPA also contains incentive and penalty provisions for performance above and below a specified capacity factor.

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Selkirk Project

General Description

The Selkirk project is a 345 MW dual-fuel, combined-cycle cogeneration plant located in the Town of Bethlehem in Albany County, New York, and commenced commercial operation in 1994 as a QF. The project includes two units: Unit I (80 MW) sells electricity into the New York merchant market and Unit II (265 MW) sells electricity to Consolidated Edison, Inc. (or "Con Ed"). The Selkirk project is typically operated as a mid-merit plant. The other partners include affiliates of Cogentrix, Energy Investors Funds, The McNair Group, and Fort Point Power LLC (an affiliate of Osaka Gas Energy America Corporation). Each of the partners has an interest in cash distributions by the project which changes when certain partners achieve a specified return on their equity contributions as set forth in the partnership agreement. We own: (i) 13.62% interest in the priority distributions up to a fixed semi-annual amount as described below; (ii) 19.94% interest on any distributions in excess of the priority distributions; and (iii) 17.7% of all distributions made after the last priority distribution is made, estimated to occur in 2012. If priority distributions are not made at the maximum amount, the unpaid amounts accumulate and are paid when funds are available in subsequent periods. As of December 31, 2009, our 13.62% share of unpaid priority distributions was \$0.5 million. In addition to this accumulated amount, our share of the maximum semi-annual priority distributions in 2010, 2011 and 2012 is approximately \$1.2 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. The 15.7 acre project site is situated adjacent to a Saudi Arabia Basic Industries Corporation (or "SABIC") plastics manufacturing plant, which also purchases steam from the project. Selkirk leases the project site under a long-term lease from SABIC.

The Selkirk project has 8.98% first mortgage bonds outstanding. Our share of the outstanding amount of these bonds was \$15.2 million as of June 30, 2010, which fully amortizes over the remaining term ending in 2012. See "Project-Level Debt" on page 64 of this prospectus for additional details.

Power Purchase Agreements

Since the expiration of Selkirk's agreement to sell 80 MW of capacity and energy from Unit I to National Grid in July 2008, Selkirk has been selling energy from Unit I into the New York merchant market. 265 MW of capacity and energy from Unit II is sold to Con Ed under a PPA that expires on September 1, 2014, subject to a ten-year extension at the option of Con Ed under certain conditions. It is not known whether Con Ed intends to exercise this option. The Unit II PPA provides for a capacity payment, a fuel payment, an operations and maintenance payment and a payment for transmission from the project to Con Ed. The capacity payment, a portion of the fuel payment, a portion of the operations and maintenance payment and the transmission payment are fixed charges to be paid on the basis of plant availability.

Steam Sales Agreement

Selkirk sells steam generated at the project to the SABIC plastics manufacturing plant under an agreement that expires on September 1, 2014. Under the agreement, SABIC is not charged for steam in an amount up to the annual equivalent of 160,000 lbs/hr during each hour in which the SABIC plant is in production. SABIC pays the project a variable price for steam in excess of this amount. SABIC is required to purchase the minimum thermal output necessary for Selkirk to maintain its QF status.

Fuel Supply Arrangements

Selkirk buys natural gas for Unit I at spot market prices under a contract with Coral Energy Canada Inc. expiring on October 31, 2012. Selkirk has gas supply agreements for Unit II with Imperial Oil Resources Limited, EnCana Corporation and Canadian Forest Oil Ltd., which expire on October 31, 2014.

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The project also has long-term contracts for the transportation of Units I and II natural gas volume on a firm 365-day per year basis in place with TransCanada Pipelines Limited, Iroquois Gas Transmission System LP and Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company. The Unit I and Unit II gas transportation contracts expire on November 1, 2012 and November 1, 2014, respectively.

Natural gas that is not used by Selkirk to generate power under its gas supply arrangements may be remarketed. Under certain market conditions, additional income is generated from such re-sales of natural gas. Units I and II have the capability to operate on fuel oil subject to certain limitations under the project's air permit and are able to switch fuel sources from natural gas to fuel oil and back without interrupting the generation of electricity.

Operations & Maintenance

GE operates the Selkirk project under an agreement expiring on December 31, 2012. The agreement provides for a fixed fee, capital parts discounts, a pass-through of management costs and a performance bonus. Management services for Selkirk are provided by Cogentrix under an administrative services agreement that expires in September 2014. Cogentrix is entitled to compensation under the agreement which is subject to renegotiation every four years and provides for the full recovery of its actual costs and properly allocated overhead plus a reasonable fee which must be approved by all of the Selkirk partners. The majority owner of the project transferred management services from Cogentrix to Power Plant Management Services in August 2010.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

In 2009, in order to comply with the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, the project commenced purchasing CO₂ allowances in the quarterly Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative auctions. At year-end, the project had purchased adequate allowances to cover the amount needed for Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative compliance in 2009, except for approximately 184,000 allowances. Under the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative rules, a compliance period consists of three years, during which time the emitter is required to obtain allowances corresponding to its CO₂ emissions during the same period. New York State allocates a limited number of free allowances to generators that have long-term contracts. A portion of the project's 2009 requirement will be met with these free allowances. The project expects to purchase additional allowances in 2010 in order to satisfy its 2009 requirement. In resolution of a lawsuit brought by an unaffiliated owner of another New York power plant in 2009 challenging New York's Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative rules, a consent decree is being finalized under which ConEd will reimburse the Selkirk project for the cost of additional allowances needed in excess of the free allowances allocated by New York.

Factors Influencing Project Results

Energy produced by Unit I (80 MW) is sold at market prices based on the project's bid into the spot market. The project is therefore exposed to fluctuations in market energy prices which may impact Unit I energy sales margins. Under the PPA with Con Ed, the Project receives significant capacity revenues based on meeting availability requirements and also receives an energy payment whenever Con Ed calls on Unit II (265 MW) to generate electricity. The energy payment is primarily dependent on the fuel price component, indexed predominantly to natural gas prices, but also has a small component based on oil prices.

In periods when Unit I or Unit II is not generating electricity, substantial volumes of natural gas are available to be re-sold. Depending on market prices when reselling compared to contract prices when the gas was nominated at the beginning of each month, the excess gas has been resold at significant positive margins and occasionally at a loss.

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Gregory Project

General Description

The Gregory project is a 400 MW natural gas-fired combined cycle cogeneration QF located near Corpus Christi, Texas that commenced commercial operation in 2000. The Gregory project is owned by Gregory Power Partners, LP, a Texas limited partnership, and our ownership interest in Gregory Power is approximately 17%. The other owners are affiliates of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and John Hancock Life Insurance Company. Gregory currently sells approximately 345 MW of its capacity to Fortis Energy Marketing and Trading GP and sells up to 33 MW of electric energy and capacity to Sherwin Alumina Company, which is owned by Glencore International AG, with the remainder sold in the spot market. While not strictly a baseload facility, Gregory typically is operated at a high capacity factor. The project is located on a site adjacent to Sherwin Alumina's production facility, which also serves as the project's steam customer. Gregory leases the land on which the project is located from Sherwin under an operating lease which expires in August 2035.

The Gregory project was financed by ING Capital Corporation ("ING") and a consortium of other lenders. The loan matures in 2017 and is required to be amortized over its remaining term. Our share of the total debt outstanding at the Gregory project as of June 30, 2010 was \$15.2 million. See "Project-Level Debt" on page 64 of this prospectus for additional details.

In November 2008, Gregory's managing partner, discovered that the state authorization of the project's Prevention of Significant Deterioration Air Permit had lapsed due to a discrepancy in the representation of the renewal date of the state authorization by a consultant in 2002. The issue was self-reported to the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (or "TCEQ"). During the first quarter of 2009, Gregory submitted its initial draft permit application to the TCEQ, which deemed it administratively complete, and completed the technical aspects of the permitting process. In December 2009, the TCEQ provided Gregory Power a draft of a new permit, and on March 15, 2010, the TCEQ issued the new permit. We believe the new permit limits are achievable by the project and will not require the installation of additional emissions control equipment.

Power Purchase Agreements

Gregory sells 345 MW of its output to Fortis under a PPA that began on January 1, 2009 and expires December 31, 2013. Under the terms of the Fortis agreement, Fortis pays a fixed capacity payment and an energy payment that is based on the price of natural gas at Houston Ship Channel and a contract heat rate. (Heat rate refers to the amount of energy that is required to generate one kilowatt hour of electricity.) Energy sales to Fortis consist of two tranches; a 234 MW "must-run" block and a 111 MW "dispatchable" block. The must-run block corresponds to the project's minimum energy output while satisfying Sherwin's electricity and steam requirements without the use of Gregory's auxiliary boilers. The dispatchable block is the portion of Gregory's output that can be scheduled at the option of Fortis as either energy, ancillary services or balancing energy. Credit support for the PPA consists of a \$10 million letter of credit issued by ING which is backed by letters of credit from the project's partners, including a \$1.7 million letter of credit provided by Atlantic Power.

Steam Sales Agreement

Gregory sells steam to Sherwin under an agreement that expires in 2020. Under the terms of the agreement, Gregory is the exclusive source of steam to Sherwin's alumina plant, up to a maximum of 1,500,000 lbs/hr.

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Fuel Supply Arrangements

Gregory purchases natural gas under various short-term and long-term agreements. Gregory has the option of procuring 100% of its natural gas requirements from Kinder Morgan Tejas Pipeline, L.P., under a market-based gas supply agreement that expires in August 2012.

In March and June 2008, the project entered into pay fixed, receive floating, natural gas swap agreements with Sempra Energy Trading Corp. for the period January 2009 through December 2010. While Gregory has structured its power and steam sales agreements to mitigate the price risk between its fuel supply and electricity sales agreements, the project has some residual exposure to natural gas price risk due to the difference between the project's actual heat rate and the contractually guaranteed heat rate under the Fortis PPA. The swap agreements partially mitigate this natural gas price risk.

Operations & Maintenance

An affiliate of Babcock and Wilcox Power Generation Group, Inc. ("Babcock and Wilcox") is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Gregory project under an agreement that terminates in July 14, 2015. The operator receives a fee for management of the facility (subject to escalation) on a quarterly basis and reimbursement of certain costs.

Energy Management Services

Tenaska Power Services, Co. ("Tenaska") provides Gregory with energy management services such as marketing excess power from the Project through the end of 2011. Tenaska optimizes Gregory's assets in the ancillary services market of the Electric Reliability Council of Texas, purchases natural gas for operations, provides scheduling services, provides back-office support and serves as Gregory's retail energy provider and qualified scheduling entity.

Factors Influencing Project Results

The Gregory project derives a significant portion of its operating margin through energy revenues under its PPA with Fortis. Energy revenues are dependent on the price of natural gas at Houston Ship Channel and a contract heat rate. The project achieves a margin on its energy revenue due to the facility's actual heat rate being lower than the contractually guaranteed heat rate.

Gregory also receives a capacity payment under the Fortis PPA which is dependent on maintaining certain minimum performance requirements. The project's capacity payments are subject to reduction or elimination if it fails to meet these requirements. Due to a forced outage in 2009, the project only received 98% of the full capacity revenue. However, historically the project has met all of the performance standards under the Fortis PPA.

Topsham Project

General Description

The Topsham project is a 14 MW hydroelectric facility located on the Androscoggin River at the Pejepscot dam near Topsham, Maine and began commercial operation in 1987 as a QF. A 100% undivided interest in the Topsham project and a 100% undivided interest in the Topsham project site are owned by a financial institution, in its capacity as owner trustee for the benefit of Atlantic Power (50%) and DaimlerChrysler Services North America LLC (50%) as owner participants. Electricity is sold to the Central Maine Power Company (or "CMP") under a PPA that expires in 2011.

The Topsham project is leased and operated by Topsham Hydro Partners Limited Partnership ("THP"), a Minnesota limited partnership. Pursuant to a sale and lease back transaction, THP leases both our interests in the project and in the project site until November 17, 2011. At the end of the lease term, THP has the option to renew the lease or acquire our share of the project and the project site. Lease payments made by THP are based on project's operating cash flows.

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Power Purchase Agreement

Electrical output from the Topsham project is sold to CMP under a PPA that contains a fixed price schedule and terminates on December 31, 2011.

Operations & Maintenance

THP operates the project and provides all general and administrative services for the project under an agreement in effect until the earlier of December 31, 2027 or upon THP becoming the owner of 100% of the project and the project site.

Badger Creek Project

General Description

The Badger Creek project is a 46 MW simple-cycle, cogeneration facility located near Bakersfield, California which began commercial operation in 1991 as a QF. The Badger Creek project is owned by Badger Creek Limited, L.P. ("Badger"), a Texas limited partnership in which we own a 50% partnership interest. Juniper Generation, LLC, which is indirectly owned by affiliates of ArcLight Capital Partners, LLC, owns the other 50% partnership interest. Electricity is sold to Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation ("PG&E") under a PPA expiring in 2011. The project typically operates in a baseload configuration. Steam is sold to OXY USA Inc. ("OXY"), an affiliate of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, under an agreement that expires in 2011. Badger leases the approximately 3.5 acre site for the Badger Creek project under a ground lease. The term of the lease expires in July 2021 and the parties may extend for up to 10 additional one-year periods.

Power Purchase Agreement

Electricity generated by the Badger Creek project is purchased by PG&E under a PPA that expires in 2011. The PPA provides for monthly capacity and energy payments, and Badger is entitled to receive a performance bonus if the average on-peak capacity factor exceeds 85%. The energy price received under the PPA is linked to PG&E's interim "short-run avoided cost," as discussed below.

Steam Sales Agreement

Steam from the Badger Creek project is sold to OXY under an agreement which expires in 2011. The agreement provides for successive renewal terms of one year unless either party gives advance notice of termination. OXY utilizes the steam in its enhanced oil recovery operations to allow for more effective and efficient extraction of heavy crude oil. Subject to certain conditions, OXY has an obligation to buy steam under this agreement in an amount not less than the minimum requirements necessary to maintain the project's status as a QF. Although OXY is not currently purchasing any power from the project, the steam agreement allows for up to 1 MW of electricity to be sold to OXY.

Fuel Supply Arrangements

Natural gas is delivered to Badger Creek via a private pipeline that connects with the Kern River-Mojave Pipeline. The pipeline was constructed by a joint venture in which the project owns approximately 21%. An affiliate of Juniper operates the pipeline. In October 2006, Badger entered into a gas supply agreement, including transportation, with Sempra Energy Trading Corporation. In March 2008, the gas agreement was extended to cover fuel procurements through April 30, 2011.

Operations & Maintenance

Operations and maintenance for the Badger Creek project is performed by an affiliate of Juniper Generation, LLC under a fixed price operations and maintenance agreement. The agreement expires in

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2011, but is terminable by either party upon six months' notice. The operator receives a base monthly fee, which is adjusted annually. In addition, the agreement provides for incentive fees and penalties based on the project's availability.

An affiliate of Juniper also provides all day-to-day management services required by the project and is paid a semi-annual fee for such management services based on a percentage of gross cash receipts of the project.

Factors Influencing Project Results

The Badger Creek Project derives a portion of its operating margin through energy revenues under the PG&E PPA. Energy revenues are dependent on PG&E's short-run avoided costs ("SRAC"), which is generally defined as the cost of electricity that a utility avoids incurring by purchasing the power from an independent power producer versus constructing and operating additional generating resources on its own. PG&E's SRAC is determined by the CPUC in conjunction with input from independent power producers, investor owned utilities and consumer groups through the state utility regulatory process. SRAC has been, and continues to be, a highly contested issue resulting in numerous CPUC proceedings and litigation. Until August 2009, SRAC was based on an administratively determined formula. In August 2009, the CPUC implemented a new SRAC methodology called the market index formula ("MIF"), which includes both a market-based component and an administratively determined component. Ultimately, the CPUC is moving toward a 100% market-based SRAC.

In April 2009, California's Market Reform and Technology Update energy market ("MRTU") commenced operation. The MRTU is expected to provide a robustly traded day-ahead market for energy that reflects the avoided marginal energy costs of California's utilities. Upon the determination by the CPUC that the MRTU is functioning properly, MIF will no longer include the administratively determined component, which is expected to lower MIF pricing and create larger differences between peak and off-peak prices. Such a determination has not been made by the CPUC.

Badger is a party to settlement negotiations among other QF facilities, California's major investor-owned utilities, and numerous consumer and independent power producer groups on a new energy pricing formula and possible extensions of firm capacity payments for project with existing contracts that will resolve many outstanding issues between the parties. Many of the SRAC and MIF related CPUC proceedings and litigation have been held in abeyance pending the outcome of the settlement negotiations.

It is expected that the CPUC regulations applicable to Badger will be in a state of transition for the foreseeable future, and there can be no assurance that decisions by the CPUC will not have an adverse impact on Badger.

Rumford Project

General Description

The Rumford Project is a 85 MW multi-fuel (coal, wood waste and tire-derived fuel) circulating fluidized bed boiler cogeneration facility located in the town of Rumford, Maine, which began commercial operation in 1990 as a QF. The Rumford project is owned by Rumford Cogeneration Company Limited Partnership, a Maine limited partnership ("Rumford LP"), in which we own an approximate 26% limited partnership interest. The project was constructed for the dual purpose of supplying steam and electricity to an adjacent paper mill, the Rumford Paper Company, owned by a subsidiary of NewPage Corporation ("NewPage") and electricity to the local utility. The project is situated on a site leased from the adjacent NewPage paper mill. The lease expires on December 31, 2020.

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Power Purchase Agreement

In February 2007, Rumford LP executed an Interim Financial Obligation Consolidation Agreement with Rumford Paper Company. The agreement consolidated the payment obligations of the various prior agreements between Rumford LP and Rumford Paper Company into a single payment obligation effective January 1, 2007. The effect of the agreement is similar to a lease wherein Rumford Paper Company assumes the risk of fuel and power price volatility as well as most operating costs. Payments under the agreement have been made quarterly to Rumford LP over a three year term ended December 31, 2009. During 2009, as a result of a dispute between NewPage and the limited partners regarding the making of the 2009 distributions and the economic viability of the project following the expiration of the agreement with Rumford Paper Company at the end of 2009, a settlement agreement was entered into which provided for the payment of the 2009 distributions to the partners. The settlement agreement further provided for the purchase by NewPage of the partners' interests in Rumford LP unde