

SUMMARY and UPDATE
to
2009 INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN



Midwest Energy, Inc.

December 13, 2010

Executive Summary

This Update and Summary is intended to provide supplemental information to the Management and Board of Directors of Midwest Energy, Inc. in relation to the 2009 Integrated Resource Plan Report (“IRP”). It will provide an update on activities that have been conducted since the Plan was reviewed and ultimately published in 2009.

It will also supplement some of the information contained in the IRP and be provided to the Western Area Power Administration (“WAPA”) in compliance with the requirements stemming from the hydro-power allocation made available to Midwest Energy, Inc. Specifically, this Update and Summary, along with the original IRP and its associated Appendices, is intended to comply with the Western Area Power Administration Energy Planning and Management Program and Section 114 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Midwest Energy, Inc. (“Midwest Energy”) is organized as a not-for-profit utility under the laws of the State of Kansas, and is authorized to provide public utility services related to the generation and delivery of electric energy and the delivery of natural gas to customers in its certified service territory of central and western Kansas. With respect to the delivery of electric energy, Midwest Energy currently serves approximately 48,600 electric retail customers, several municipal wholesale electric customers, and operates a transmission network in Kansas. Such transmission facilities are operated under the Open Access Transmission Tariff of the Southwest Power Pool, of which Midwest Energy is a long-time member. Additional information on Midwest Energy can be found in the Appendices to the IRP.

While this Update and Summary is intended to supplement the original IRP, it will not repeat information that is available in that document. The following documents are specifically referenced and incorporated herein:

- 2009 Integrated Resource Plan Report – December 17, 2009
- 2009 Integrated Resource Plan Report Appendices – December 17, 2009

Significant progress has been made since the release of the IRP in late 2009. As discussed further in this Update and Summary, the IRP was used to provide guidance in the development and execution of new long-term power supply agreements intended to replace expiring power supply agreements. The new agreements were completed and executed, and are now being utilized to provide reliable and affordable electric service to the customer-owners of Midwest Energy, Inc.

Other recommendations from the IRP relating to the expansion of Midwest Energy’s power supply portfolio have been incorporated into the long-term planning process at Midwest Energy. These recommendations, related to development of new generating resources, utilization of renewable resources and compliance with mandated renewable portfolio standards, and the incorporation of energy efficiency and demand-side projects are all being considered as Midwest Energy continues to shape its power supply requirements going forward. This Summary and Update will provide additional current information on these topics.

Load Forecast Update

In connection with the development of the IRP, the load and energy growth rates for Midwest Energy were forecast as indicated in Exhibit 7 of the IRP and supported in the Appendices. In summary, energy sales were forecast to grow at an average annual rate of 1.05 percent in the near term (2009-2015) and 0.45 percent over the long term (2016-2030). Peak demand was projected to grow at an annual rate of 0.53 percent over the period 2010-2030.

Referring to Exhibit 14 in the Appendices it is noted that the total peak demand for 2010 was projected to be 339MW. In retrospect, the actual peak load served by Midwest Energy, including the effects of a load management pilot project for irrigation customers, was 354MW comprised of 316MW of retail firm load, 6MW of firm wholesale municipal load, and 32MW of non-firm wholesale municipal load. Noting Exhibit 7 of the IRP, the total firm demand was projected to be 312MW compared to the actual firm demand of 322MW.

This represents a significant departure from the forecast, though a single year does not provide definitive indication that the forecast validity has been compromised. For example, it is not yet clear whether the dramatic increase in peak demand is a long-term feature, or whether it was a combination of various coincident factors, including weather and system conditions. Midwest Energy will develop a new complete load forecast in early 2011 that will capture the following information to update load and energy projections:

- Existing customer loads and emerging growth patterns.
- New major loads (>500kW each) added to the system in the past two years, of which there have been several.
- Other new loads added throughout the various customer classes.
- New major loads committed to be served beginning in late 2010 (>11MW).
- New major loads anticipated to be served in 2011-2012 (~15MW).
- The impact of current and anticipated efficiency programs and demand-side management programs.

This updated forecast will be integral to an assessment of the need for additional generating capacity in 2011 and beyond in order to maintain adequate reserve margins.

Resource Requirements Update

The development of the 2009 IRP was intended to satisfy several planning objectives, including two immediate objectives:

- Determine the amount and type/fuel of generating capacity required to serve the anticipated load obligations.
- Provide direction in the development of new long-term power supply agreements to replace those agreements that were set to expire between 2010 and 2013.

The IRP provided guidance in both of these respects. The following were highlights of that guidance provided by the IRP, along with the current progress with respect to each area:

- Amount and type of generating capacity
 - The IRP recommended that Midwest Energy move forward with the development of an additional 25MW of generating capacity at the Goodman Energy Center (GMEC) by 2015. Planning work in this regard will get underway in 2011, with an emphasis on re-assessing the market conditions and expected energy/capacity prices, and an assessment of current generation technologies, expected environmental policy development, and permitting requirements. In 2012 we will finish these assessments, plus examine financing options and look at the impact on the overall finances of Midwest Energy.
 - The IRP also recommended the development of a new generating facility, possibly utilizing the same internal combustion technology from GMEC, with a target of 50MW of new capacity by 2015, and a possible addition of 25MW later in the decade. As noted above in connection with the possible build-out at GMEC, Midwest Energy will begin in 2011 to examine various facets of the construction of a new generating facility.
 - Additional recommendations in the IRP related to the continued development of renewable resources. The IRP recognized that Midwest Energy had already contracted for the purchase of up to 49MW of wind energy. Though not explicitly referenced, it also recognized the availability of approximately 3MW of summer hydro-power capacity under an appropriation from the Western Area Power Administration. Midwest Energy continues to purchase energy under these agreements, and takes note of the recommendations in the IRP that (i) additional renewable energy will be required to meet future state or federal mandates, and (ii) sometime after 2020 it may be economical to purchase additional wind energy resources beyond those required in a renewable energy standard.
- Long-term Power Supply Agreement Replacement
 - Midwest Energy completed a process that began with an open RFP process begun in 2008, to solicit proposals for new long-term power supply agreements. Two new agreements, totaling 255MW of firm generating capacity, were negotiated and executed with Westar Energy. These agreements became effective on June 1, 2010 and replaced the four existing contracts with Westar Energy. Though they did include significant increases in demand charges, the rates are consistent with market conditions. The energy prices realized under these two new agreements have been consistent with or better than original projections, and they provide reliable, affordable and environmentally responsible energy for sale to our retail customers.
 - As noted above, actual load growth may be exceeding the projections upon which the IRP was developed. Several new major loads have or soon will be added to the system which could not have been anticipated in 2009. Midwest Energy is planning to update its load forecast as noted previously in order to support further review of the capacity portfolio.

The current supply portfolio for firm resources is summarized in Table 1 below:

**Table 1
Current Electric Resource Portfolio**

Resource	Rated Capacity, MW	Accredited Capacity, MW	Primary Fuel	Expiration
Jeffrey Participation Agreement – Westar Energy	135	135	Coal	6/1/2025
Units Most Likely Agreement – Westar Energy	120	120	Coal and Gas	6/1/2016
Goodman Energy Center	76	76	Gas	N/A
Colby Combustion Turbine	13	13	Gas and Diesel	N/A
Great Bend Plant	6	6	Gas and Diesel	N/A
Bird City Peaking Units	2	2	Diesel	N/A
Smoky Hill Wind ⁽¹⁾	49	0	Wind	12/31/2028
City of Oakley	4.4	4.4	Gas and Diesel	12/31/2013
City of Sterling	4.5	4.5	Gas and Diesel	12/31/2019
WAPA Hydro	3.1	3.1	Hydro	9/30/2024
Totals	413	364		

(1) Pursuant to the SPP Criteria, this non-dispatchable resource is not eligible for accreditation as a firm generating resource until additional operating data is available. When accredited according to the SPP Criteria, it is anticipated it will represent approximately 4-5MW of firm capacity.

The IRP acknowledged that the potential for development of either a federal or state renewable energy standard was considered in the development of the IRP. Since that time, the State of Kansas has adopted a Renewable Energy Standard. At a high level, this standard is based on nameplate capacity of resources and peak demand. Midwest Energy is required to have renewable capacity amounting to 10% of its firm retail load obligation by 2010, 15% by 2016, and 20% by 2020.

Based on the peak firm retail load of 316MW in 2010, Midwest Energy has a total of 51MW of renewable capacity, which represents 16% of the peak. As the load continues to grow it is likely that some additional renewable capacity will have to be acquired prior to 2016, and nearly certain that additional renewable resources will be required prior to 2020 to comply with the Kansas requirements. Midwest Energy has already engaged in discussions with wind energy developers and is reviewing proposals for additional wind energy resources that appear likely to be available prior to 2016.

Midwest Energy is pursuing both energy efficiency and demand response programs to supplement its supply side resources. The Cooperative’s flagship energy efficiency program is How\$mart[®] which provides money for energy efficiency improvements such as insulation, air sealing and new heating and cooling systems. How\$mart[®] uses a “whole house” approach that identifies the best energy saving opportunities in both the thermal shell and heating/cooling

systems. Participating customers repay the funds through energy savings on their monthly utility bills.

How\$mart[®] program features include:

- No up-front capital is required for qualifying investments. (Customers have the option of "buying-down" the cost of non-economic improvements when the projected savings will not cover the entire cost.)
- A monthly How\$mart[®] surcharge covers the cost of qualifying improvements. The surcharge is always less than the projected savings.
- The How\$mart[®] surcharge is tied to the location. If customers move or sell the property, the next customer pays the surcharge. (Full disclosure to subsequent customers is required.)

How\$mart[®] program results through November, 2010 (41 months since pilot program roll-out) include:

- 496 completed projects
- Midwest Energy's investment is \$2,717,000 (\$5,477 per project; excludes program operating costs).
- Customers have added \$716,000 (\$1,443 per project) to cover non-economic improvements.
- Projected savings are 867,000 kWh/year and 129,000 therms/year, enough for 87 and 160 homes, respectively. (In other words, improving six homes saves enough electricity for one more; improving three homes saves enough gas/propane for one more.)
- Program variations allow for geothermal heating/cooling and commercial lighting upgrades, all included in the values above.

How\$mart[®] has received considerable national recognition:

- 2009 "Environmental Innovations in Business" from Environmental Defense Fund
- 2010 "Ace Award for Outstanding Conservation & Stewardship" from Apogee Interactive
- 2010 "Quality Achievement in Program Design and Implementation" Award from Association of Energy Service Professionals

The IRP concluded that Midwest Energy could effectively implement up to 16MW of demand response. Toward that potential, two demand response programs were introduced in 2010. Customers are given a bill credit for allowing loads to be interrupted up four hours per day for up to 20 days per year.

- An irrigation pump curtailment pilot program with 45 pumps resulted in a net load reduction of 1.5 MW.
- A new commercial/industrial interruptible rate was adopted by one customer that subscribed to load reduction of approximately 1.5 MW.

PRIMARY PLANNING OBJECTIVES, CONSTRAINTS, AND METRICS

Five primary considerations drive the planning for and acquisition of electric energy resources for Midwest Energy.

Preserve Competitive Rates (Cost)

Preserving competitive rates is a common objective for utilities. For comparison purposes, different portfolio options were evaluated based on the levelized net present value of all generation-related costs associated with serving the utility's load (2008\$/MWh). The cost metric includes the variable cost of generation, fixed costs, capital costs investments, and the cost of net market transactions (purchases minus sales).

Maintain Stable Rates (Price Risk)

Fuel and power price volatility, as well as uncertainty around energy demand and capital costs, can result in significant changes in portfolio cost. Portfolios that can mitigate significant market swings can also achieve higher rate stability. Rate stability can be measured by different metrics like standard deviation or probability bands.

Portfolios were evaluated against statistically derived distributions on key market drivers, like natural gas prices, energy demand, power market prices, and capital costs. Rather than record portfolio costs under one set of assumptions, costs were measured under a distribution of the key assumptions drivers. In this context, portfolios were evaluated based on the standard deviation of the NPV of costs (or each year's cost where appropriate). This represents a metric of how wide the distribution of costs can get for each portfolio. The lower the standard deviation, the less exposed the portfolio is to market volatility.

Provide Reliable Service (Reliability)

System reliability is a primary concern for any load-serving entity, and long-term utility planning is usually done using a reserve margin criterion, such as the 13.6% planning reserve margin used by Midwest Energy.

CO₂ Emission Liability

An increasing concern regarding global climate change has put specific emphasis on the carbon intensity associated with different power generating resource options. Although coal-fired generation remains one of the most efficient sources of power generation, its potential environmental impacts pose a growing concern to the public and utility planners alike. Moreover, the potential advent of significant costs associated with CO₂ emissions constitutes a major risk for coal plant owners.

Renewable Generation

Specific regulations concerning both federal and statewide RPS standards for utilities in Kansas will drive renewable resource additions. Midwest Energy is committed to meeting these requirements. Increasing generation from renewable resources will also directly result in reduced CO₂ emissions for the portfolio.

Environmental Issues

While significant debate continues about the science behind the global warming issues, the utility industry has already seen a significant impact on resource planning. It is quite clear that it will be increasingly difficult to construct new coal-fired generating resources, and that emissions restrictions on existing coal plants will continue to tighten. Though the appetite for so-called cap-and-trade programs appear to have diminished for now, it remains prudent to factor these issues into any resource planning program. The IRP does exactly that, testing a number of different regulation and cost scenarios to develop portfolio recommendations that stand up to a variety of outcomes.

For now, natural gas seems to be the preferred fuel for new dispatchable generation facilities. This too was factored into the development of the IRP. In fact, as noted above, the new generation proposed for further consideration by Midwest Energy is all gas-fired.

There also remains little doubt that renewable resources should be and will remain an important part of a generation resource portfolio. Midwest Energy already includes a significant amount of wind energy in its portfolio, along with a small amount of hydro-power. The potential for additional wind resource development in Kansas is quite large – among the largest of any state in the US. Conversely, there is very little potential for the development of any new hydro-power resources in Kansas, so the only option for Midwest Energy is to rely on allocations from federal power marketing agencies going forward.

Solar energy may well have an expanded future in the power supply portfolio, but that role appears to be several years off. As noted in the IRP, it appears that large-scale solar developments in Kansas are at least a decade away. Even so, Midwest Energy does have an item in its 2011 Business Plan to measure customer interest in a community solar farm and begin initial planning and design efforts. This project will demonstrate both the technical viability of solar resources and the implications for customer integration and rate impacts.

As state and federal regulations continue to impact electric energy generation it is important to maintain some amount of flexibility in portfolio development. Midwest Energy has addressed this in two ways through the long-term power supply agreements:

- The Units Most Likely agreement is a fleet-based agreement, and has a term of only six years. This gives us some flexibility to adjust our portfolio and fuel mix in as little as six years, even though the Jeffrey Participation agreement has a term of fifteen years.
- Both of the new power supply agreements also have some terms in them related to the review of costs associated with the installation of emission control equipment and the prudence thereof.

Both of these contingencies were recommended in the IRP and ultimately adopted in the executed contracts.

The How\$mart® energy efficiency program is generating environmental benefits. CO2 savings from projects completed through November 1, 2010 are estimated at 28,900 tons over 20 years.

Action Plan Update

The plan of action suggested in the IRP (see IRP Policies and Action Plan) was built on the outlook for the period 2010 through 2030. Most of the significant recommendations provided in the IRP are intended to be implemented in the 2015-2017 timeframe, except for those related to additions of economic wind energy and solar energy, which extend beyond 2020.

The specific Action Plan items recommended in the IRP and their current status are summarized below:

- **Negotiate PPAs:** By the beginning of 2010, finalize negotiations of new PPAs for baseload and UML type contracts with the preferred supplier. Due to the attractiveness of owned peaking resources, UML contracts should be negotiated with the shortest lengths possible. The baseload contract should be negotiated for at least fifteen years but should include reopeners for maximum volume flexibility.
 - *This Action Item has been completed in conformance with the recommendations. The two new contracts were effective as of June 1, 2010.*
- **Implement Pilot Demand Response Programs:** Initiate further exploration of the cost-effectiveness of DR programs, particularly in the form of agricultural load shedding and interruptible rates, to better assess the potential of DR programs as a feasible substitute for new peaking capacity.
 - *As noted elsewhere in this document, a pilot demand response program in the form of commercial and irrigation load control was launched in 2010. The irrigation program met with good overall success, and will be expanded in 2011.*
- **New Local Gas-Fired Generation:** By approximately 2015, expand GMEC and build 50 MW of new peaking capacity. Build an additional 25 MW by approximately 2020.
 - *The 2011 Business Plan includes several activities related to planning for the potential addition of new generating capacity. These activities are discussed elsewhere in this report.*
- **Renewable Energy:** Beyond 2015, increase the proportion of MWE's energy mix provided by renewable energy sources. By around 2018, a total of 50 MW of new wind is needed to meet RPS. In 2024 and beyond, add economic additional wind capacity on the order of 50 MW and replace the Smoky Hills contract when it expires. Throughout the planning horizon, continue to track the cost and efficiencies of wind and solar and take advantage of economic opportunities as they arise.
 - *Midwest Energy currently meets the Kansas Renewable Energy Standard, and is in position to meet it in 2016, depending on actual load growth between 2010 and 2016. As noted herein, Midwest Energy is also having discussions with wind energy developers in regard to the purchase of additional wind energy resources.*

- **GHG Emissions Reductions:** Protect Midwest Energy as much as possible against imprudent risk management of carbon and fuel cost exposures. Prudent management language should be included in new contractual arrangements.
 - *The terms of the two new long-term power supply agreements include terms consistent with these recommendations.*

As noted previously, significant steps will be taken in 2011-2012 to address the following:

- Re-assessment of load forecast and resulting need for capacity.
- Market conditions for capacity purchases.
- Need for short-term additions to the supply portfolio to meet growing demand.
- Assessment of current technologies available for new generation constructed by Midwest Energy.
- Continued expansion of the utilization of demand side resources as a key element in meeting load obligations.
- Siting, permitting, and financing requirements for new generating resources.

With regard to the possible development of new generating resources by Midwest Energy, current planning envisions completion of these steps during 2012, with a decision regarding the construction of new generating resources to be made by the end of 2012 or early in 2013.

To the extent additional resources are required to meet growing load obligations in the near term, these resources will be acquired through a competitive process to the extent practicable, probably during 2010. This process is subject to the availability of SPP transmission resources to import additional capacity into the Midwest Energy system.

Midwest Energy will continue to promote the How\$mart[®] energy efficiency program across its territory. We will also be cooperating with the Kansas Energy Office in 2011 and its Take Charge Challenge effort to further stimulate program interest in four towns served by Midwest Energy.

Demand response efforts will be expanded. Midwest Energy's business plan sets a target of 7MW of demand response capability in 2011. Most of that is expected to be in the irrigation sector. Reaching that value will require the revision of the program tariff with the Kansas Corporation Commission.

On-Going Resource Plan Assessment

A Resource Plan is intended to be a living document. As such, it is imperative that Midwest Energy continually assess its progress in regard to the actions proposed in the IRP, and that it be prepared to modify and adapt the plan as conditions change. The IRP completed in 2009 will not have an indefinite life. It is anticipated that enough exogenous conditions will change that the IRP will need to be completely redone as early as 2012 or 2013.

Although not an all-inclusive list, the following issues could change substantially over the next 2-4 years, and thereby impact the validity of the current IRP:

- Prices for natural gas and coal, including transportation;
- Emissions requirements for both coal-fired and gas-fired generating resources, existing and new;
- Inception of new climate control legislation, including cap-and-trade protocols, emissions allowance trading, etc.
- Technology developments related to emissions control, unit efficiency or capital cost changes;
- Retirement of existing generating units;
- Changes in customer energy use patterns, efficiency/conservation practices, and overall load growth;
- Further penetration of demand-side management technologies and customer acceptance;
- Development of additional renewable generating resources on a regional or national basis, as well as technology improvements in wind, solar and other so-called green resources;
- Continued appetite for transmission grid expansion;
- General economic factors, including interest rates, access to capital, and customer preferences.

Midwest Energy will use several metrics to assess whether its business practices are consistent with the current IRP. For example, it will obviously continue to measure the energy sales and demand requirements of its customer base, and comparing those requirements to available generating resources. In both the long-term and the near-term this will play a significant role in a determination of the need for additional generation capacity, either owned or purchased.

With respect to energy efficiency programs like How\$mart[®] Midwest Energy will strive to keep the program fresh and viable. Since the program is based on the concept that energy efficiency improvements funded in the program must pay for themselves over time, assessment of those expected changes in energy use is a key metric in assessing and operating the program.

In a similar fashion, Midwest Energy will continue to look for ways to expand the use of load control technologies. In the first year of use in 2010 the eligible participants were limited to electric irrigation customers that met specific criteria. The technology deployed allows for the measurement of load interruption success, and this will continue to be a key metric in annual assessments of the efficacy of the program. These annual assessments will form the basis for expansion of, or changes to, the demand-side management programs.

During 2011 and into 2012 Midwest Energy will be working directly on the steps enumerated previously related to market condition assessment and generation expansion planning. As each of these steps are executed there will be a need to re-assess whether the Cooperative is still following the guidance provided in the IRP, and indeed whether it should continue to follow those recommendations. This will lead to decisions as to whether to move forward with construction of one or more generating resources, and to a decision as to when the next update of the IRP is required.

Additionally, the Western Area Power Administration requires that entities with hydro allocations file an annual report to update their progress in meeting the recommendations of their respective integrated resource plans. Midwest Energy is no different. That annual update process includes several quantitative assessments related to resource availability, load growth, and energy efficiency/demand response program utilization.

In general, the various Action Items summarized above, and detailed in the IRP documents, are themselves the benchmark for continual review of the progress toward meeting the recommendations provided in the IRP.

Public Participation in Resource Planning

Midwest Energy is a customer-owned cooperative. That means the company is entirely focused on meeting the needs of its customer-owners, without the distraction of meeting the needs of a separate group of owners not served by the cooperative. The actions taken by Midwest Energy are governed by a member-elected Board of Directors. Their involvement includes review of the annual and long-term business plans, review/approval of the annual budget, updates on progress in the operation of all facets of the business, approval of plans to change rates, etc.

This approval process includes the Integrated Resource Plan itself, as well as decisions to execute contracts, build major new facilities, borrow funds, and other strategic decisions. As elected representatives of the customer-owners, their objective is to ensure that the Cooperative acts in the best interests of the customer-owners.

In regard to the IRP, federal regulations also require that Midwest Energy post its updates or revisions to its IRP for public review and comments. Historically, Midwest Energy has updated its resource plans at intervals of roughly three years. The most recent update was completed in 2009, and submitted to WAPA for review and publication in 2010.

In connection with this process, Midwest Energy also published the IRP on its web site, with a reference found on the home page. Furthermore, Midwest Energy published formal legal notices of the availability of the IRP for review and comment in all three daily newspapers covering portions of our service territory (Hays, Great Bend and Colby) as well as several other weekly newspapers. The public comment period for the IRP began on November 1 and concluded on November 30.

As a further aid to customer involvement and understanding, two programs were presented immediately following the Annual Meeting of Members of Midwest Energy on November 15 in Hays. The first of these programs provided an overview of the energy efficiency programs utilized by Midwest Energy, including the How\$mart[®] program. Interest in this program remains high, as evidenced by the strong participation of customers and national recognition of the program itself. A number of questions about the program were asked and answered during the presentation.

Immediately following, a presentation was provided on resources planning in general and the IRP developed by Midwest Energy in particular. This presentation included the recommendations included in the plan, progress to date in meeting those recommendations, and plans for continuing to utilize the plan. Several questions regarding the IRP were asked by those in attendance and are summarized below:

1. Is Midwest involved in the Sunflower Holcomb Plant project?
A. We are not directly involved in the proposal to build the plant, and have no contract with them regarding the proposed plant.
2. Regarding demand at peak information — there is an increase in base energy, yet population is shrinking. How is all of that factored into the IRP?
A. Per-customer usage is rising in my cases. For example: home usage is up due to added appliances; More homes are air conditioned; Oilfield pumping has increased; Increase in commercial/industrial use, including new ethanol plants.
3. How do you model for increased growth?
A. Look at load/growth over the past several years (history). Develop forecast based on historical trends, and at other specific new loads that may be coming into area, e.g. commercial/industrial growth.
4. Is growth in technology driving energy needs?
A. Yes. For example, in some cases a larger LDC TV may use more energy than an older and smaller tube television.
5. Is there an incentive for irrigation to run at non-peak hours?
A. Yes, if irrigation is run at peak times it will cost more. Irrigation running during non-peak hours gets a cost break through the energy charge.
6. In the load control program, is irrigation shut down manually or is it done automatically?
A. Irrigation wells can be shut down remotely through the load control program.

Though we did receive some questions, we did not receive any other comments during either the presentation or directly to Midwest Energy in any other format or venue as of December 15, 2010. We do know that the web page containing the links to the IRP Report, IRP Executive Summary, and the Appendices to the IRP had 97 page reviews, of which 68 were from unique sources.

The Board of Directors of Midwest Energy has previously reviewed the IRP report in some detail, and has been kept apprised of the progress on various Action Items since it reviewed the IRP in October 2009. At the December 20, 2010 Board Meeting the Board of Directors received this Update and Summary, and executed a formal resolution accepting the Resource Plan as updated. A copy of such resolution is attached for reference, along with a letter indicating approval of the IRP by the senior management of Midwest Energy, Inc.