



Integrated Resource Plan



Midwest Energy, Inc.

Midwest Energy, Inc.

Project No. 84501

January 2016



Integrated Resource Plan

prepared for

Midwest Energy, Inc.

Hays, Kansas

Project No. 84501

January 2016

prepared by

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Term/Phrase/Name
AEO	Annual Energy Outlook
BACT	best available control technology
BLR	balance of loads and Resources
BMcD	Burns & McDonnell
Btu	British thermal unit
CCGT	combined cycle gas turbine
CEMS	continuous emissions monitoring systems
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CPP	Clean Power Plan
DLN	dry low NO _x
DSM	demand side management
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPC	Engineer, Procure, Construct
FTE	full time equivalent
GE	General Electric
GEC	Goodman Energy Center
GTG	gas turbine generators
GW	gigawatts
HHV	higher heating value
hr	hour
HRSG	heat recovery steam generator
IDC	interest during construction
JEC	Jeffrey Energy Center
LCOE	levelized cost of electricity
LHV	lower heating value

Abbreviation	Term/Phrase/Name
LTSA	Long Term Service Agreement
MECL	minimum emissions compliant load
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MW	megawatt
MWE	Midwest Energy Company
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	new source performance standard
O&M	operation and maintenance
O ₂	oxygen
OEM	original equipment manufacturer
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
ppm	parts per million
PW	Pratt & Whitney
RFI	Request For Information
RH	relative humidity
SCGT	simple cycle gas turbine
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SPP	Southwest Power Pool
U.S.	United States
UML	Units Most Likely
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration

STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

In preparation of this Study, Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. (BMcD) has relied upon information provided by Midwest Energy, Inc. (MWE) and other third parties. While BMcD has no reason to believe that the information provided, and upon which BMcD has relied, is inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect, BMcD has not independently verified such information and cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness.

Estimates and projections prepared by BMcD relating to performance, construction costs, and operating and maintenance costs are based on experience, qualifications, and judgment as a professional consultant. Since BMcD has no control over weather, cost and availability of labor, material and equipment, labor productivity, unavoidable delays, construction contractor's procedures, construction contractor's method of determining prices, economic conditions, government regulations and laws (including interpretation thereof), competitive bidding, or other factors affecting such estimates or projections, BMcD does not guarantee the accuracy of its estimates or predictions. Actual rates, costs, performance, schedules, etc., may vary from the data provided.

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Midwest Energy, Inc. (MWE) is a rural cooperative that provides service to over 50,000 electric and 42,000 natural gas customers throughout portions of central and western Kansas. MWE is based out of Hayes, Kansas. MWE's service area covers 40 counties in central and western Kansas. MWE provides energy and capacity to its members through owned resources and power supply contracts. MWE is governed by a member-elected board, any new PPA or generation builds need to be vetted and approved by the board. MWE has several power supply contracts with Westar Energy (Westar) that are set to expire. The expiration of Units Most Likely (UML) contract in May of 2017 and the Jeffrey Energy Center (JEC) PPA in 2025 are driving MWE's need for capacity resources. MWE requested that Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. (BMcD) perform a long-term resource planning study (Study) to evaluate power supply options available to fulfill future needs. New build resources, existing resource purchases, and various power purchase agreements (PPA) were all considered to provide reliable, low cost, and environmentally compliant power to MWE customers. .

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.

1.2 Conclusions

Based on the analysis conducted herein, BMcD provides the following conclusions and observations:

1. Electric Power Industry Review
 - a. The electric power industry continues to be a target of increased regulations regarding water, coal combustion by-products, and air emissions.
 - b. Overall, the power industry has experienced continued interest in wind and solar development. This interest is driven by technological advancements, which have lowered costs and increased energy production, as well as subsidies through tax incentives and renewable standards. The development of wind has been particularly robust in the Southwest Power Pool.

- c. Specific to MWE's power supply, the most immediate area of need will be fulfilling load requirements that are currently served by the Westar UML PPA when the contract expires at the end of May 2017.
2. Technology Assessment
 - a. A new resource technology assessment was conducted, evaluating the following new resources:
 - i. Natural gas-fired combined cycle, simple cycle, and reciprocating engine power plants
 - ii. Resources were considered in which MWE may have the opportunity to self-develop and build or participate in a larger facility as a minority owner or power off-taker.
3. Economic Analysis
 - a. Utilizing the information above, BMcD and MWE developed several scenarios to evaluate impacts to MWE's power supply. The scenarios focused on near-term and mid-term requirements driven by the expiration of the UML contract and the expiration of the JEC PPA.
 - b. The economic analysis indicates that a new power supply resource, such as a natural gas-based peaking or intermediate resource, would be more economical for MWE's power supply portfolio than extending the JEC PPA.
4. Recommendation and Next Steps
 - a. MWE should continue to monitor regulations that have potential to impact their power supply portfolio regarding water, coal combustion by-products, and air emissions.
 - b. MWE may consider inquiring with its members about implementation of additional demand and energy reduction programs that may be able to reduce costs associated with power supply. If desired, a more robust cost/benefit evaluation, that includes a thorough investigation of potential participation and a customer survey, would be required.
 - c. MWE may consider the next steps in regards to replacing the UML contract including negotiations of a mid-term, peaking/intermediate power purchase agreement with Westar or Dogwood.
 - d. A PPA appears to provide MWE lower cost and greater flexibility in determining long-term Clean Power Plan compliance without the deployment of capital. A mid-term PPA will allow MWE time and flexibility to determine its long-term power supply path.
 - e. A combined cycle gas turbine appears to provide lower overall power supply costs compared to extending the JEC PPA under similar terms. Therefore, MWE should continue to evaluate potential combined cycle opportunities that may be available. These opportunities may

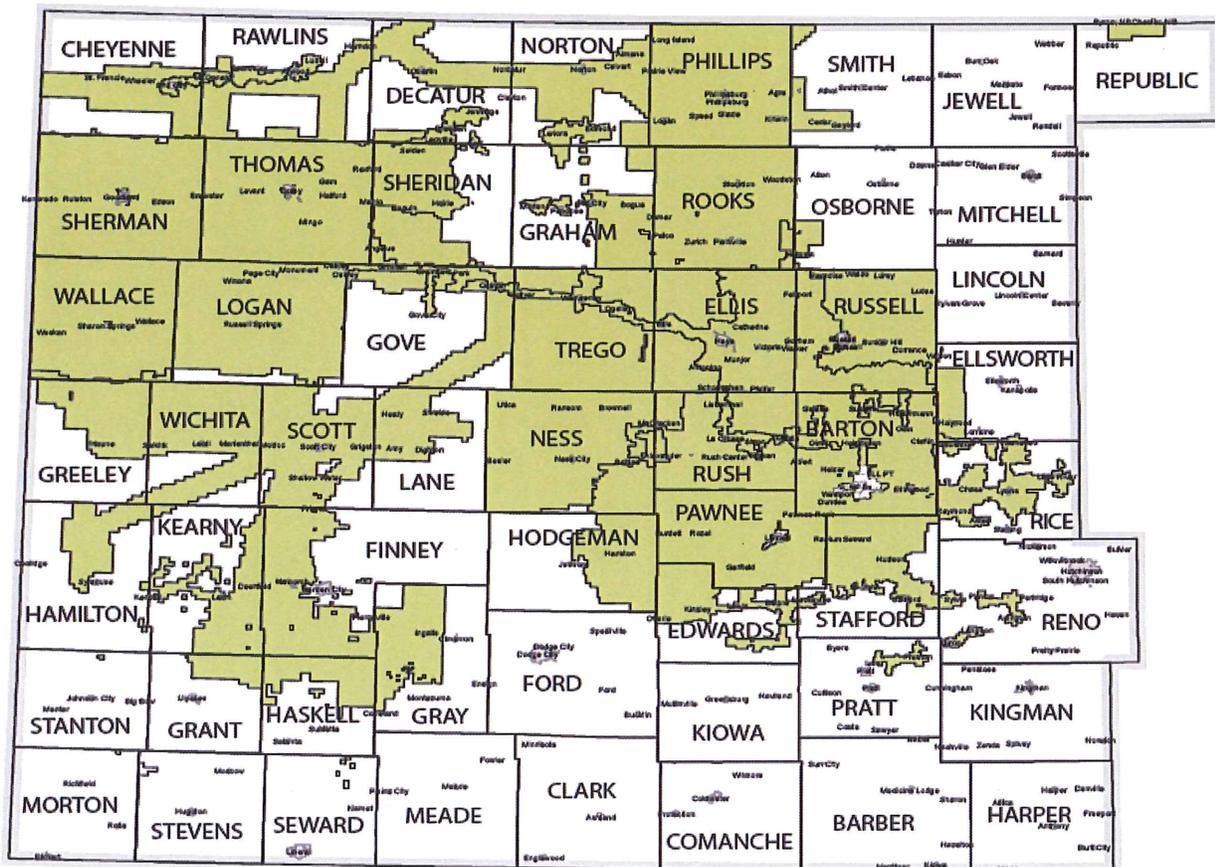
include participation in a combined cycle resource through a PPA, co-ownership, or self-build resource.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction

Midwest Energy, Inc. (MWE) is a rural cooperative that provides service to over 50,000 electric and 42,000 natural gas customers throughout portions of central and western Kansas. MWE is based out of Hayes, Kansas. MWE’s service area covers 40 counties in central and western Kansas. A map of MWE’s electric service area is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Figure 2-1: MWE Service Area



MWE provides energy and capacity to its members through owned resources and power supply contracts. MWE participates in Westar Energy (Westar) owned Jeffrey Energy Center (JEC) and has a separate Units Most Likely (UML) power purchase agreement with Westar. The expiration of UML in May of 2017 and JEC participation in 2025 are driving MWE’s need for capacity resources. MWE requested that Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. (BMcD) perform a long-term resource planning study (Study) to evaluate power supply options available to fulfill future needs. New build resources, existing resource purchases, and various power purchase agreements (PPA) were all considered to provide reliable, low cost, and environmentally compliant power to MWE customers.

2.2 Study Organization

This Study is organized into several sections as follows:

- Section 1.0 Executive Summary: Provides an executive summary and an introduction of the Study.
- Section 2.0 Provides a general review of the overall electric power industry.
- Section 4.0 Technology Assessment: Provides detailed discussion and costs associated with the development and construction of new power generation resources.
- Section 5.0 Economic Evaluation: Assesses the overall power supply costs to MWE over a 20-year period from 2016 to 2035, and evaluates varying power supply options and sensitivities.

2.3 MWE Power Supply Review

MWE supplies energy and capacity to its customers through owned resources and power supply contracts. MWE’s total coincident peak load projection for 2016 is approximately 335 megawatts (MW). This projection includes a reduction of 20 MW due to existing demand side management (DSM) programs. This projection excludes reserve margin requirements of 13.64 percent, which is prescribed by SPP. MWE is currently forecasting long-term load growth around 1.0 percent, which is in line with other utility estimates in the region. The following summarizes MWE’s existing power supply portfolio for meeting load and energy requirements:

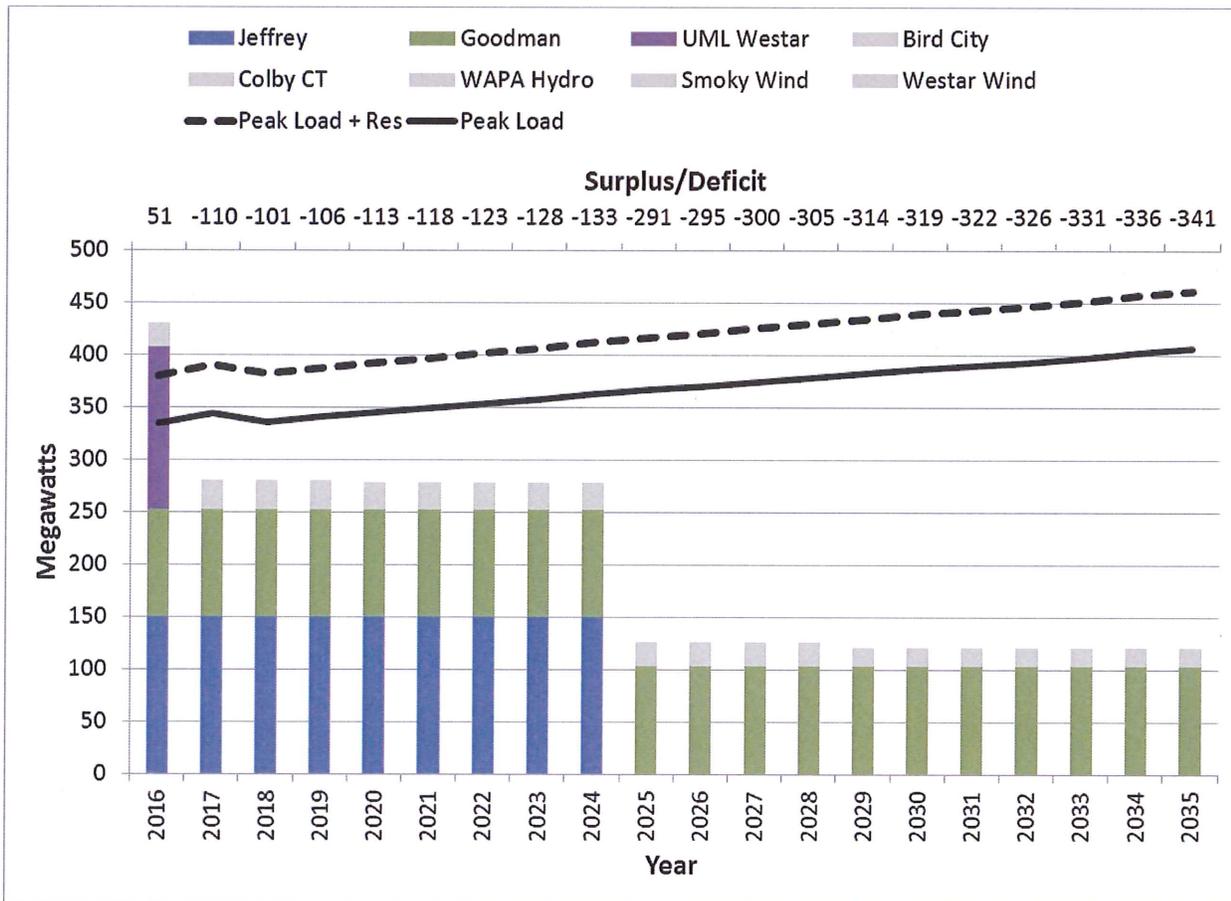
- Owned resources
 - Goodman Energy Center (natural gas) 103 MW
 - Colby CT (natural gas) 13 MW
 - Bird City (diesel) 2 MW
- Power purchase agreements
 - Westar – Jeffrey Energy Center (coal) 150 MW
 - Westar – Units Most Likely (coal/natural gas) 155 MW
 - Western Area Power Administration (hydroelectric) 3 MW
 - Westar (wind) 50 MW
 - Smoky Hill Wind Farm (wind) 50 MW

As shown by the list above, MWE has a diverse power supply portfolio consisting of natural gas, coal, wind, and hydroelectric resources. Goodman Energy Center (GEC) was recently expanded and currently consists of 12 natural gas-fired reciprocating engines. Colby CT and Bird City are seldom dispatched peaking units. Bird City is expected to retire in 2019. MWE’s Jeffrey Energy Center (JEC or Jeffrey)

and Units Most Likely (UML) power purchase agreements (PPA) with Westar are both set to expire during the 20-year study period for this analysis (with the UML expiring in 2017 and JEC expiring in 2025). These Westar PPAs represent over 70 percent of MWE dispatchable resources and will need to either be extended or replaced for MWE to comply with SPP reserve margin requirements. Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) hydroelectric provides MWE with emission free energy at approximately 30 percent capacity factor, the current contract runs through 2024. The two wind contracts provide MWE members with a sizable amount of renewable energy, however they are only accredited with approximately 10 percent of their nameplate capacity.

A balance of loads and resources (BLR), based on the load forecast and existing MWE resources, is presented in the following appendicies. Based on existing resources and current load projections, MWE will be capacity deficit by approximately 100 MW to 130 MW from 2017 to 2024 due to UML expiration. The deficit increases to approximately 290 MW to 340 MW from 2025 to 2036 due to JEC expiration.

Figure 2-2: MWE Balance of Loads and Resources



2.4 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 2016, and submitted to WAPA for review and publication in 2017.

As a further aid to customer involvement and understanding, various programs are presented during the Annual Meeting of Members of Midwest Energy. In connection with this process, Midwest Energy also published the IRP on its web site, with a reference found on the home page. 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.

2.3.1 MWE Demand Side Management

The following list provides a discussion of the DSM and energy efficiency programs that MWE is currently implementing to help reduce peak demand and overall energy consumption.

- **How\$mart®** – The How\$mart® program provides free energy efficiency improvements for MWE customers in good standing. The service includes upgrades to insulation, air sealing, new heating and cooling systems, and commercial lighting. All of these upgrades are provided at no upfront cost to the customer. These upgrades are installed by participating contractors and are paid for through a charge on the customer’s energy bill, where per the agreement the charge is not to exceed the customer’s estimated savings due to the efficiency improvements. By participating in How\$mart® the customer can expect to save an average of \$10 per month on their MWE bill.
- **Energy Audit Services** – MWE offers a wide array of energy efficiency auditing services to its customers, including but not limited to: blower door testing, home energy ratings, HVAC sizing, and building infrared scanning.
- **Irrigation Incentive Rates** – These rates have been designed to have a higher demand charge during peak hours. This pricing incentivizes farmers to run their irrigation equipment during off-peak hours.
- **Irrigation Pump Curtailment** – In addition to the more general irrigation incentive rates, MWE provides irrigation customers with the option to enter into a Load Control Service Agreement, where the customer will curtail pumping load during certain “curtailment events.” Participation in the program results in bill credits from MWE.

MWE should continue to explore and potentially invest in DSM programs that help reduce peak demand and show economic benefits for their customers.

2.4 Environmental Impact Summary

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.

Fuel Type - 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.

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.

Water Supply – Siting of new generation, particularly in the Midwest Energy zone, needs to take into consideration of the lack of a stable long-term water supply. Any generation requiring large water quantities are probably not a favorable solution.

2.5 Action Plan Update

The plan of action was built on the outlook for the period 2016 through 2030. Most of the significant recommendations provided in the IRP are intended to be implemented in the 2016-2017 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 2017, finalize negotiations of new PPAs for 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.
- **Evaluate Renewable Energy Expansion:** Current Production Tax Credits for renewable generation and reduction of PPA costs associated with both Solar and Wind continue to make renewable a viable economic alternative. Exploration of further expanding Midwest's renewable portfolio should be considered in the 2016-2020 timeframe, in particular prior to the expiration or phasing out of the existing PTCs.

- **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 long-term power supply agreements include terms consistent with these recommendations.*

Significant steps will be taken in 2016-2025 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 regards to the possible development of new generating resources by Midwest Energy, current planning envisions completion of these steps during 2022, with a decision regarding the construction of new generating resources to be made by the end of 2022 or early in 2023.*
 - *This will coincide with the expiration of the bridging agreement contemplated in this IRP. Market conditions and the value placed on capacity will factor heavily in the decision to build*

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 2016 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 2019.

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, existin 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.

3.0 ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY REVIEW

The following provides a review of overall electric power industry trends, the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) energy market, and Midwest Energy, Inc.'s (MWE) current power supply.

3.1 Overall Electricity Industry Trends

The electricity industry continues to be impacted by numerous trends. The following provides a brief discussion of the overall trends that are currently impacting electric utilities and generators.

- Environmental regulations: Both federal and state environmental regulating agencies continue to pursue more stringent environmental regulations regarding emissions from power generating facilities, specifically coal-fired power plants.
- Clean Power Plan: One of the most controversial regulations from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Clean Power Plan (CPP), targets a reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. This regulation was recently stayed (postponed indefinitely) by the United States (U.S.) Supreme Court as appeals to the rule work their way through the lower court system.
- Low natural gas prices: Natural gas prices remain low as production continues to outpace demand requirements. However, industry forecasts, such as U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook (AEO), appear to be fairly robust with price increases around five percent per year.
- Continued renewable development: The use of wind and solar resources continues to increase. Many state and federal regulators continue to pursue increased renewable portfolio and energy requirements. Federal renewable tax credits, which heavily incentivize both wind and solar generation, received a multi-year extension by the United States Congress at the end of 2015.
- Relatively low load growth: While much of the U.S. has seen economic growth since the economic recession in the 2008 and 2009 timeframe, the recovery of demand and energy has been much slower. Increased conservation programs have also contributed to lower load growth.
- Low wholesale market energy prices: The combination of low natural gas prices, increased renewable development, and relatively low load growth has kept wholesale market energy prices low compared to historical averages.
- Coal-fired retirements: With the combination of all of the above factors, the investment in costly environmental compliance solutions at coal-fired power plants has reduced the overall economic benefit of coal-fired generation. Across the United States nearly 80 gigawatts (GW)

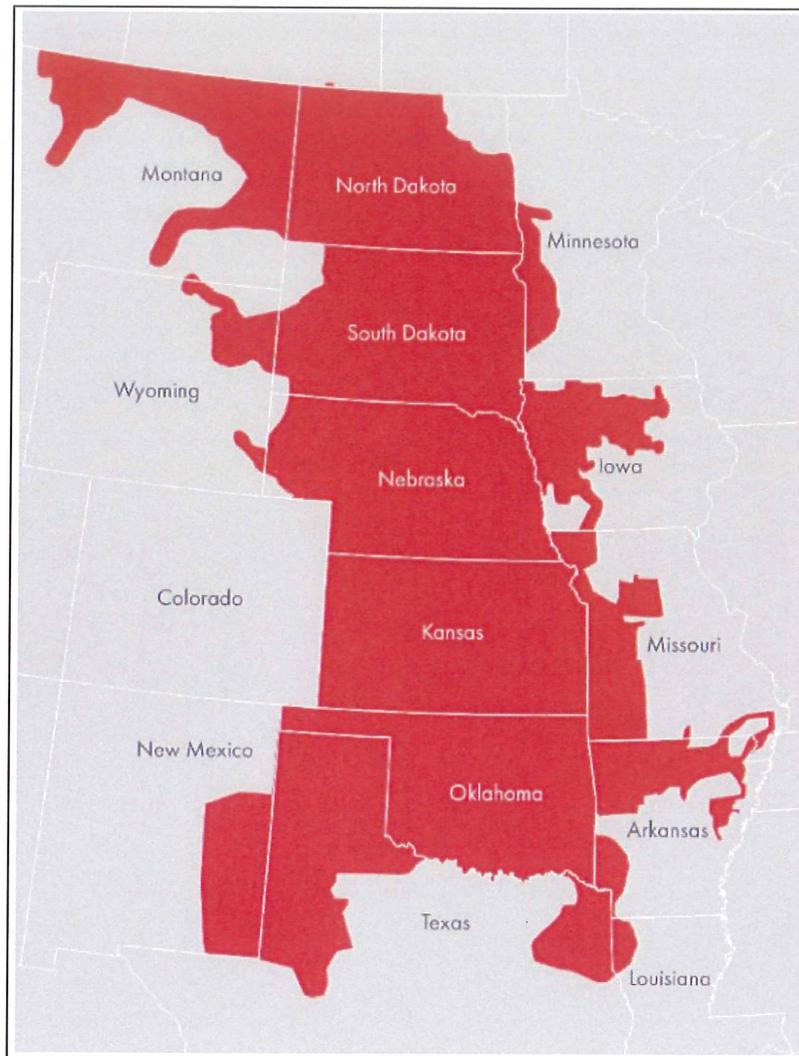
of coal-fired retirements have occurred, are pending, or have been announced; representing approximately 25 percent of the total coal fleet.

- Increased interest in “firm” natural gas pipeline capacity: A number of factors including coal-fired retirements, recent extreme winter weather, and increased dependence of natural gas for the electric industry have led to increased interest in firm capacity. If firm natural gas transport contracts are required for power generators, it could increase the cost of production significantly.

3.1.1 Southwest Power Pool Energy Market

Southwest Power Pool initiated its integrated marketplace on March 1, 2014. On October 1, 2015, Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Basin Electric Cooperative, and Heartland Consumers Power District officially joined SPP and were integrated into SPP’s transmission system. The SPP market is made up of numerous utilities operating in 14 states as presented in Figure 3-1.

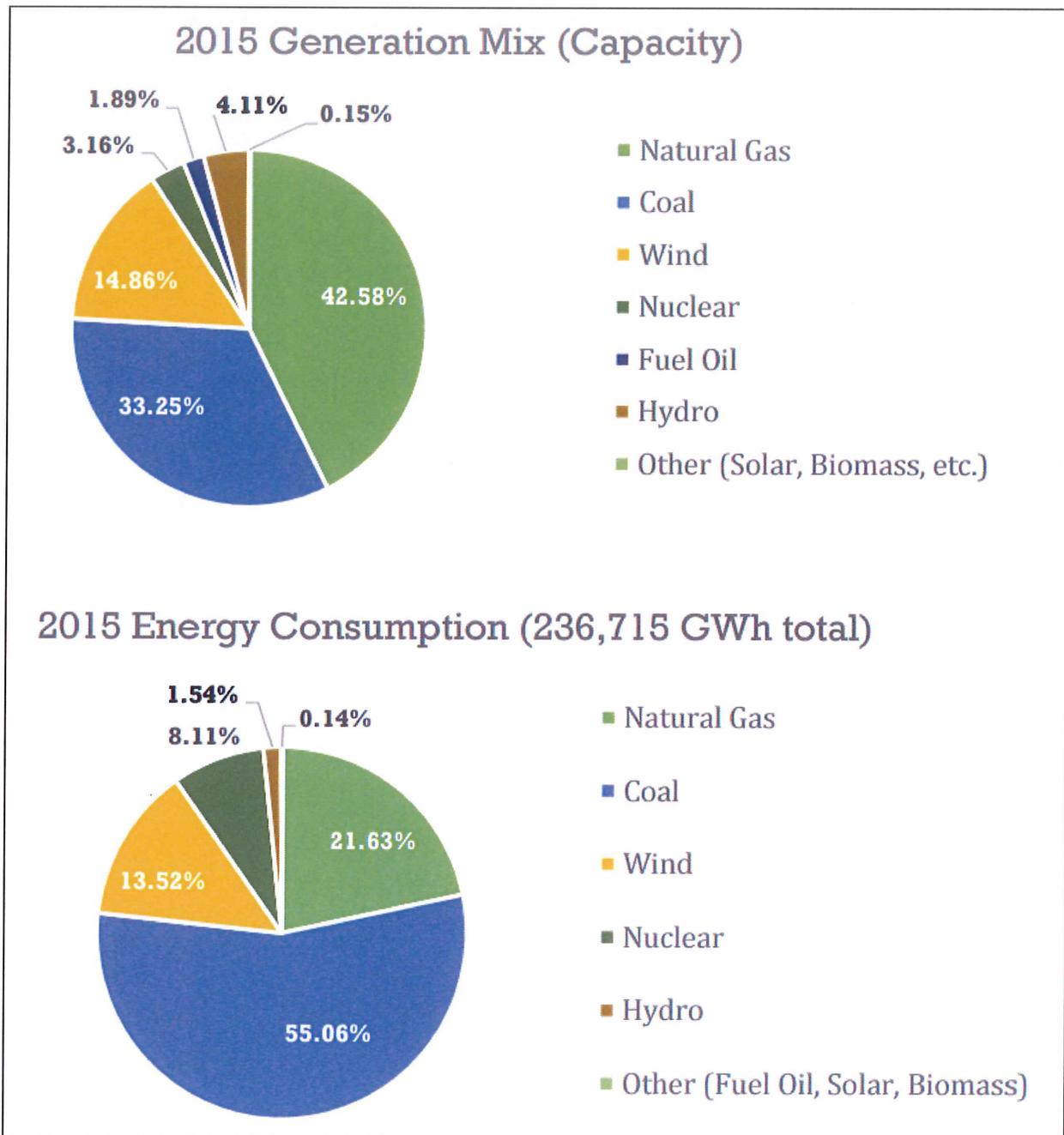
Figure 3-1: SPP Market Area



Source: Intro to SPP Presentation

The SPP market has a wide range of capacity and energy resources including fossil fuel, renewable, and nuclear generation. The 2015 capacity and energy mix of resources within SPP is presented in Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-2: SPP Capacity and Energy Resource Mix



Source: SPP Fast Facts

Wholesale electricity markets are increasingly more mature and utilities are becoming more comfortable with market operations. It is common for utilities today to acquire all of their energy from the market and sell energy from their resources into the market when it is accepted for dispatch. The past few years have

seen wholesale energy prices decline significantly when compared to the 2000 to 2008 timeframe. The decline in pricing is due to several factors including:

- Economic downturn and relatively slow economic and load growth
- Significant addition of wind resources (approximately 2 GW in 2007 to approximately 12 GW in 2015)
- Low pricing of natural gas

4.0 TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

As part of the Study, BMcD was tasked with refreshing the cost and performance estimates of new power generation assets that had been previously prepared for MWE. These new assets were evaluated alongside power supply request for information (RFI) proposals to provide capacity that satisfies MWE load requirements as part of the economic evaluation in Section 5.0.

The costs and evaluation presented with this technology assessment is screening-level in nature and includes a comparison of technical features, cost, performance, and emissions characteristics of the following technologies. The costs presented herein do not represent budgetary capital costs, rather they focus on the difference between the options and as a comparison against each other and the potential demand charges associated with the PPAs under consideration. Any technology options that appear to be economical should be further screened with more detailed cost estimating studies.

4.2 Technologies Evaluated

BMcD evaluated several natural gas-fired resources consisting of combined cycle gas turbines, simple cycle gas turbines, and reciprocating engines. Based on BMcD's experience, the technologies selected for evaluation represent appropriately sized options that are mature technologies and commercially available to MWE for its power supply portfolio, either through a self-build development or a power purchase agreement.

- Simple cycle gas turbine (SCGT) technology:
 - One (1) frame combustion turbine plant that included a single GE “F-class” combustion turbine with an output of approximately 205 MW in summer conditions.
 - One (1) aeroderivative combustion turbine plant that included a single combustion turbine (GE LMS100) with an output of approximately 94 MW in summer conditions.
 - One (1) aeroderivative combustion turbine plant that included a single combustion turbine (GE LM6000) with an output of approximately 42 MW in summer conditions.
- Internal combustion reciprocating engine technology:
 - Twelve (12) reciprocating engines (Wärtsilä 20V34SG engines were the basis), each approximately 9 MW in output for a total of approximately 110 MW.
 - Six (6) reciprocating engines (Wärtsilä 18V50SG engines were the basis), each approximately 18 MW in output for a total of approximately 110 MW.
- Combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) technology:

- A 2x1 “F-class” CCGT was evaluated based on GE 7F.05 gas turbines. The output is approximately 785 MW in summer conditions (fully fired).
- A 1x1 “F-class” CCGT was evaluated based on GE 7F.05 gas turbines. The output is approximately 385 MW in summer conditions (fully fired).

4.3 Study Basis and Assumptions

The following provides an outline of the general scope basis and assumptions utilized within this technology assessment to develop the capital costs, operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, and performance estimates for each of the technologies evaluated. 0 provides a detailed matrix of the results, scope, and assumptions used within this Study for the technology assessment.

4.3.1 General Assumptions

The assumptions below govern the overall approach of the Study:

- All estimates are screening-level in nature and do not reflect guaranteed costs.
- All information is preliminary and should not be used for engineering and construction purposes.
- All capital costs exclude escalation and are presented in “overnight” costs in 2015 U.S. dollars.
- Estimates assume an Engineer, Procure, Construct (EPC) contract basis.
- Performance ratings for a generic site in Kansas based on the following conditions:
 - Elevation: 1,976 ft.
 - Winter ambient conditions: 39°F and 59 percent relative humidity (RH)
 - Annual average ambient conditions: 59°F and 60 percent RH
 - Summer ambient conditions: 90°F and 48 percent RH
- All performance assumes new and clean equipment.
- The options assume natural gas operation only.
- Natural gas is assumed to be available on site at adequate pressure, flow, and quality.
- Fuel and power consumed during commissioning are included within Owner’s costs.
- Piling is included under heavily loaded foundations.
- Raw water is assumed to be available at the site boundary.
- Waste water is assumed to be discharged off-site. Wastewater treatment facilities are excluded.
- Demolition or removal of hazardous materials is not included.
- Emissions estimates are based on a preliminary review of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements.

- Based on less than 10 percent capacity factor, it is assumed that selective catalytic reduction (SCR) and carbon monoxide (CO) catalysts are not required for LM6000 or “F-Class” simple cycle options.
- SCR and CO catalyst are assumed to be included on the reciprocating engine, LMS100, and combined cycle options.

4.3.2 EPC Project Indirect Costs

The following project indirect costs are included in capital cost estimates:

- Performance testing and continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)/stack emissions testing (where applicable)
- Pre-operational testing, startup, startup management and calibration
- Construction/startup technical service
- Engineering and construction management
- Freight
- Startup spare parts
- EPC fees
- EPC contingency (assumed 5 percent of all EPC costs)

4.3.3 Owner’s Costs

Allowances for the following Owner’s costs are included in the pricing estimates:

- Project development
- Owner’s operations, project management, startup engineering personnel
- Owner’s engineering
- Operator training
- Legal fees
- Permitting/licensing
- Construction power, temporary utilities, startup consumables
- Site security
- Operating spare parts
- 230 kV switchyard is included.
- Political concessions and/or area development fees
- Permanent plant equipment and furnishings

- Builder's risk insurance at 0.45 percent of EPC cost.
- Owner's contingency at 5 percent of total costs for screening purposes

4.3.4 Cost Estimate Exclusions

The following costs are excluded from all estimates:

- Financing fees (however, included in the economic evaluation presented later)
- Interest during construction (IDC) (however, included in the economic evaluation presented later)
- Sales tax
- Property tax and property insurance
- Off-site transmission upgrades (however, included in the economic evaluation presented later)
- Other off-site infrastructure unless stated above (however, included in the economic evaluation presented later)

4.3.5 Operations and Maintenance Assumptions

Operations and maintenance estimates are based on the following assumptions:

- O&M costs are based on typical capacity factors for the technologies.
- O&M costs are in 2015 USD.
- O&M estimates exclude emissions credit costs, property taxes, or insurance.
- Fixed O&M cost estimates include labor, office and administration, training, contract labor, safety, building and ground maintenance, communication, and laboratory expenses.
- Fixed costs assume full time equivalent (FTE) personnel are hired at each site at a fully burdened cost of approximately \$115,000 per person.
- Where applicable, variable O&M costs include routine maintenance, makeup water, water disposal, reagents, SCR replacements, and other consumables not including fuel.
- Fuel costs are excluded from O&M estimates.
- Major maintenance costs are shown separately from variable O&M, as applicable.
- Major maintenance assumes that a Long Term Service Agreement (LTSA) is in place with the original equipment manufacturer (OEM).
- Performance estimates do not consider degradation over the operating life of the plant.

4.4 Simple Cycle Gas Turbine Technologies

4.4.1 General Description

A simple cycle gas turbine plant utilizes natural gas to produce power in a gas turbine generator. The gas turbine (Brayton) cycle is one of the most efficient cycles for the conversion of gaseous fuels to mechanical power or electricity. Also, gas turbine manufacturers continue to develop high temperature materials and cooling techniques to allow higher firing temperatures of the turbines, resulting in increased efficiency.

Typically, simple cycle gas turbines are used for peaking power due to their fast load ramp rates and relatively low capital costs. However, the units have high heat rates (lower efficiency) compared to combined cycle and coal-fired technologies. Simple cycle gas turbine generation is a widely used, mature technology.

Typical simple cycle plants operate with natural gas as the primary operating fuel. Often, the ability to operate on fuel oil is also required in case the demand for power exists when the natural gas supply does not. This assessment does not include dual fuel capability as an option.

Evaporative coolers can be used to cool the air entering the gas turbine by evaporating additional water vapor into the inlet air, which increases the mass flow through the turbine and therefore increases the gas turbine output. Evaporative coolers are included with all gas turbines in this assessment.

4.4.1.1 Frame Gas Turbines

Frame turbines are typically used in intermediate to baseload applications. In simple cycle configurations, these engines typically have higher heat rates (lower efficiency) when compared to aeroderivative engines. The smaller frame units generally have simple cycle heat rates of more than 10,000 Btu/kWh (higher heating value (HHV)) while the largest proposed units will have heat rates approaching 9,250 Btu/kWh (HHV). However, frame units have higher exhaust temperatures ($\approx 1,200^{\circ}\text{F}$) compared to aeroderivative units ($\approx 850^{\circ}\text{F}$), making them more suitable for combined cycle operation where exhaust energy is further utilized.

Frame engines are offered in a large range of sizes by multiple suppliers, including GE, Siemens, Mitsubishi, and Alstom. Commercially available frame units range in size from approximately 50 MW to approximately 330 MW. The continued development by gas turbine manufacturers has resulted in the separation of gas turbine technology into various classes, grouped by output and heat rate. For the purposes of this assessment, BMcD is evaluating an “F-class” turbine.

4.4.1.2 Aeroderivative Gas Turbines

Aeroderivative gas turbine technology is based on aircraft jet engine design, built with materials that allow for increased turbine cycling. The output of commercially available aeroderivative turbines ranges from less than 20 MW to 100 MW in generation capacity. In simple cycle configurations, these machines typically operate more efficiently than larger frame units and are also capable of shorter ramp-up and turndown times, making them ideal for peaking and load following applications.

Aeroderivative turbines are considered mature technology and have been used in power generation applications for decades. These machines are commercially available from several vendors, including General Electric (GE), Siemens owned Rolls Royce, and Mitsubishi-owned Pratt & Whitney (PW). This assessment bases aeroderivative performance estimations on the GE LM6000 and GE LMS100.

4.4.2 SCGT Performance and Cost Results

The performance and cost estimates are presented in 0 for the simple cycle technologies.

4.4.3 SCGT Emissions Controls

Emissions levels and required NO_x and CO controls vary by technology and site constraints. Historically, natural gas SCGT peaking plants have not required post-combustion emissions control systems because they operate at low capacity factors. However, permitting trends suggest post-combustion controls may be required depending on annual number of gas turbine operating hours, proximity of the site to a non-attainment area, and current state regulations.

In addition, there is a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) limit for NO_x emissions measured in parts per million, independent of operating hours. Per NSPS, units with heat inputs below 850 MMBtu/hr have a NO_x limit of 25 ppm, but units with heat inputs greater than 850 MMBtu/hr have a NO_x limit of 15 ppm.

“F-class” gas turbines use dry low NO_x (DLN) combustors to achieve NO_x emissions of 9 ppm at 15 percent oxygen (O₂) while operating on natural gas fuel. The heat input is greater than 850 MMBtu/hr, but since these units emit less than 15 ppm NO_x, no selective catalytic reduction (SCR) is assumed to be required.

The LM6000 and LMS100 units utilize water injection to achieve NO_x emissions of 25 ppm at 15 percent O₂ while operating on natural gas fuel. Because the LM6000 unit has a heat input below 850 MMBtu/hr, it meets the appropriate 25 ppm NO_x limit and therefore it is assumed that an SCR is not required. The LMS100 requires an SCR since its heat input is greater than 850 MMBtu/hr.

Oxidation catalysts can be used to reduce CO emissions, but they are not expected to be required for the SCGT plant options due to the limited hours of operation. Sulfur dioxide emissions are not controlled and are therefore a function of the sulfur content of the fuel burned in the gas turbines. CO₂ emissions are estimated to be 120 lbs/MMBtu. Outside of good combustion practices, there is no expectation that CO₂, PM, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) levels will require emissions control equipment.

Most turbine manufacturers will guarantee emissions down to a specified minimum load, commonly 40 percent to 60 percent load. Below this load, turbine emissions may spike. As such, emissions on a ppm basis may be significantly higher at low loads.

4.4.4 SCGT Startup Time and Ramp Rates

An attribute commonly desirable of aeroderivative SCGT's is the ability to start and ramp up load quickly. Most manufacturers guarantee 10 minute starts even in cold start conditions, measured from the time the start sequence is initiated to when the unit is at 100 percent load. However, this assumes that all start permissives are met, which can include lube oil temperature, fuel pressure, etc.

A standard start time for an "F-class" turbine is approximately 30 minutes. However, 10 minute "fast start" packages are commonly available from the manufacturer. These control packages allow the frame startup times to compete with the aeroderivative turbines, but the major maintenance costs may also be impacted, depending on the OEM and the conditions of the service agreement.

Aeroderivative turbines generally have higher ramp rates than frame turbines, which means they can increase or decrease load more quickly. For example, an SCGT with a 25 percent per minute ramp rate can ramp up from 50 percent load to full load in two minutes

4.4.5 SCGT O&M Cost Estimate

O&M costs for each SCGT option are presented in 0. General assumptions for fixed and variable O&M costs are listed in Section 4.3.5.

Major maintenance costs for gas turbine generators (GTG) are commonly expressed in terms of dollars per start or dollars per operating hour, depending on how the plant is operated. For frame turbines, the \$/GTG-hr costs are assumed to be used if there are more than 27 operating hours per start. If there are fewer than 27 operating hours per start, major maintenance is assumed to be governed by the \$/start cost. Aeroderivative units are typically not impacted by the number of starts, so the major maintenance costs are evaluated on a \$/GTG-hr basis.

Fixed costs assume additional personnel are required to operate the plant. Variable costs include routine maintenance, makeup water, and other consumables not including fuel. The aeroderivative units consume water for NO_x control and power augmentation. However, the F class units do not require water for emissions control, and do not require evaporative cooling during average ambient conditions, so they consume no water during normal operation.

4.5 Reciprocating Engine

4.5.1 General Description

The internal combustion reciprocating engine operates on the four-stroke Otto cycle (natural gas fuel) or Diesel cycle (diesel fuel) for the conversion of pressure into rotational energy. In the Otto cycle, fuel and air are injected into a combustion chamber prior to its compression by the piston assembly of the engine. A spark ignites the compressed fuel and air mixture causing a rapid pressure increase that drives the piston downward. In the Diesel cycle, the compression stroke is only compressing air. The fuel is then injected into the cylinder and ignition results from the heat of compression, rather than a spark. In both cycles, the piston is connected to an offset crankshaft, thereby converting the linear motion of the piston into rotational motion that is used to turn a generator for power production. By design, cooling systems are typically closed-loop, minimizing water consumption. Emissions controls are generally accomplished with a combination of lean cycle combustion through fuel to air ratio control, as well as secondary control options such as SCR equipment.

Many different vendors, such as Wärtsilä, Fairbanks Morse, Caterpillar, Kawasaki, and Mitsubishi offer reciprocating engines and they are becoming popular as a means to follow renewable generation with their quick start times and operational flexibility. There are slight differences between manufacturers in engine sizes and other characteristics, but all largely share the common characteristics of quick ramp rates and quick start up.

For the Study, the Wärtsilä 20V34SG and 18V50SG natural gas engines were evaluated. These heavy duty, medium speed, four-stroke combustion engines are easily adaptable to grid-load variations. Each engine plant is assumed to include approximately 110 MW total net output.

4.5.2 Reciprocating Engine Performance and Cost Results

The performance and cost estimates are presented in 0 for the reciprocating engine technologies. The engines are evaluated based on natural gas operation. Fuel oil backup is not included.

4.5.3 Reciprocating Engine Emissions Controls

In addition to good combustion practices, it is expected that reciprocating engines will require SCR and CO catalysts to control NO_x and CO emissions. For engines operating on natural gas, CO₂ emissions are estimated to be 120 lbs/MMBtu. Sulfur dioxide emissions are not controlled and are therefore a function of the sulfur content of the fuel burned in the gas turbines.

4.5.4 Reciprocating Engine O&M Cost Estimate

O&M costs for reciprocating engines are presented in 0. General assumptions for fixed and variable O&M costs are listed in Section 4.3.5.

O&M costs are derived from vendor-supplied information and BMcD project experience. Variable O&M includes minor maintenance and consumables such as lube oil and SCR reagent. Catalyst replacement costs are embedded within major maintenance costs, which are presented on a per engine basis. There is no water consumption during normal operation except for maintaining water levels in the radiators.

Fixed costs for the option assume additional personnel are added to operate the plant.

4.6 Combined Cycle Technology

Based on recent technological advancements from the turbine manufacturers, large combined cycle units have been able to capture larger economies of scale and improved efficiencies compared to later model combustion turbines.

4.6.1 General Description

The basic principle of the combined cycle gas turbine plant is to utilize natural gas to produce power in a gas turbine which can be converted to electric power by a coupled generator, and to also use the hot exhaust gases from the gas turbine to produce steam in a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). This steam is then used to drive a steam turbine and generator to produce electric power. Additional natural gas can be fired in the HRSG to increase steam production and associated output for peaking load, a process commonly referred to as duct firing. The heat rate will increase during duct fired operation, though this incremental duct fired heat rate is generally comparable or less than the resultant heat rate from a similarly sized SCGT peaking plant.

The use of both gas and steam turbine cycles (Brayton and Rankine) in a single plant to produce electricity results in high conversion efficiencies and low emissions. Combined cycle facilities have efficiencies typically in the range of 52 percent to 60 percent on a lower heating value (LHV) basis. Gas

turbine manufacturers continue to develop high temperature materials and material cooling techniques to raise the firing temperature of the turbines and increase the efficiency.

Continued development by gas turbine manufacturers has resulted in the separation of gas turbine technology into various classes, grouped by output and heat rate. For this assessment, BMcD evaluated a 2x1 and 1x1 CCGT plant using a representative turbine from the “F-Class” technology.

Combined cycle plants are a mature technology, but technological advances continue, driven by efficiency, output, and competition. Each major OEM has incrementally improved its frame engine technology platforms to increase output and efficiency while lowering heat rate. Improved material design allows for higher firing temperatures and increased output in the emerging advanced class turbines. In addition, recent “F-Class” turbine design modifications have been driven largely toward faster startup times and operational flexibility, including peaking power capabilities and reduced load operation for off-peak turndown.

The 2x1 F-Class CCGT has a nominal output of approximately 785 MW (summer rating). Approximately 613 MW is attributable to baseload operation with the remaining capacity coming from duct firing. The 1x1 F-Class CCGT has a nominal output of approximately 385 MW (summer rating). Approximately 300 MW is attributable to baseload operation with the remaining capacity coming from duct firing.

4.6.2 Combined Cycle Performance and Cost Results

The performance and cost estimates are presented in 0 for the combined cycle technology. The CCGT is evaluated based on natural gas operation. Fuel oil backup is not included.

4.6.3 Combined Cycle Emissions Controls

The “F-class” gas turbines can achieve NO_x emissions at 9 ppm down to minimum emissions compliant load (MECL).

An SCR will be required for the CCGT options to reduce NO_x emissions to 2 ppm at 15 percent excess O₂. With an SCR, the estimated emissions rate for NO_x is 0.01 lb/MMBtu. It is anticipated that a CO catalyst will also be required to reduce CO emissions. This assessment assumes CO emissions will be controlled to 2 ppm CO at 15 percent O₂.

The use of an SCR and CO catalyst requires additional site infrastructure. An SCR system injects ammonia into the exhaust gas to absorb and react with NO_x molecules. This requires on-site ammonia

storage and provisions for ammonia unloading and transfer. The costs associated with these requirements have been included in this assessment.

For the CCGT options, CO₂ emissions are estimated to be 120 lb/MMBtu.

Sulfur dioxide emissions are not controlled and are therefore a function of the sulfur content of the fuel burned in the gas turbines. Sulfur dioxide emissions of a CCGT plant are very low compared to coal technologies, and the emission rate of sulfur dioxide for a combined cycle unit is estimated to be less than 0.01 lb/MMBtu.

4.6.4 Combined Cycle O&M Cost Estimate

O&M costs for reciprocating engines are presented in 0. General assumptions for fixed and variable O&M costs are listed in Section 4.3.5.

O&M costs are derived from vendor-supplied information and BMcD project experience. Variable O&M includes minor maintenance and consumables such as lube oil and SCR reagent. Catalyst replacement costs are embedded within major maintenance costs, which are presented on a per combustion turbine basis. Water consumption estimates are included in 0. Water consumption estimates account for evaporative coolers, cycle makeup, and cooling tower makeup. Water costs assume that an on-site water treatment facility is included.

Fixed costs for the option assume additional personnel are added to operate the plant.

4.7 Technology Assessment Summary

Table 4-1 presents the technology assessment summary for natural gas-fired technologies evaluated. The full details of the technology assessment are presented in 0.

4.8 Environmental Impact Summary

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.

Fuel Type - 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.

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.

Water Supply – Siting of new generation, particularly in the Midwest Energy zone, needs to take into consideration of the lack of a stable long-term water supply. Any generation requiring large water quantities are probably not a favorable solution.

4.9 Action Plan Update

The plan of action was built on the outlook for the period 2016 through 2030. Most of the significant recommendations provided in the IRP are intended to be implemented in the 2016-2017 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 2017, finalize negotiations of new PPAs for 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.
- **Evaluate Renewable Energy Expansion:** Current Production Tax Credits for renewable generation and reduction of PPA costs associated with both Solar and Wind continue to make renewable a viable economic alternative. Exploration of further expanding Midwest's renewable portfolio should be considered in the 2016-2020 timeframe, in particular prior to the expiration or phasing out of the existing PTCs.

- **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 long-term power supply agreements include terms consistent with these recommendations.*

Significant steps will be taken in 2016-2025 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 regards to the possible development of new generating resources by Midwest Energy, current planning envisions completion of these steps during 2022, with a decision regarding the construction of new generating resources to be made by the end of 2022 or early in 2023.*
 - *This will coincide with the expiration of the bridging agreement contemplated in this IRP. Market conditions and the value placed on capacity will factor heavily in the decision to build*

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 2016 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 2019.

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, existin 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.

Table 4-1: Technology Assessment Summary

PROJECT TYPE	2x1 F Class Fully Fired	1x1 F Class Fully Fired	1 x F Class SCGT	1 x LMS100 SCGT	1 x LM6000 SCGT	12 x Wartsila 20V34SG	6 x Wartsila 18V50SG
BASE PLANT DESCRIPTION							
Number of Gas Turbines	2	1	1	1	1	12	6
Number of Steam Turbines	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fuel Design	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas
Technology Rating	Mature	Mature	Mature	Mature	Mature	Mature	Mature
ESTIMATED CCGT PERFORMANCE (Summer Peak)							
Base Load Performance @ 90°F, 48% RH							
Net Plant Output, kW	612,800	299,700	204,600	93,500	42,300	109,800	110,300
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	6,600	6,750	9,930	9,120	9,720	9,030	8,930
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	4,050	2,030	2,030	850	410	990	980
Incremental Duct Fired Performance @90°F, 48% RH							
Incremental Net Plant Output, kW	171,900	85,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Incremental Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	8,590	8,070	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Incremental Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	1,470	690	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND O&M COSTS							
EPC Projects Cost, 2015 MM\$ (w/o Owner's Costs)	\$520	\$326	\$105	\$117	\$60	\$111	\$108
Owner's Costs, 2015 MM\$	\$66	\$49	\$22	\$19	\$15	\$18	\$16
Total Project Costs, 2015 MM\$	\$586	\$375	\$127	\$136	\$75	\$129	\$125
Total Project Costs, 2015 \$/Unfired kW	\$900	\$1,170	\$600	\$1,330	\$1,610	\$1,180	\$1,130
Total Project Costs, 2015 \$/Fired kW	\$720	\$930	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FIXED O&M COSTS							
Fixed O&M Cost, 2015\$/kW-Yr	\$8.30	\$13.60	\$7.30	\$11.40	\$31.70	\$11.70	\$9.50
GAS TURBINE MAJOR MAINTENANCE COSTS							
Levelized Major Maintenance Cost, 2015\$/GT-hour	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$190	\$20	\$50
Levelized Major Maintenance Cost, 2015\$/GT-Start	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NON-FUEL VARIABLE O&M COSTS							
Variable O&M Cost, 2015\$/MWh (excl. major maint.)	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$0.90	\$4.30	\$7.10	\$3.90	\$3.00
Incr. Duct Fired Variable O&M, 2015\$/MWh (excl. major maint.)	\$1.50	\$1.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

5.0 ECONOMIC EVALUATION

The following section provides the assumptions, methodology, and results of the economic evaluation.

5.1 General Power Supply Assumptions

The analysis began with the development of baseline assumptions and constraints applicable to MWE.

The following general assumptions were used:

- The study period covers 20 years, from 2016 through 2035.
- The general escalation rate was assumed to be 2.5 percent.

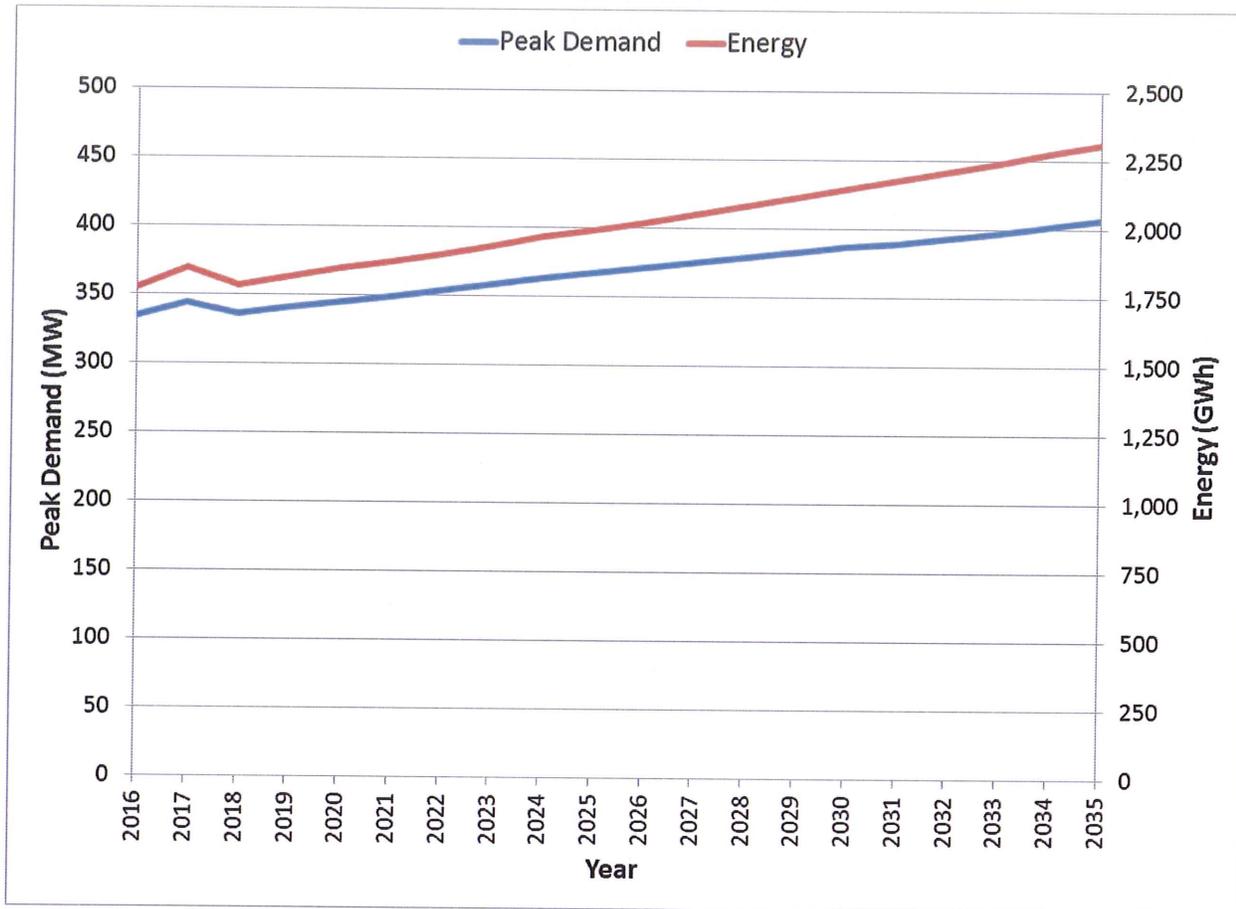
- MWE's interest rate for financing was 3.75 percent in 2015, and increased by 0.1 percent per year to a maximum of 4.75 percent in 2025.
- New resources were financed over 30 years with 60 percent debt and 40 percent equity.
- The return on equity was assumed to be 9.91 percent.
- The discount rate was assumed to be 6.21 percent.
- Resource options were assumed to be dispatched into the SPP integrated marketplace.

These assumptions, and others described herein, served as a basis for the economic analysis.

5.2 Load Forecast

SPP requires that all members conduct an annual load forecast that has a well-defined methodology. MWE's annual forecast was developed internally by MWE. The load forecast was based on a projection from July 2015 for MWE's demand and energy requirements through 2025; thereafter peak demand was escalated at 1.0 percent and the energy was escalated by 1.5 percent annually. The forecasts for demand and energy are summarized on an annual basis over the study period in Figure 5-1. The load forecast does include 10 MW of wholesale load through 2017 and a reduction of 20 MW due to DSM throughout the study period.

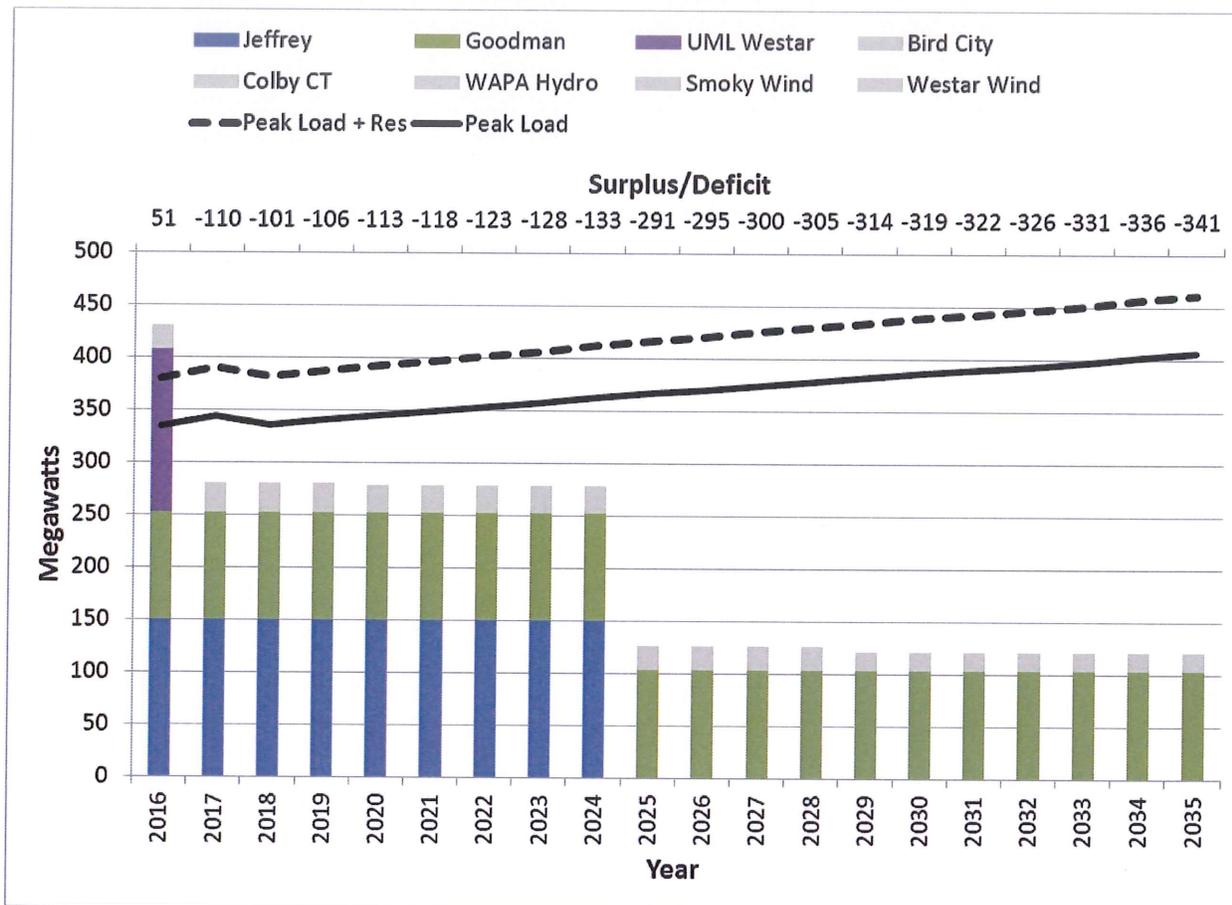
Figure 5-1: MWE Load Forecast



5.3 Balance of Loads and Resources

As described above in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, MWE has a number of resources to meet its capacity reserve margin requirements. A BLR based on the load forecast and resources that MWE will have available to meet its obligations are presented in Figure 5-2. MWE must maintain a reserve margin of 13.64 percent, a number which is prescribed by SPP. Based on existing resources and current load projections, MWE will be capacity deficit by over 100 MW after the expiration of the UML Westar contract in 2017. The various resource selections evaluated to fill MWE’s capacity deficit are covered in Section 5.6.

Figure 5-2: MWE Existing Resources Balance of Loads and Resources



5.4 Power Supply Options

In addition to the new, self-build power supply options discussed in Section 4.0, proposals received from a recent power supply RFI were also included as part of the economic evaluation. Table 5-1 summarizes the RFI proposals that were considered in this Study.

Table 5-1: RFI Proposal Summary

Proposal	Resource Type	Capacity
Airstream	Peaking PPA	153 MW/161 MW
Dogwood	Intermediate Ownership	150 MW
Invenergy	Intermediate PPA	150 MW
Southern Company	Peaking PPA	150 MW
Tradewind	Peaking PPA	112 MW/168 MW
Westar	Peaking PPA	130 MW

Levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) screening curves were then developed to help determine which assets, both new and RFI proposal options, would be carried forward into scenarios for analysis. Figure 5-3, Figure 5-4, and Figure 5-5 show the LCOE for each resource considered at varying capacity factors. The lower cost resources, those identified with markers on the screening curves, were chosen to be included in Section 5.6 Scenario Development.

Figure 5-3: Peaking PPA Resources LCOE

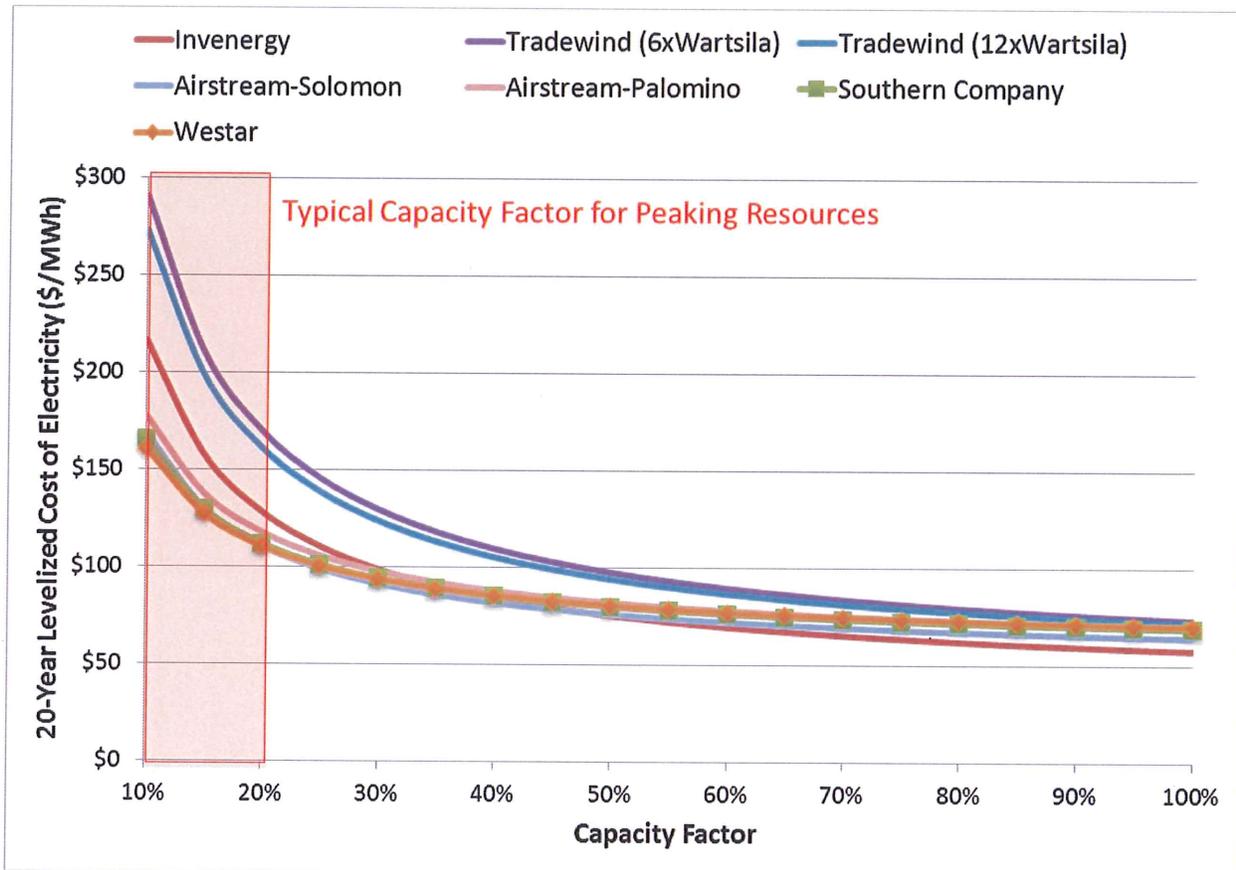


Figure 5-4: Peaking Self-Build Resource LCOE

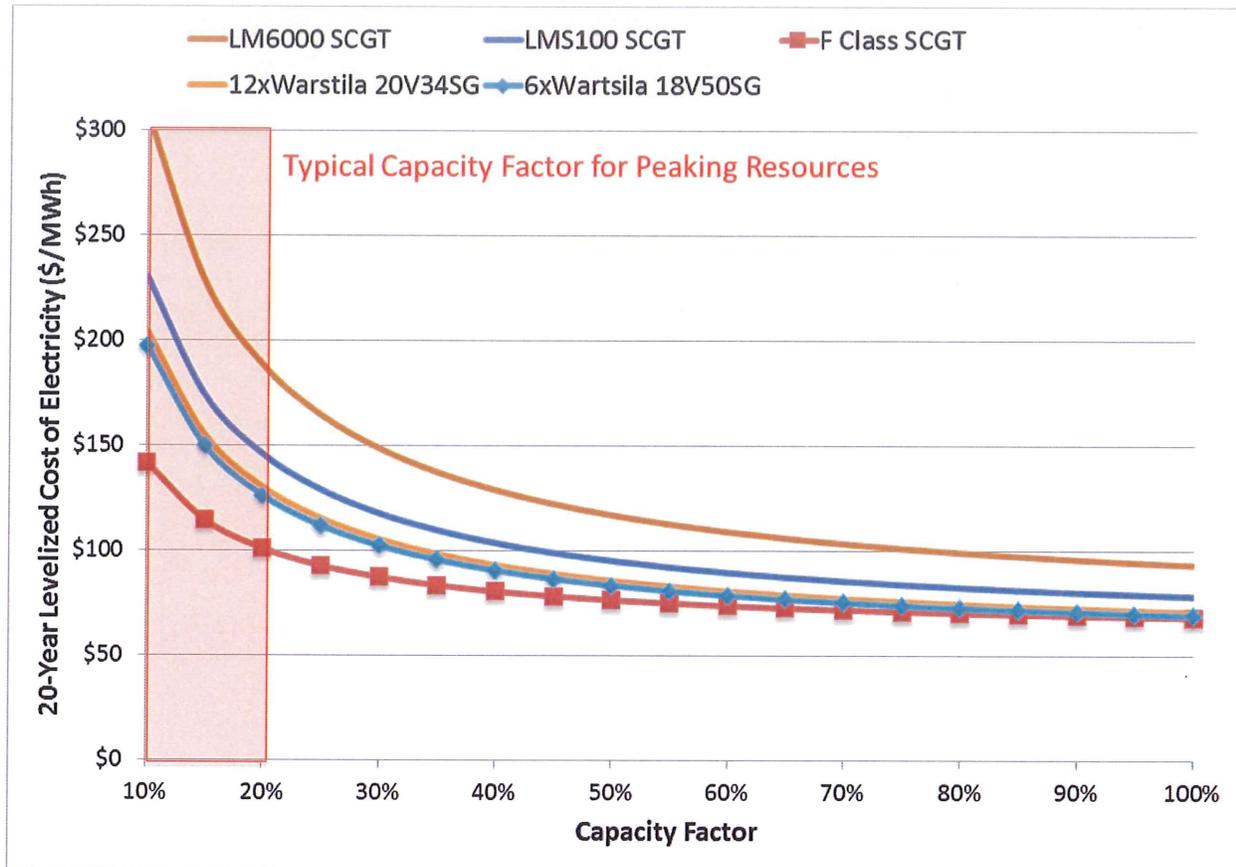
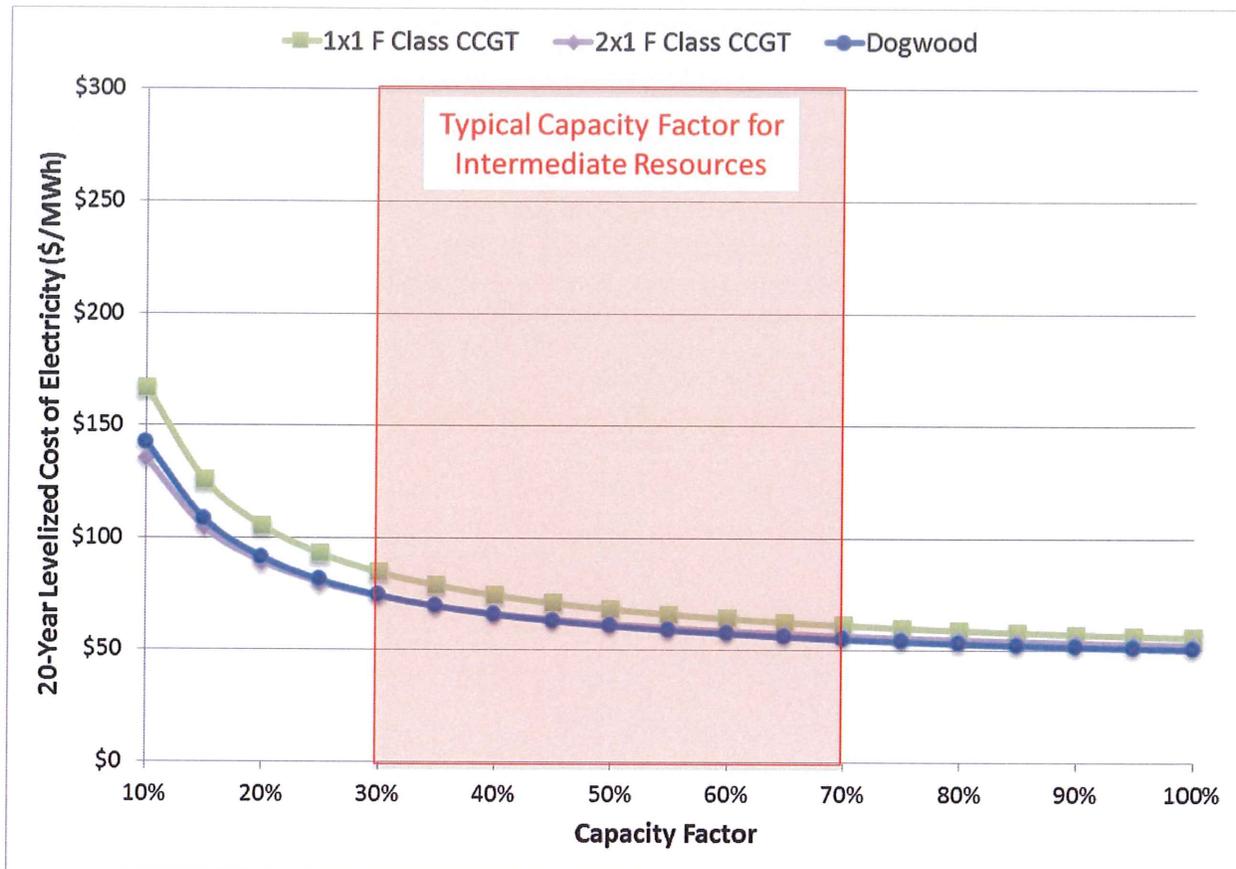


Figure 5-5: Intermediate Resource LCOE



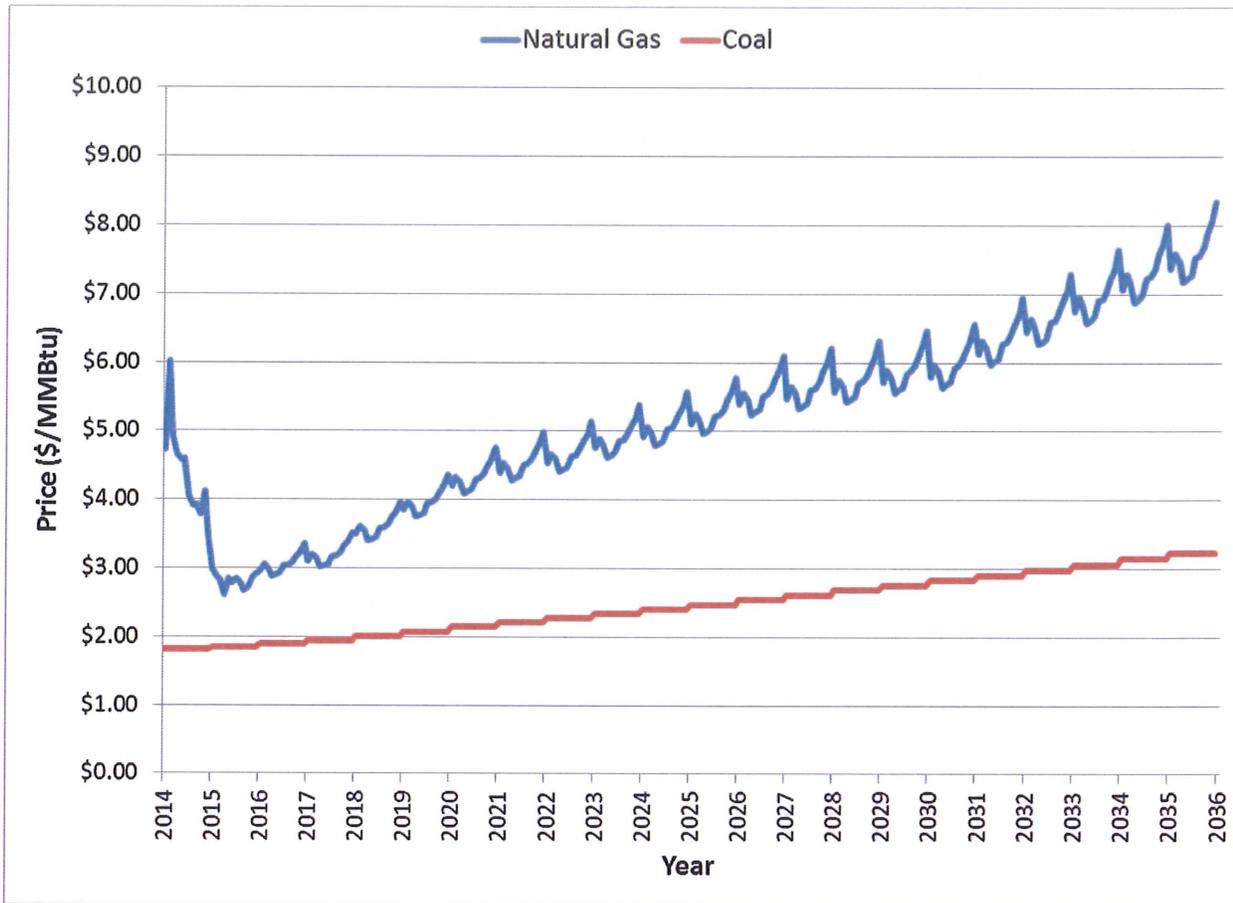
5.5 Forecasts

In order to conduct a long-term resource planning assessment for power supply, several forecasts have to be developed for evaluation. For this Study, BMcD developed key forecasts for fuel costs and wholesale market energy prices using reputable publicly available sources. The following sections provide a summary of the forecasts developed and utilized within this Study. Further details of the forecasts are presented in Appendix C.

5.5.1 Fuel Cost Forecast

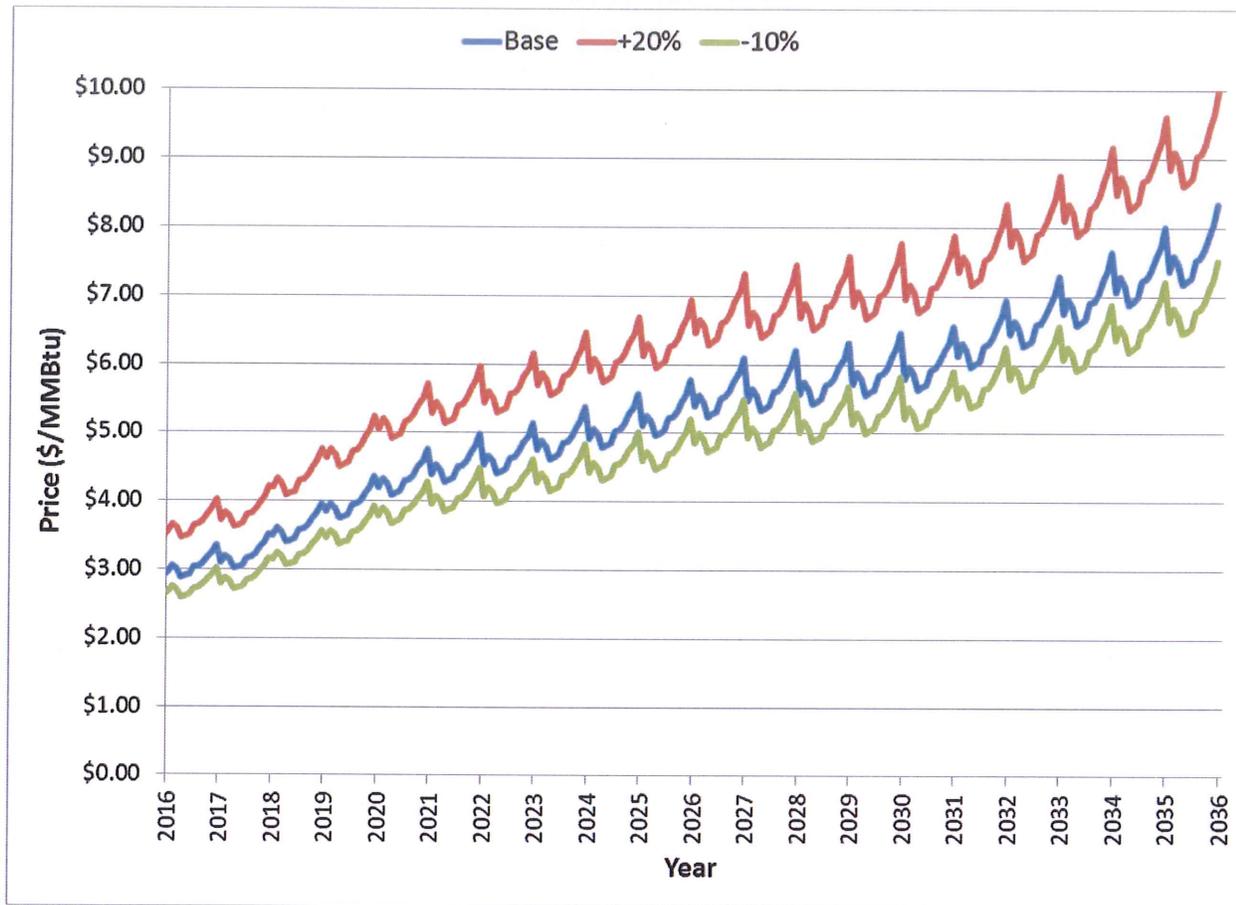
BMcD utilized projected information regarding natural gas fuel cost developed by the U.S. Department of Energy’s Energy Information Administration. Coal fuel costs were based off historical Jeffrey Energy Center pricing and escalated by EIA’s long-term coal forecast. Figure 5-6 presents both the base natural gas and coal fuel forecasts.

Figure 5-6: Fuel Cost Forecasts



Varying natural gas prices was performed as a sensitivity analysis and provides for a more robust evaluation to determine whether different resource paths appear more favorable under alternate economic forecasts. Figure 5-7 presents the high (+20 percent) and low (-10 percent) natural gas price sensitivities utilized in this study.

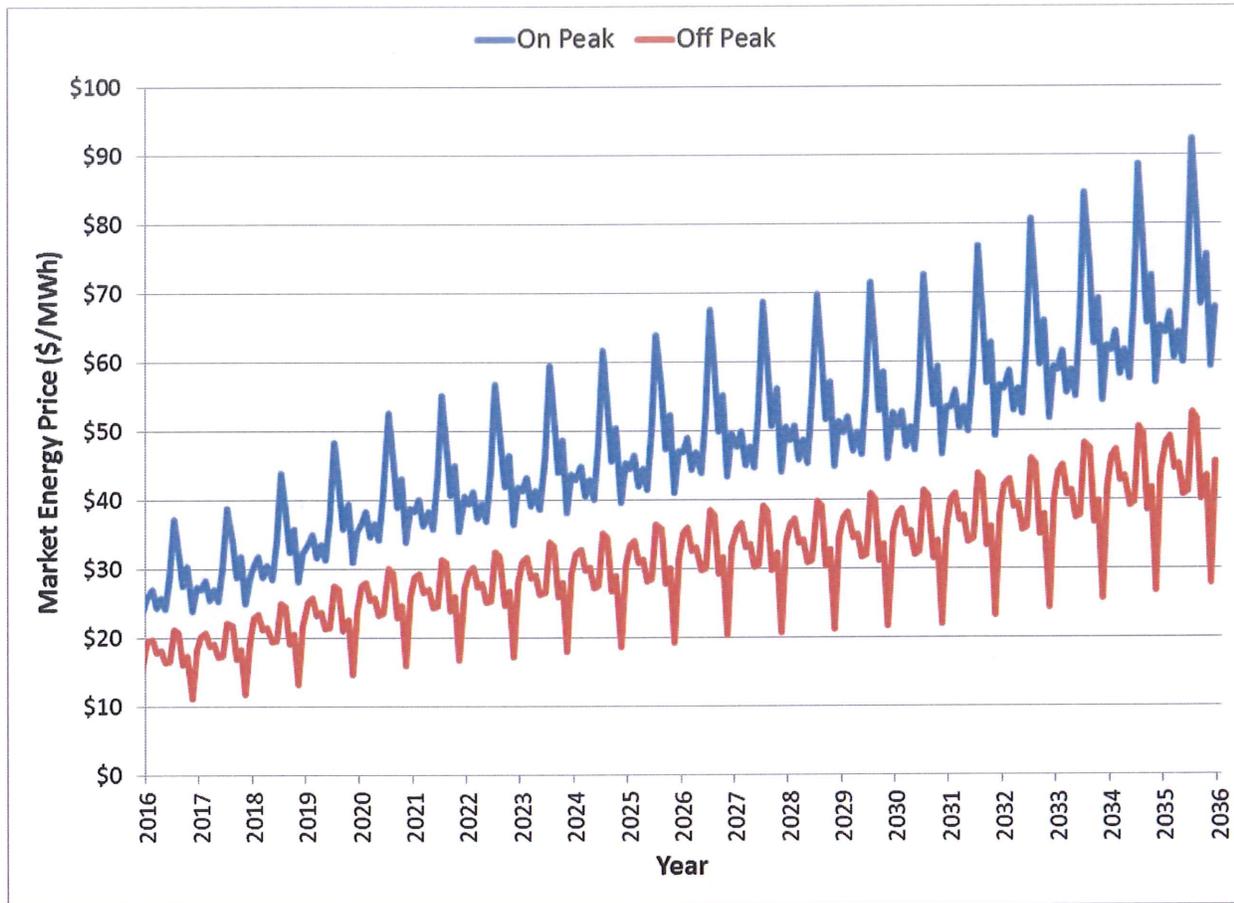
Figure 5-7: Sensitivity Natural Gas Cost Forecasts



5.5.2 Market Energy Cost Forecast

BMcD utilized historical market heat rate information from the SPP wholesale energy market, combined with the natural gas forecasts, to approximate the overall market price of energy. Figure 5-8 presents the market energy cost forecast utilizing the base fuel forecast costs. The market energy price was adjusted for variations in natural gas pricing within the sensitivity evaluation.

Figure 5-8: Market Energy Cost Forecast



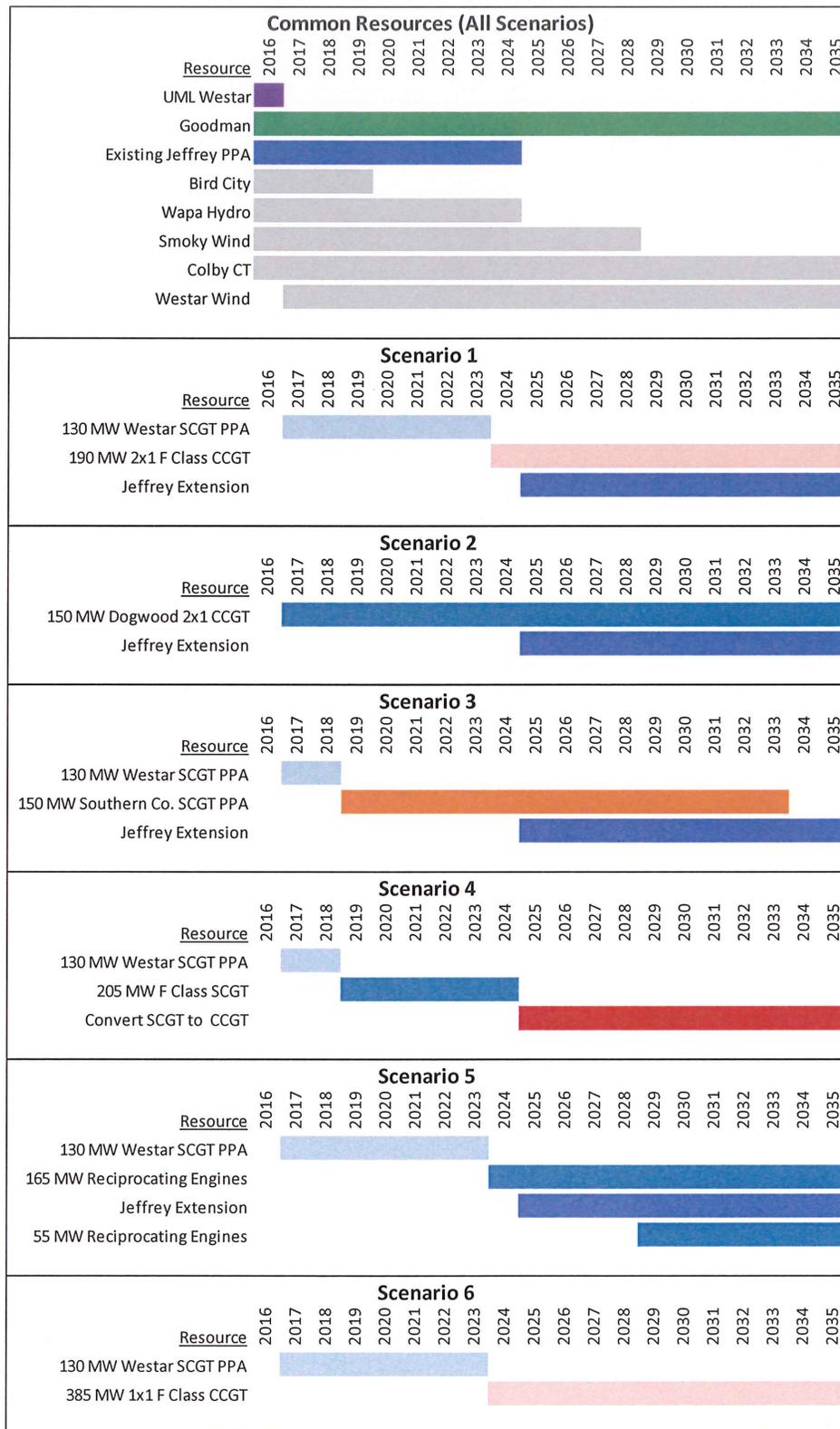
5.6 Scenario Development

BMcD and MWE developed distinct scenarios, or power supply paths, with specific options for MWE to meet projected power supply requirements. These scenarios focused on addressing the capacity deficits created by the expiration of the UML Westar contract in 2017 and the Jeffrey Energy Center contract in 2025. Six specific scenarios were developed and are presented in Table 5-2. Figure 5-9 presents a graphical illustration of the six scenarios, with the resources that are common to all scenarios summarized at the top.

Table 5-2: Scenario Summary

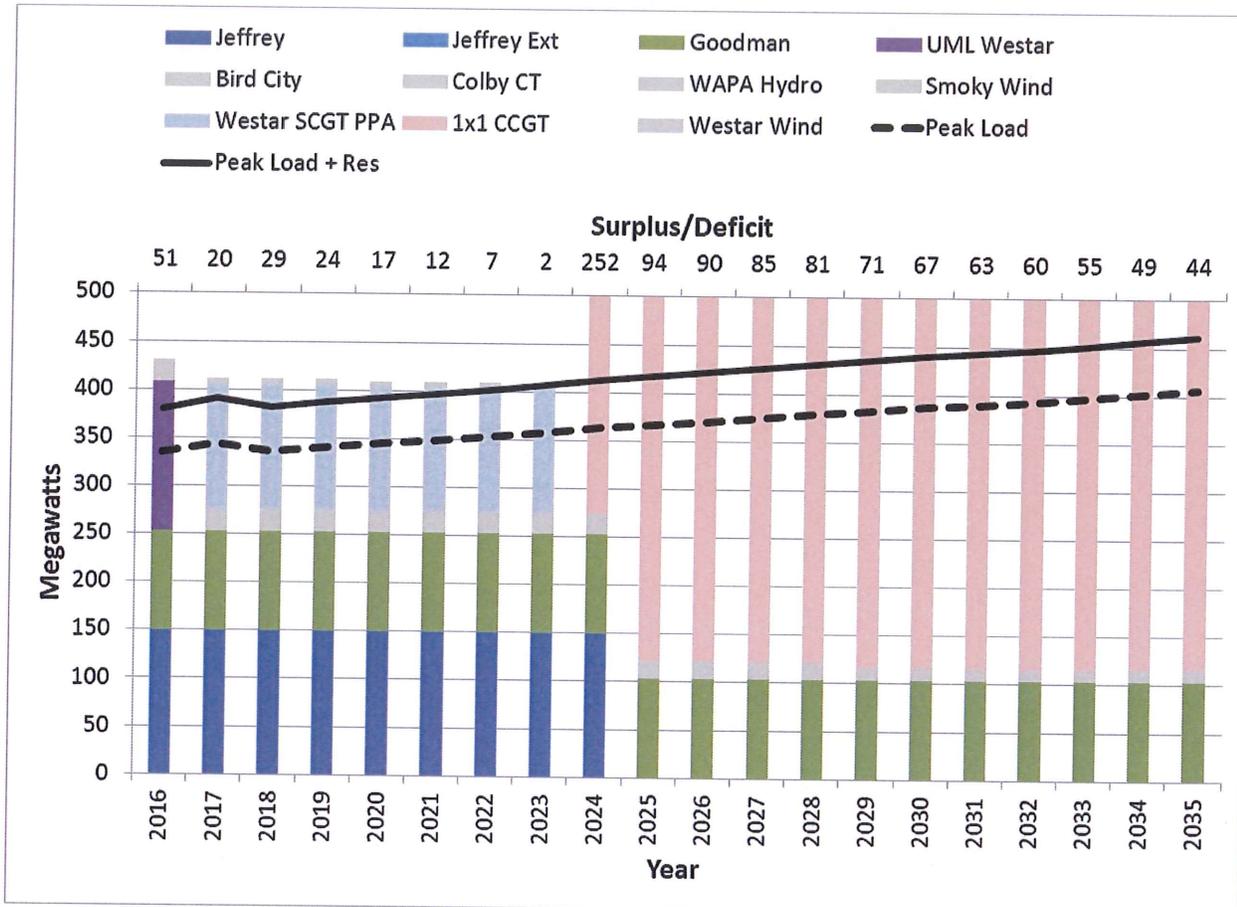
Scenario	Power Supply Selections
1	2017-2023: 130 MW Westar SCGT PPA 2024+: 190 MW 2x1 F Class CCGT 2025+: 150 MW JEC Extension
2	2017+: 150 MW Dogwood 2x1 CCGT 2025+: 150 MW JEC Extension
3	2017-2018: 130 MW Westar SCGT PPA 2019-2033: 150 MW Southern Co. SCGT PPA 2025+: 150 MW JEC Extension
4	2017-2018: 130 MW Westar SCGT PPA 2019-2024: 205 MW F Class SCGT 2025+: Convert SCGT to 385 MW 1x1 F Class CCGT
5	2017-2023: 130 MW Westar SCGT PPA 2024+: 165 MW Reciprocating Engines 2025+: 150 MW JEC Extension 2029+: 55 MW Reciprocating Engines
6	2017-2023: 130 MW Westar SCGT PPA 2024+: 385 MW 1x1 F Class CCGT

Figure 5-9: Scenario Summary



A BLR for each of the scenarios was developed and is presented in Appendix C. Figure 5-10 presents the BLR for Scenario 6 as an illustrative example.

Figure 5-10: BLR for Scenarios 6



5.7 Power Supply Analysis

For each of the scenarios, BMcD simulated the power supply resources utilizing PROMOD, an hourly dispatch software, over the 20-year study period. PROMOD simulates the dispatch of power supply resources available to meet MWE’s load requirements. UML Westar and WAPA Hydro resources were dispatched directly to MWE load, all other existing and new resources were dispatched against SPP market energy prices. When dispatched, those units would generate revenues within the SPP energy market, offsetting their cost of generation. The power supply analysis evaluated the total cost of generation including fuel, O&M costs, and capital recovery less any market revenues for each scenario. Existing debt and capital recovery were considered sunk costs and not included within the analysis. The total power supply costs over the 20-year period were brought back to a single net present value for comparison. Table 5-3 presents the net present value for each scenario under base case assumptions. The

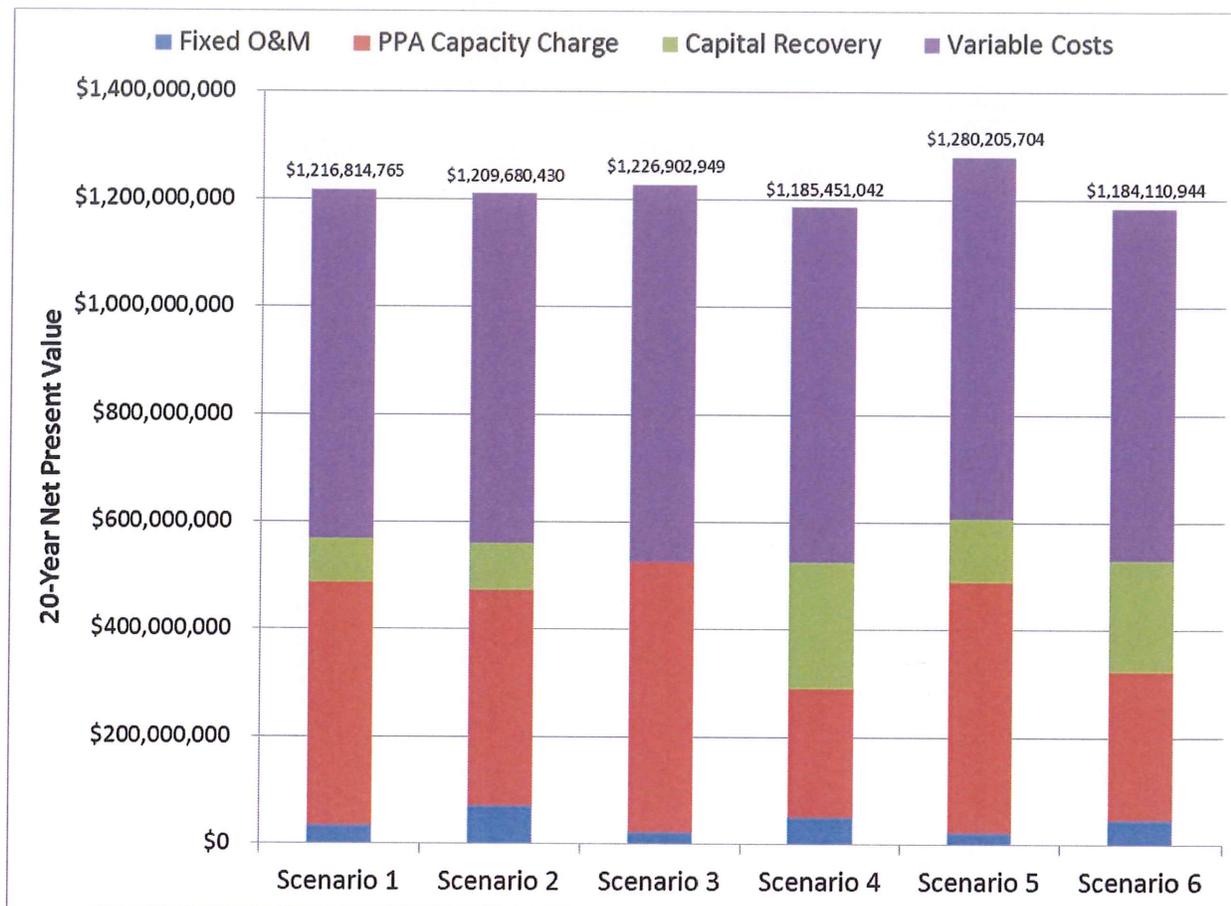
percent difference included in Table 5-3 illustrates how much higher cost each scenario is compared to the low cost scenario.

Table 5-3: Base Case Results

Year	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
2016						
2017	130MW Westar SCGT PPA	150MW Dogwood 2x1 CCGT	130MW Westar SCGT PPA	130MW Westar SCGT PPA	130MW Westar SCGT PPA	130MW Westar SCGT PPA
2018						
2019			150MW Southern Co. SCGT PPA	205MW SCGT		
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						
2024	190MW 2x1 CCGT				165MW Reciprocating Engines	385MW 1x1 CCGT
2025	150MW JEC Extension	150MW JEC Extension	150MW JEC Extension	Convert SCGT to 385MW 1x1 CCGT	150MW JEC Extension	
2026						
2027						
2028						
2029					55MW Reciprocating Engines	
2030						
2031						
2032						
2033						
2034						
2035						
NPV	\$1,216,814,762	\$1,209,680,426	\$1,226,902,949	\$1,185,451,040	\$1,280,205,700	\$1,184,110,941
% DIFF	2.76%	2.16%	3.61%	0.11%	8.12%	0.00%

Figure 5-11 breaks down the total net present value into fixed O&M, PPA capacity charge, capital recovery, and variable cost components. Detailed PROMOD result summaries are included in Appendix D.

Figure 5-11: Net Present Value Breakdown: 2016-2035



As presented in Table 5-3, Scenario 6, participation in a short-term Westar SCGT PPA followed by a large “F-class” combined cycle gas turbine in the mid-2020s, provides the lower total power supply costs based on the net present value. Scenario 4, which replaces the Westar SCGT PPA with a “F-class” simple cycle gas turbine in 2019 before converting that unit to a combined cycle in the mid-2020s, comes in just behind Scenario 6 based on net present value. A short-term PPA does not have any capital risk and allows MWE to have flexibility in determining long-term carbon regulation compliance. Extending the contract with Jeffrey Energy Center, installing more reciprocating engines, or going with one of the other PPA options presents a higher projected power supply cost than the “F-class” technologies.

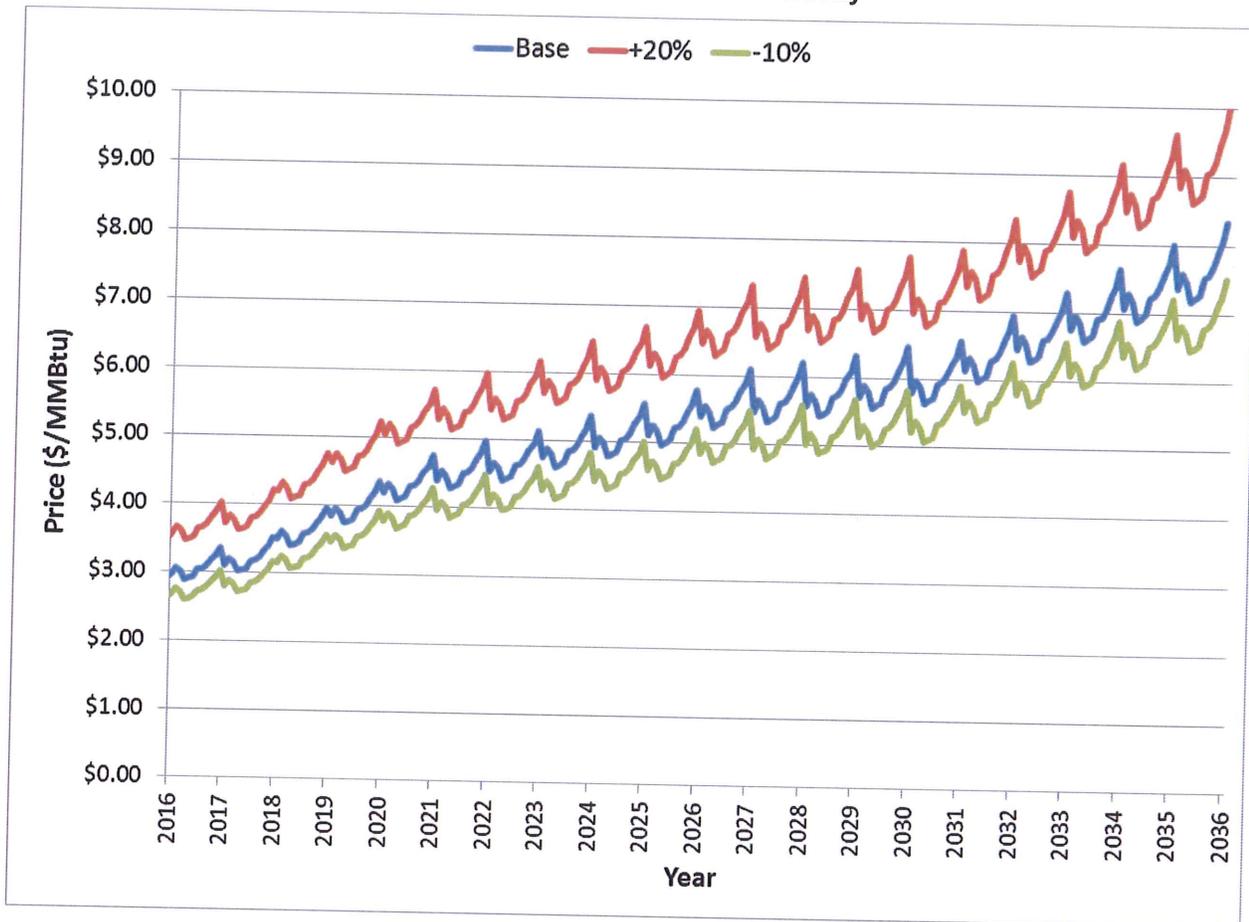
5.8 Sensitivity Analysis

In order to gauge the robustness of the base assumptions, BMcD conducted a sensitivity analysis by varying several key assumptions, including:

- Natural gas

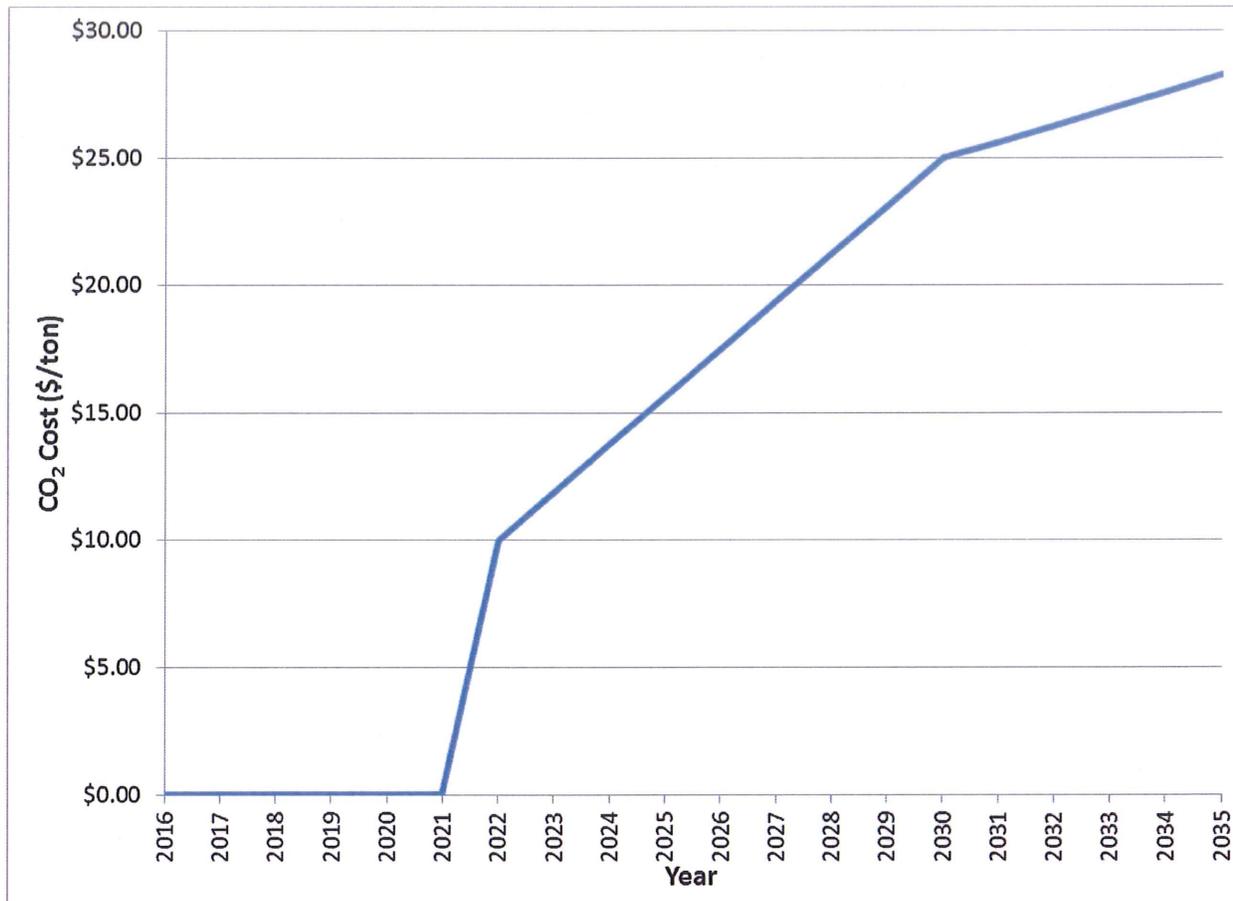
- Natural gas prices were varied by +20 percent and -10 percent, as presented in Figure 5-12. This impacted the cost of fuel to the natural gas-fired resources, the cost of the energy under the PPAs, and the price of market energy.

Figure 5-12: Natural Gas Sensitivity



- Carbon
 - A carbon sensitivity was performed to approximate the impact of future carbon regulations. \$10/ton cost of CO₂ was added in 2022, this cost increased to \$25/ton by 2030 and escalated by the general escalation rate from 2030 to the end of the study period. These carbon cost projections are shown in Figure 5-13.

Figure 5-13: Carbon Sensitivity



- Market capacity sales
 - Sell capacity in excess of MWE’s reserve margin requirements. This excess capacity was valued at the cost of “F-class” SCGT capacity charges, which is the same price market capacity was purchased at when MWE was deficit
- Interest rate
 - Increase the interest rate by 1 percent. This interest rate was used in all capital recovery calculations.

The sensitivity analysis was conducted on all scenarios. Table 5-4 presents the net present value for each of the sensitivities. The percent difference illustrates how much higher cost each scenario is compared to the low cost scenario for each sensitivity. Scenario 6 demonstrates robustness and remains the low cost option in four of six sensitivities. In the remaining two sensitivities, +20 percent natural gas and market capacity sales, Scenario 6 is still within one percent of the low cost NPV.

Table 5-4: Sensitivity Analysis Summary

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
Base Case						
NPV	\$1,216,814,762	\$1,209,680,426	\$1,226,902,949	\$1,185,451,040	\$1,280,205,700	\$1,184,110,941
% DIFF	2.76%	2.16%	3.61%	0.11%	8.12%	0.00%
-10% Natural Gas						
NPV	\$1,197,216,877	\$1,191,103,370	\$1,202,328,981	\$1,149,098,390	\$1,258,005,222	\$1,148,357,782
% DIFF	4.25%	3.72%	4.70%	0.06%	9.55%	0.00%
+20% Natural Gas						
NPV	\$1,247,793,649	\$1,238,541,475	\$1,267,816,840	\$1,252,868,679	\$1,316,250,507	\$1,250,478,473
% DIFF	0.75%	0.00%	2.36%	1.16%	6.27%	0.96%
CO₂ Cost						
NPV	\$1,375,528,111	\$1,370,493,099	\$1,396,296,906	\$1,275,217,554	\$1,444,260,737	\$1,261,679,242
% DIFF	9.02%	8.62%	10.67%	1.07%	14.47%	0.00%
Market Capacity Sales						
NPV	\$1,195,139,965	\$1,192,190,928	\$1,211,666,994	\$1,130,456,662	\$1,256,454,121	\$1,135,578,583
% DIFF	5.72%	5.46%	7.18%	0.00%	11.15%	0.45%
+1% Interest Rate						
NPV	\$1,222,881,282	\$1,215,511,589	\$1,226,902,949	\$1,202,784,188	\$1,287,213,250	\$1,199,729,179
% DIFF	1.93%	1.32%	2.26%	0.25%	7.29%	0.00%

5.9 Economic Evaluation Conclusions

The following provides conclusions and observations of the economic evaluation based on the assumptions and analysis herein:

1. Under base case assumptions:
 - a. Scenario 6, which includes a peaking resource PPA from Westar and a self-build 1x1 CCGT unit, represents the lowest cost option of those evaluated.
 - b. Scenario 4 has nearly the same overall cost as Scenario 6. Scenario 4 assumed a self-build SCGT unit was constructed and then later converted to a CCGT unit.
 - c. The scenarios which include the extension of JEC (Scenario 1, Scenario 2, Scenario 3, and Scenario 5) are higher cost than those that assume the JEC PPA is not extended (Scenario 4 and Scenario 6).
 - d. Both the Dogwood facility and the Westar SCGT PPA provide lower costs compared to the other resources from the RFI results.
 - e. Scenario 5, which includes the JEC extension and reciprocating engines, is the highest cost scenario.
2. Sensitivity evaluation:

- a. Scenario 6 is the low cost path for four out of the six sensitivity analyses conducted, including the base case, low natural gas and market, CO2 cost, and increased interest rate.
- b. Scenario 2 is the low cost path for the high natural gas and market case, as both the Dogwood resource and JEC are able to capture increased profitability from higher market prices.
- c. Scenario 4 is the low cost path when including market capacity sales, since this option has excess capacity beyond MWE's anticipated reserve requirements.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis conducted herein, BMcD provides the following conclusions and observations:

1. Electric Power Industry Review
 - a. The electric power industry continues to be a target of increased regulations regarding water, coal combustion by-products, and air emissions.
 - b. Overall, the power industry has experienced continued interest in wind and solar development. This interest is driven by technological advancements, which have lowered costs and increased energy production, as well as subsidies through tax incentives and renewable standards. The development of wind has been particularly robust in the Southwest Power Pool.
 - c. Specific to MWE's power supply, the most immediate area of need will be fulfilling load requirements that are currently served by the Westar UML PPA when the contract expires at the end of May 2017.
2. Technology Assessment
 - a. A new resource technology assessment was conducted, evaluating the following new resources:
 - i. Natural gas-fired combined cycle, simple cycle, and reciprocating engine power plants
 - ii. Resources were considered in which MWE may have the opportunity to self-develop and build or participate in a larger facility as a minority owner or power off-taker.
3. Economic Analysis
 - a. Utilizing the information above, BMcD and MWE developed several scenarios to evaluate impacts to MWE's power supply. The scenarios focused on near-term and mid-term requirements driven by the expiration of the UML contract and the expiration of the JEC PPA.
 - b. The economic analysis indicates that a new power supply resource, such as a natural gas-based peaking or intermediate resource, would be more economical for MWE's power supply portfolio than extending the JEC PPA.
4. Recommendation and Next Steps
 - a. MWE should continue to monitor regulations that have potential to impact their power supply portfolio regarding water, coal combustion by-products, and air emissions.
 - b. MWE may consider inquiring with its members about implementation of additional demand and energy reduction programs that may be able to reduce costs associated with power

- supply. If desired, a more robust cost/benefit evaluation, that includes a thorough investigation of potential participation and a customer survey, would be required.
- c. MWE may consider the next steps in regards to replacing the UML contract including negotiations of a mid-term, peaking/intermediate power purchase agreement with Westar or Dogwood.
 - d. A PPA appears to provide MWE lower cost and greater flexibility in determining long-term Clean Power Plan compliance without the deployment of capital. A mid-term PPA will allow MWE time and flexibility to determine its long-term power supply path.
 - e. A combined cycle gas turbine appears to provide lower overall power supply costs compared to extending the JEC PPA under similar terms. Therefore, MWE should continue to evaluate potential combined cycle opportunities that may be available. These opportunities may include participation in a combined cycle resource through a PPA, co-ownership, or self-build resource.

APPENDIX A –

APPENDIX B TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

APPENDIX C – ECONOMIC EVALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

APPENDIX D – ECONOMIC EVALUATION RESULTS



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Midwest Energy Resource Plan Cost Summary

Scenario 1 (4.1% Interest Rate) - 130 MW Weater SGT PPA (2017-2023), 190 MW 2x1 F Class CCGT (2024+), and 150 MW JEC Extension (2025+)

Unit/Item	Units	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
FUEL COST	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
FUEL COST	2	\$2,344,739	\$2,454,559	\$2,564,379	\$2,674,199	\$2,784,019	\$2,893,839	\$3,003,659	\$3,113,479	\$3,223,299	\$3,333,119	\$3,442,939	\$3,552,759	\$3,662,579	\$3,772,399	\$3,882,219	\$3,992,039	\$4,101,859	\$4,211,679	\$4,321,499	\$4,431,319
FUEL COST	3	\$860,023	\$905,170	\$950,317	\$995,464	\$1,040,611	\$1,085,758	\$1,130,905	\$1,176,052	\$1,221,199	\$1,266,346	\$1,311,493	\$1,356,640	\$1,401,787	\$1,446,934	\$1,492,081	\$1,537,228	\$1,582,375	\$1,627,522	\$1,672,669	\$1,717,816
FUEL COST	4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
FUEL COST	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	1	18,200	18,250	18,300	18,350	18,400	18,450	18,500	18,550	18,600	18,650	18,700	18,750	18,800	18,850	18,900	18,950	19,000	19,050	19,100	19,150
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	2	18,200	18,250	18,300	18,350	18,400	18,450	18,500	18,550	18,600	18,650	18,700	18,750	18,800	18,850	18,900	18,950	19,000	19,050	19,100	19,150
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	3	18,200	18,250	18,300	18,350	18,400	18,450	18,500	18,550	18,600	18,650	18,700	18,750	18,800	18,850	18,900	18,950	19,000	19,050	19,100	19,150
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	4	18,200	18,250	18,300	18,350	18,400	18,450	18,500	18,550	18,600	18,650	18,700	18,750	18,800	18,850	18,900	18,950	19,000	19,050	19,100	19,150
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	5	18,200	18,250	18,300	18,350	18,400	18,450	18,500	18,550	18,600	18,650	18,700	18,750	18,800	18,850	18,900	18,950	19,000	19,050	19,100	19,150
CAPITAL RECOVERY	1	10.71	10.72	10.73	10.74	10.75	10.76	10.77	10.78	10.79	10.80	10.81	10.82	10.83	10.84	10.85	10.86	10.87	10.88	10.89	10.90
MARKET CAPACITY CHANGE	1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET CAPACITY CHANGE	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET CAPACITY CHANGE	3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET CAPACITY CHANGE	4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET CAPACITY CHANGE	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET SALES	1	\$4,888,240	\$5,122,878	\$5,357,516	\$5,592,154	\$5,826,792	\$6,061,430	\$6,296,068	\$6,530,706	\$6,765,344	\$7,000,000	\$7,234,648	\$7,469,296	\$7,703,944	\$7,938,592	\$8,173,240	\$8,407,888	\$8,642,536	\$8,877,184	\$9,111,832	\$9,346,480
MARKET SALES	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET SALES	3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET SALES	4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET SALES	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET PURCHASES	1	\$1,997,247	\$1,840,288	\$1,683,329	\$1,526,370	\$1,369,411	\$1,212,452	\$1,055,493	\$898,534	\$741,575	\$584,616	\$427,657	\$270,698	\$113,739	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MARKET PURCHASES	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET PURCHASES	3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET PURCHASES	4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET PURCHASES	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	1	\$21.53	\$24.50	\$27.47	\$30.44	\$33.41	\$36.38	\$39.35	\$42.32	\$45.29	\$48.26	\$51.23	\$54.20	\$57.17	\$60.14	\$63.11	\$66.08	\$69.05	\$72.02	\$74.99	
ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET CAPACITY	1	1,776,092	1,840,010	1,903,928	1,967,846	2,031,764	2,095,682	2,159,600	2,223,518	2,287,436	2,351,354	2,415,272	2,479,190	2,543,108	2,607,026	2,670,944	2,734,862	2,798,780	2,862,698	2,926,616	
MARKET CAPACITY	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET CAPACITY	3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET CAPACITY	4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET CAPACITY	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL FUEL COSTS	1	\$4,888,240	\$5,122,878	\$5,357,516	\$5,592,154	\$5,826,792	\$6,061,430	\$6,296,068	\$6,530,706	\$6,765,344	\$7,000,000	\$7,234,648	\$7,469,296	\$7,703,944	\$7,938,592	\$8,173,240	\$8,407,888	\$8,642,536	\$8,877,184	\$9,111,832	
TOTAL FUEL COSTS	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL FUEL COSTS	3	\$860,023	\$905,170	\$950,317	\$995,464	\$1,040,611	\$1,085,758	\$1,130,905	\$1,176,052	\$1,221,199	\$1,266,346	\$1,311,493	\$1,356,640	\$1,401,787	\$1,446,934	\$1,492,081	\$1,537,228	\$1,582,375	\$1,627,522	\$1,672,669	
TOTAL FUEL COSTS	4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL FUEL COSTS	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	1	\$21.53	\$24.50	\$27.47	\$30.44	\$33.41	\$36.38	\$39.35	\$42.32	\$45.29	\$48.26	\$51.23	\$54.20	\$57.17	\$60.14	\$63.11	\$66.08	\$69.05	\$72.02	\$74.99	
TOTAL ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL MARKET CAPACITY	1	1,776,092	1,840,010	1,903,928	1,967,846	2,031,764	2,095,682	2,159,600	2,223,518	2,287,436	2,351,354	2,415,272	2,479,190	2,543,108	2,607,026	2,670,944	2,734,862	2,798,780	2,862,698	2,926,616	
TOTAL MARKET CAPACITY	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL MARKET CAPACITY	3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL MARKET CAPACITY	4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL MARKET CAPACITY	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

NPV @ 4.1%: \$1,222,817,282.2018

Scenario 2 (CO2) - 150 MW Dogwood 2x1 CCGT (2017-) and 150 MW JEC Extension (2025-)

Energy Item	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
GENERATION	MWh	1,770,800	1,840,017	1,920,000	1,990,000	2,060,000	2,130,000	2,200,000	2,270,000	2,340,000	2,410,000	2,480,000	2,550,000	2,620,000	2,690,000	2,760,000	2,830,000	2,900,000	2,970,000	3,040,000	3,110,000
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,770,419	1,839,626	1,919,607	1,989,602	2,059,597	2,129,593	2,199,588	2,269,583	2,339,578	2,409,573	2,479,568	2,549,563	2,619,558	2,689,553	2,759,548	2,829,543	2,899,538	2,969,533	3,039,528	3,109,523
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,770,038	1,839,245	1,919,208	1,989,204	2,059,193	2,129,188	2,199,183	2,269,178	2,339,173	2,409,168	2,479,163	2,549,158	2,619,153	2,689,148	2,759,143	2,829,138	2,899,133	2,969,128	3,039,123	3,109,118
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,769,657	1,838,864	1,918,811	1,988,807	2,058,796	2,128,791	2,198,786	2,268,781	2,338,776	2,408,771	2,478,766	2,548,761	2,618,756	2,688,751	2,758,746	2,828,741	2,898,736	2,968,731	3,038,726	3,108,721
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,769,276	1,838,483	1,918,418	1,988,414	2,058,403	2,128,398	2,198,393	2,268,388	2,338,383	2,408,378	2,478,373	2,548,368	2,618,363	2,688,358	2,758,353	2,828,348	2,898,343	2,968,338	3,038,333	3,108,328
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,768,895	1,838,102	1,918,037	1,988,033	2,058,022	2,128,017	2,198,012	2,268,007	2,338,002	2,408,000	2,478,000	2,548,000	2,618,000	2,688,000	2,758,000	2,828,000	2,898,000	2,968,000	3,038,000	3,108,000
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,768,514	1,837,721	1,917,656	1,987,652	2,057,641	2,127,636	2,197,631	2,267,626	2,337,621	2,407,616	2,477,611	2,547,606	2,617,601	2,687,596	2,757,591	2,827,586	2,897,581	2,967,576	3,037,571	3,107,566
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,768,133	1,837,340	1,917,275	1,987,271	2,057,260	2,127,255	2,197,250	2,267,245	2,337,240	2,407,235	2,477,230	2,547,225	2,617,220	2,687,215	2,757,210	2,827,205	2,897,200	2,967,195	3,037,190	3,107,185
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,767,752	1,836,959	1,916,894	1,986,890	2,056,879	2,126,874	2,196,869	2,266,864	2,336,859	2,406,854	2,476,849	2,546,844	2,616,839	2,686,834	2,756,829	2,826,824	2,896,819	2,966,814	3,036,809	3,106,804
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,767,371	1,836,578	1,916,513	1,986,509	2,056,498	2,126,493	2,196,488	2,266,483	2,336,478	2,406,473	2,476,468	2,546,463	2,616,458	2,686,453	2,756,448	2,826,443	2,896,438	2,966,433	3,036,428	3,106,423
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,766,990	1,836,197	1,916,132	1,986,128	2,056,117	2,126,112	2,196,107	2,266,102	2,336,097	2,406,092	2,476,087	2,546,082	2,616,077	2,686,072	2,756,067	2,826,062	2,896,057	2,966,052	3,036,047	3,106,042
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,766,609	1,835,816	1,915,751	1,985,747	2,055,736	2,125,731	2,195,726	2,265,721	2,335,716	2,405,711	2,475,706	2,545,701	2,615,696	2,685,691	2,755,686	2,825,681	2,895,676	2,965,671	3,035,666	3,105,661
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,766,228	1,835,435	1,915,370	1,985,366	2,055,355	2,125,350	2,195,345	2,265,340	2,335,335	2,405,330	2,475,325	2,545,320	2,615,315	2,685,310	2,755,305	2,825,300	2,895,295	2,965,290	3,035,285	3,105,280
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,765,847	1,835,054	1,914,989	1,984,985	2,054,974	2,124,969	2,194,964	2,264,959	2,334,954	2,404,949	2,474,944	2,544,939	2,614,934	2,684,929	2,754,924	2,824,919	2,894,914	2,964,909	3,034,904	3,104,899
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,765,466	1,834,673	1,914,608	1,984,604	2,054,593	2,124,588	2,194,583	2,264,578	2,334,573	2,404,568	2,474,563	2,544,558	2,614,553	2,684,548	2,754,543	2,824,538	2,894,533	2,964,528	3,034,523	3,104,518
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,765,085	1,834,292	1,914,227	1,984,223	2,054,212	2,124,207	2,194,202	2,264,197	2,334,192	2,404,187	2,474,182	2,544,177	2,614,172	2,684,167	2,754,162	2,824,157	2,894,152	2,964,147	3,034,142	3,104,137
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,764,704	1,833,911	1,913,846	1,983,842	2,053,831	2,123,826	2,193,821	2,263,816	2,333,811	2,403,806	2,473,801	2,543,796	2,613,791	2,683,786	2,753,781	2,823,776	2,893,771	2,963,766	3,033,761	3,103,756
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,764,323	1,833,528	1,913,463	1,983,459	2,053,448	2,123,443	2,193,438	2,263,433	2,333,428	2,403,423	2,473,418	2,543,413	2,613,408	2,683,403	2,753,398	2,823,393	2,893,388	2,963,383	3,033,378	3,103,373
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,763,942	1,833,147	1,913,082	1,983,078	2,053,067	2,123,062	2,193,057	2,263,052	2,333,047	2,403,042	2,473,037	2,543,032	2,613,027	2,683,022	2,753,017	2,823,012	2,893,007	2,963,002	3,033,000	3,103,000
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,763,561	1,832,766	1,912,701	1,982,697	2,052,686	2,122,681	2,192,676	2,262,671	2,332,666	2,402,661	2,472,656	2,542,651	2,612,646	2,682,641	2,752,636	2,822,631	2,892,626	2,962,621	3,032,616	3,102,611
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,763,180	1,832,385	1,912,320	1,982,316	2,052,305	2,122,300	2,192,295	2,262,290	2,332,285	2,402,280	2,472,275	2,542,270	2,612,265	2,682,260	2,752,255	2,822,250	2,892,245	2,962,240	3,032,235	3,102,230
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,762,799	1,832,004	1,911,939	1,981,935	2,051,924	2,121,919	2,191,914	2,261,909	2,331,904	2,401,899	2,471,894	2,541,889	2,611,884	2,681,879	2,751,874	2,821,869	2,891,864	2,961,859	3,031,854	3,101,849
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457	462	467
GENERATION	MWh	1,762,418	1,831,623	1,911,558	1,981,554	2,051,543	2,121,538	2,191,533	2,261,528	2,331,523	2,401,518	2,471,513	2,541,508	2,611,503	2,681,498	2,751,493	2,821,488	2,891,483	2,961,478	3,031,473	3,101,468
GENERATION	MWh	381	391	393	398	403	407	411	416	421	425	429	434	438	442	446	449	453	457		

Midwest Energy Resource Plan Cost Summary

Scenario 3 (Market Capacity Sales) - 130 MW Westar SCGT PPA (2017-2018), 150 MW Southern Co. SCGT PPA (2019-2033), and 150 MW JEC Extension (2025-)

Item	Units	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
MARKET PURCHASES	\$	1,697,347	1,860,288	1,778,253	1,800,206	1,860,279	1,860,308	1,891,298	1,922,287	1,986,891	2,019,989	2,060,991	2,080,976	2,113,044	2,143,880	2,175,892	2,208,089	2,241,976	2,275,843	2,309,690	2,343,517	2,377,324	2,411,111	2,444,878	2,478,625	2,512,352	2,546,059	2,579,746	2,613,413	2,647,060	2,680,687	2,714,294	2,747,881	2,781,448	2,814,995	2,848,522	2,882,029	2,915,506	2,948,953	2,982,380	3,015,787	3,049,174	3,082,541	3,115,888	3,149,215	3,182,522	3,215,809	3,249,076	3,282,323	3,315,550	3,348,757	3,381,934	3,415,091	3,448,228	3,481,345	3,514,432	3,547,499	3,580,546	3,613,573	3,646,580	3,679,567	3,712,534	3,745,481	3,778,408	3,811,315	3,844,202	3,877,069	3,909,916	3,942,743	3,975,550	4,008,337	4,041,104	4,073,851	4,106,578	4,139,285	4,171,972	4,204,639	4,237,286	4,269,913	4,302,520	4,335,107	4,367,674	4,400,221	4,432,748	4,465,255	4,497,742	4,530,209	4,562,656	4,595,083	4,627,490	4,659,877	4,692,244	4,724,591	4,756,918	4,789,225	4,821,512	4,853,779	4,886,026	4,918,253	4,950,460	4,982,647	5,014,814	5,046,961	5,079,088	5,111,195	5,143,282	5,175,349	5,207,396	5,239,423	5,271,430	5,303,417	5,335,384	5,367,331	5,399,258	5,431,165	5,463,052	5,494,919	5,526,766	5,558,593	5,590,400	5,622,187	5,653,954	5,685,701	5,717,428	5,749,135	5,780,822	5,812,489	5,844,136	5,875,763	5,907,370	5,938,957	5,970,524	6,002,071	6,033,598	6,065,105	6,096,592	6,128,059	6,159,506	6,190,933	6,222,340	6,253,727	6,285,094	6,316,441	6,347,768	6,379,075	6,410,362	6,441,629	6,472,876	6,504,103	6,535,310	6,566,497	6,597,664	6,628,811	6,659,938	6,691,045	6,722,132	6,753,199	6,784,246	6,815,273	6,846,280	6,877,267	6,908,234	6,939,181	6,969,108	6,999,015	7,028,902	7,058,769	7,088,616	7,118,443	7,148,250	7,178,037	7,207,804	7,237,551	7,267,278	7,296,985	7,326,672	7,356,339	7,385,986	7,415,613	7,445,220	7,474,807	7,504,374	7,533,921	7,563,448	7,592,955	7,622,442	7,651,909	7,681,356	7,710,783	7,740,190	7,769,577	7,798,944	7,828,291	7,857,618	7,886,925	7,916,212	7,945,479	7,974,726	8,003,953	8,033,160	8,062,347	8,091,514	8,120,661	8,149,788	8,178,895	8,207,982	8,237,049	8,266,096	8,295,123	8,324,130	8,353,117	8,382,084	8,411,031	8,439,958	8,468,865	8,497,752	8,526,619	8,555,466	8,584,293	8,613,100	8,641,887	8,670,654	8,699,401	8,728,128	8,756,835	8,785,522	8,814,189	8,842,836	8,871,463	8,900,070	8,928,657	8,957,224	8,985,771	9,014,298	9,042,805	9,071,292	9,099,759	9,128,196	9,156,613	9,185,010	9,213,387	9,241,744	9,270,081	9,298,398	9,326,695	9,354,972	9,383,229	9,411,466	9,439,683	9,467,880	9,496,057	9,524,214	9,552,351	9,580,468	9,608,565	9,636,642	9,664,699	9,692,736	9,720,753	9,748,750	9,776,727	9,804,684	9,832,621	9,860,538	9,888,435	9,916,312	9,944,169	9,972,006	9,999,823	10,027,620	10,055,397	10,083,154	10,110,891	10,138,608	10,166,305	10,193,982	10,221,639	10,249,276	10,276,893	10,304,490	10,332,067	10,359,624	10,387,161	10,414,678	10,442,175	10,469,652	10,497,109	10,524,546	10,551,963	10,579,360	10,606,737	10,634,094	10,661,431	10,688,748	10,716,045	10,743,322	10,770,579	10,797,816	10,825,033	10,852,230	10,879,407	10,906,564	10,933,701	10,960,818	10,987,915	11,014,992	11,042,049	11,069,086	11,096,103	11,123,090	11,150,057	11,176,994	11,203,911	11,230,808	11,257,685	11,284,542	11,311,379	11,338,196	11,364,993	11,391,770	11,418,527	11,445,264	11,471,981	11,498,688	11,525,375	11,552,042	11,578,689	11,605,316	11,631,923	11,658,510	11,685,077	11,711,624	11,738,151	11,764,658	11,791,145	11,817,612	11,844,059	11,870,486	11,896,893	11,923,280	11,949,647	11,975,994	12,002,321	12,028,628	12,054,915	12,081,182	12,107,429	12,133,656	12,159,863	12,186,050	12,212,217	12,238,364	12,264,491	12,290,598	12,316,685	12,342,752	12,368,799	12,394,826	12,420,833	12,446,820	12,472,787	12,498,734	12,524,661	12,550,568	12,576,455	12,602,322	12,628,169	12,653,996	12,679,803	12,705,590	12,731,357	12,757,104	12,782,831	12,808,538	12,834,225	12,859,892	12,885,539	12,911,166	12,936,773	12,962,360	12,987,927	13,013,474	13,038,991	13,064,488	13,089,965	13,115,422	13,140,859	13,166,276	13,191,673	13,217,050	13,242,407	13,267,744	13,293,061	13,318,368	13,343,655	13,368,922	13,394,169	13,419,396	13,444,603	13,469,790	13,494,957	13,520,104	13,545,231	13,570,338	13,595,425	13,620,492	13,645,539	13,670,566	13,695,573	13,720,560	13,745,527	13,770,474	13,795,401	13,820,308	13,845,195	13,870,062	13,894,909	13,919,736	13,944,543	13,969,330	13,994,097	14,018,844	14,043,571	14,068,278	14,092,965	14,117,632	14,142,279	14,166,906	14,191,513	14,216,100	14,240,667	14,265,214	14,289,741	14,314,248	14,338,735	14,363,202	14,387,649	14,412,076	14,436,483	14,460,870	14,485,237	14,509,584	14,533,911	14,558,218	14,582,505	14,606,772	14,631,029	14,655,266	14,679,483	14,703,680	14,727,857	14,752,014	14,776,151	14,800,268	14,824,365	14,848,442	14,872,499	14,896,536	14,920,553	14,944,550	14,968,527	14,992,484	15,016,421	15,040,338	15,064,235	15,088,112	15,111,969	15,135,806	15,159,623	15,183,420	15,207,197	15,230,954	15,254,691	15,278,408	15,302,105	15,325,782	15,349,439	15,373,076	15,396,693	15,420,290	15,443,867	15,467,424	15,490,961	15,514,478	15,537,975	15,561,452	15,584,909	15,608,346	15,631,763	15,655,160	15,678,537	15,701,894	15,725,231	15,748,548	15,771,845	15,795,122	15,818,379	15,841,616	15,864,833	15,888,030	15,911,207	15,934,364	15,957,501	15,980,618	16,003,715	16,026,792	16,049,849	16,072,886	16,095,903	16,118,890	16,141,857	16,164,804	16,187,731	16,210,638	16,233,525	16,256,392	16,279,239	16,302,066	16,324,873	16,347,660	16,370,427	16,393,174	16,415,901	16,438,608	16,461,295	16,484,962	16,508,609	16,532,236	16,555,843	16,579,430	16,602,997	16,626,544	16,650,071	16,673,578	16,697,065	16,720,532	16,743,979	16,767,406	16,790,813	16,814,190	16,837,547	16,860,884	16,884,201	16,907,508	16,930,795	16,954,062	16,977,309	17,000,536	17,023,743	17,045,930	17,068,097	17,090,244	17,112,371	17,134,478	17,156,565	17,178,632	17,200,679	17,222,706	17,242,713	17,262,700	17,282,667	17,302,614	17,322,541	17,342,448	17,362,335	17,382,202	17,402,049	17,421,876	17,441,683	17,461,470	17,481,237	17,500,984	17,520,711	17,540,418	17,560,105	17,579,772	17,599,419	17,619,046	17,638,653	17,658,240	17,677,807	17,697,354	17,716,881	17,736,388	17,755,875	17,775,342	17,794,789	17,814,216	17,833,623	17,853,010	17,872,377	17,891,724	17,911,051	17,930,358	17,949,645	17,968,912	17,988,159	18,007,386	18,026,593	18,045,780	18,064,947	18,084,094	18,103,221	18,122,328	18,141,415	18,160,482	18,179,529	18,198,556	18,217,563	18,236,550	18,255,517	18,274,464	18,293,391	18,312,298	18,331,185	18,350,052	18,368,899	18,387,726	18,406,533	18,425,320	18,444,087	18,462,834	18,481,561	18,500,268	18,518,955	18,537,622	18,556,269	18,574,896	18,593,503	18,612,090	18,630,657	18,649,204	18,667,731	18,686,238	18,704,725	18,723,192	18,741,639	18,760,066	18,778,473	18,796,860	18,815,227	18,833,574	18,851,891	18,870,188	18,888,465	18,906,722	18,924,959	18,943,176	18,961,373	18,979,550	18,997,707	19,015,844	19,033,961	19,052,058	19,070,135	19,088,192	19,106,229	19,124,246	19,142,243	19,160,220	19,178,177	19,196,114	19,214,031	19,231,928	19,249,805	19,267,662	19,285,499	19,303,316	19,321,113	19,338,890	19,356,647	19,374,384	19,392,101	19,409,798	19,427,475	19,445,132	19,462,769	19,480,386	19,497,983	19,515,560	19,533,117	19,550,654	19,568,171	19,585,668	19,603,145	19,620,602	19,638,039	19,655,456	19,672,853	19,690,230	19,707,587	19,724,924	19,742,241	19,759,538	19,776,815	19,794,072	19,811,309	19,828,526	19,845,723	19,862,890	19,880,037	19,897,164	19,914,271	19,931,358	19,948,425	19,965,472	19,982,499	20,000,506	20,017,493	20,034,460	20,051,407	20,068,334	20,085,241	20,102,128	20,118,995	20,135,842	20,152,669	20,169,476	20,186,263	20,203,030	20,219,777	20,236,504	20,253,211	20,269,898	20,286,565	20,303,212	20,319,839	20,336,446	20,353,033	20,369,590	20,386,127	20,402,644	20,419,141	20,435,618	20,452,075	20,468,512	20,484,929	20,501,326	20,517,703	20,534,060	20,550,397	20,566,714	20,583,011	20,599,288	20,615,545	20,631,782	20,648,009	20,664,216	20,680,403	20,696,570	20,712,717	20,728,844	20,744,951	20,761,038	20,777,105	20,793,152	20,809,179	20,825,186	20,841,173	

Scenario 5 - 130 MW Westar SCGT PPA (2017-2023), 165 MW Westar 18/50SG Reciprocating Engines (2024+), 150 MW JEC Extension (2025+), and 55 MW Westar 18/50SG Reciprocating Engines (2029+)

Date Item	Units	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
FUEL COST	\$	Colby	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87	\$0.87
FUEL COST	\$	Goodman Energy Center	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184	\$2,426,184
FUEL COST	\$	Goodman Energy Center Expansion	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486	\$894,486
FUEL COST	\$	JEC Participation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FUEL COST	\$	Reactor	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FUEL COST	\$	Westar PPA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FUEL COST	\$	Westar PPA	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653	\$2,302,653
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	MMBtu/MWh	Colby	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	MMBtu/MWh	Goodman Energy Center	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	MMBtu/MWh	Goodman Energy Center Expansion	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.03
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	MMBtu/MWh	JEC Participation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	MMBtu/MWh	Reactor	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	MMBtu/MWh	Westar PPA	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71
AVERAGE HEAT RATE	MMBtu/MWh	Westar PPA	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.71
CAPITAL RECOVERY	\$	Reactor	51	20	29	24	17	12	7	2	32	24	20	15	11	57	52	40	45	46	34	30
STARTUP/SHUT-DOWN CAPACITY	MMW/yr	MWE	\$03.11	\$04.68	\$06.30	\$07.96	\$09.60	\$11.24	\$12.88	\$14.52	\$16.16	\$17.80	\$19.44	\$21.08	\$22.72	\$24.36	\$26.00	\$27.64	\$29.28	\$30.92	\$32.56	\$34.20
MARKET CAPACITY CHARGE	\$	MWE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SUMMARY BY AREA																						
GENERATION	MMW	MWE Generation	121,701	122,629	123,557	124,485	125,413	126,341	127,269	128,197	129,125	130,053	130,981	131,909	132,837	133,765	134,693	135,621	136,549	137,477	138,405	139,333
GENERATION	MMW	Wind	208,047	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728	8,728
GENERATION	MMW	Wind	184,023	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203
GENERATION	MMW	Westar	788,025	897,209	906,393	915,577	924,761	933,945	943,129	952,313	961,497	970,681	979,865	989,049	998,233	1,007,417	1,016,601	1,025,785	1,034,969	1,044,153	1,053,337	1,062,521
MARKET SALES	MMW	MWE Generation	121,701	122,629	123,557	124,485	125,413	126,341	127,269	128,197	129,125	130,053	130,981	131,909	132,837	133,765	134,693	135,621	136,549	137,477	138,405	139,333
MARKET SALES	MMW	Wind	184,023	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203
MARKET SALES	MMW	Wind	168,023	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203	303,203
MARKET SALES	MMW	Westar	788,025	897,209	906,393	915,577	924,761	933,945	943,129	952,313	961,497	970,681	979,865	989,049	998,233	1,007,417	1,016,601	1,025,785	1,034,969	1,044,153	1,053,337	1,062,521
GENERATION LESS MARKET SALES	MMW	MWE Generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERATION LESS MARKET SALES	MMW	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERATION LESS MARKET SALES	MMW	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERATION LESS MARKET SALES	MMW	Westar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARKET PURCHASES	\$	MWE Generation	\$5,059,337	\$5,263,051	\$5,466,765	\$5,670,479	\$5,874,193	\$6,077,907	\$6,281,621	\$6,485,335	\$6,689,049	\$6,892,763	\$7,096,477	\$7,299,191	\$7,502,905	\$7,706,619	\$7,910,333	\$8,114,047	\$8,317,761	\$8,521,475	\$8,725,189	\$8,928,903
MARKET PURCHASES	\$	Wind	\$3,807,086	\$7,097,652	\$8,056,877	\$9,016,102	\$9,975,327	\$10,934,552	\$11,893,777	\$12,853,002	\$13,812,227	\$14,771,452	\$15,730,677	\$16,689,902	\$17,649,127	\$18,608,352	\$19,567,577	\$20,526,802	\$21,486,027	\$22,445,252	\$23,404,477	\$24,363,702
MARKET PURCHASES	\$	Westar	\$20,570,256	\$20,937,750	\$21,305,244	\$21,672,738	\$22,040,232	\$22,407,726	\$22,775,220	\$23,142,714	\$23,510,208	\$23,877,702	\$24,245,196	\$24,612,690	\$24,980,184	\$25,347,678	\$25,715,172	\$26,082,666	\$26,450,160	\$26,817,654	\$27,185,148	\$27,552,642
MARKET SALES	MMW	MWE Generation	\$41.57	\$43.09	\$44.61	\$46.13	\$47.65	\$49.17	\$50.69	\$52.21	\$53.73	\$55.25	\$56.77	\$58.29	\$59.81	\$61.33	\$62.85	\$64.37	\$65.89	\$67.41	\$68.93	\$70.45
MARKET SALES	MMW	Wind	\$30.83	\$51.45	\$58.34	\$65.23	\$72.12	\$79.01	\$85.90	\$92.80	\$99.69	\$106.58	\$113.47	\$120.36	\$127.25	\$134.14	\$141.03	\$147.92	\$154.81	\$161.70	\$168.59	\$175.48
MARKET SALES	MMW	Westar	\$30.69	\$28.75	\$26.81	\$24.87	\$22.93	\$20.99	\$19.05	\$17.11	\$15.17	\$13.23	\$11.29	\$9.35	\$7.41	\$5.47	\$3.53	\$1.59	\$-0.35	\$-2.39	\$-3.43	\$-4.47
MARKET PURCHASES	MMW	MWE Generation	\$1,597,347	\$1,460,288	\$1,323,229	\$1,186,170	\$1,049,111	\$912,052	\$775,000	\$637,948	\$500,896	\$363,844	\$226,792	\$99,740	\$-137,312	\$-274,364	\$-411,416	\$-548,468	\$-685,520	\$-822,572	\$-959,624	\$-1,096,676
MARKET PURCHASES	MMW	Wind	\$45,240,702	\$40,298,087	\$35,355,472	\$30,412,857	\$25,470,242	\$20,527,627	\$15,585,012	\$10,642,397	\$5,699,782	\$741,167	\$-1,211,448	\$-2,181,729	\$-3,152,010	\$-4,122,291	\$-5,092,572	\$-6,062,853	\$-7,033,134	\$-8,003,415	\$-8,973,696	\$-9,943,977
MARKET PURCHASES	MMW	Westar	\$31.53	\$24.59	\$17.65	\$10.71	\$3.77	\$-3.17	\$-10.23	\$-17.29	\$-24.35	\$-31.41	\$-38.47	\$-45.53	\$-52.59	\$-59.65	\$-66.71	\$-73.77	\$-80.83	\$-87.89	\$-94.95	\$-102.01
MARKET PURCHASES	MMW	MWE Load	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET PURCHASES	MMW	Wind	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET PURCHASES	MMW	Westar	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
MARKET PURCHASES	MMW	MWE Load	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	MMW	MWE Generation	1,770,093	1,860,076	1,949,059	2,038,042	2,127,025	2,216,008	2,305,000	2,393,983	2,482,966	2,571,949	2,660,932	2,750,000	2,838,983	2,927,966	3,016,949	3,105,932	3,194,915	3,283,898	3,372,881	3,461,864
ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	MMW	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	MMW	Westar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ENERGY TO SERVE LOAD	MMW	MWE Load	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LESS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS	MMW	MWE Generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LESS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS	MMW	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LESS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS	MMW	Westar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LESS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS	MMW	MWE																				



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INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN (IRP)

Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) customers must comply with the requirements of the Energy Planning and Management Program (EPAMP (10 CFR Part 905)) to meet the objectives of Section 114 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct). A WAPA customer is any entity that purchases firm capacity with or without energy, from WAPA under a long-term firm power contract. Integrated resource planning allows customers to meet the objectives of Section 114 of EPAct.

Integrated resource planning is a planning process for new energy resources that evaluates the full range of alternatives, including new generating capacity, power purchases, energy conservation and efficiency, renewable energy resources, district heating and cooling applications, and cogeneration, to provide reliable service to electric consumers. An IRP supports utility-developed goals and schedules. An IRP must treat demand and supply resources on a consistent and integrated basis. The plan must take into account necessary features for system operation, such as diversity, reliability, dispatchability, and other risk factors. The plan must take into account the ability to verify energy savings achieved through energy efficiency and the projected durability of such savings measured over time. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (a)).

Who May Use This Form:

Utilities that primarily provide retail electric service that have limited staff, limited resource options, and obtain a significant portion of its energy needs through purchase power contracts are eligible to use this form. Utilities using this form may generate a limited amount of energy if the generating resources are primarily used as back up resources, to support maintenance and outages, or during periods of peak demand.

Completing This Form:

To meet the Integrated Resource Planning reporting requirement, complete this form in electronic format in its entirety. Unaddressed items will be deemed incomplete and the IRP may not be eligible for approval. All of the data fields in this form automatically expand. Additional information may be attached to and submitted with this report. WAPA reserves the right to require supporting back-up materials or data used to develop this report. If there is any conflict between this form and the requirements defined in EPAMP, the requirements in EPAMP shall prevail.

Submit the completed report with a cover letter to:

Attention: Power Marketing Manager
Western Area Power Administration
Rocky Mountain Region
P.O. Box 3700
5555 E. Crossroads Blvd.
Loveland, CO 80539-3003

EPAMP Overview

The Energy Planning and Management Program (EPAMP) is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations in Title 10, Part 905 (10 CFR 905). The purposes of EPAMP are to meet the objectives of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAAct) while supporting integrated resource planning; demand-side management, including energy efficiency, conservation, and load management; and the use of renewable energy.

EPAMP was initially published in the Federal Register at 60 FR 54714 on October 20, 1995, and revised in 65 FR 16795 on March 30, 2000, and 73 FR 35062 on June 20, 2008. 10 CFR § 905.11 defines what must be included in an IRP.

WAPA's Energy Services Web site

(<https://www.wapa.gov/EnergyServices/Pages/energy-services.aspx>) provides extensive information on integrated resource planning and reporting requirements. If you have questions or require assistance in preparing your IPR, contact your WAPA regional Energy Services representative.

IRP Content

Cover Page.....	Customer Name & Contact Information
Section 1.....	Utility/Customer Overview
Section 2.....	Future Energy Services Projections (Load Forecast)
Section 3.....	Existing Supply-Side Resources
Section 4.....	Existing Demand-Side Resources
Section 5.....	Future Resource Requirements and Resource Options
Section 6.....	Environmental Effects
Section 7.....	Public Participation
Section 8.....	Action Plan and Measurement Strategies
Section 9.....	Signatures and Approval

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN (IRP) 5-Year Plan

Customer Name:
Midwest Energy Inc.

IRP History: Check one as applicable.	
	This is the submitter's first IRP submittal.
X	This submittal is an update/revision to a previously submitted IRP.

Reporting Dates:	
IRP Due Date:	January 2016
Annual Progress Report Due Date:	

Customer Contact Information: Provide contact information for your organization. The contact person should be able to answer questions concerning the IRP.	
Customer Name:	Midwest Energy Inc.
Address:	1330 Canterbury
City, State, Zip:	Hays KS 67601
Contact Person:	Aaron Rome
Title:	Manager of Trans and Market Ops
Phone Number:	785-625-1431
E-Mail Address:	arome@mwenergy.com
Website:	www.mwenergy.com

Type of Customer: Check one as applicable.	
	Municipal Utility
X	Electric Cooperative
	Federal Entity
	State Entity
	Tribal
	Irrigation District
	Water District
	Other (Specify):

SECTION 1**UTILITY/CUSTOMER OVERVIEW****Customer Profile:**

Enter the following data for the most recently completed annual reporting period. Data may be available on form EIA-861, which you submit to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).

Reporting Period	
Reporting Period Start Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	1/1/2016
Reporting Period End Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	12/31/2016
Energy Sales & Usage	
Energy sales to Ultimate End Customers (MWh)	1467717
Energy sales for Resale (MWh)	128520
Energy Furnished Without Charge (MWh)	
Energy Consumed by Respondent Without Charge (MWh)	3139
Total Energy Losses (MWh entered as positive number)	186303
Total Energy Usage (sum of previous 5 lines in MWh)	1785679
Peak Demand (Reporting Period)	
Highest Hourly Summer (Jun. – Sept.) Peak Demand (MW)	353
Highest Hourly Winter (Dec. – Mar.) Peak Demand (MW)	247
Date of Highest Hourly Peak Demand (mm/dd/yyyy)	08/03/2016
Hour of Highest Hourly Peak Demand (hh AM/PM)	16
Peak Demand (Historical)	
All-Time Highest Hourly System Peak Demand (MW)	393
Date of All-Time Hourly System Peak Demand (mm/dd/yyyy)	06/28/2012
Hour of All-Time Hourly Peak System Demand (hh AM/PM)	16
Number of Customers/Meters (Year End of Reporting Period)	
Number of Residential Customers	30188
Number of Commercial Customers	20047
Number of Industrial Customers	39
Other (Specify):	

Customer Service Overview:

Describe your customer service territory and the services provided. Include geographic area, customer mix, key customer and significant loads, peak demand drivers, competitive situation, and other significant or unique aspects of the customer and/or service territory. Provide a brief summary of the key trends & challenges impacting future resource needs including population changes, customer growth/losses, and industrial developments.

Midwest Energy Inc. ("Midwest") is a customer-owned cooperative corporation serving approximately 50,000 electric and 40,000 natural gas customers located in parts of 41 counties of central and northwest Kansas. Midwest Energy has a typical blend of commercial and residential load but there are a few unique features to the load base of Midwest Energy. Oil pumping, agriculture irrigation pumping, and lately commodity pumping stations located on large interstate pipelines have been additional load types that have aided in recent sales growth. Kansas does not have retail wheeling but rather service territories that remain non-competitive. Midwest Energy is a summer peaking utility on the retail side. The transmission system is also summer peaking and typically coincides with the retail peak as Midwest load is the largest load served by Midwest Transmission. Oil field depletion as well as the Ogallala aquifer depletion are long term concerns for the region as agriculture and oil are the primary economic drivers in the area.

Electricity Utility Staff & Resources:

Summarize the number of full-time equivalent employees by primary functions such as power production, distribution, and administration. Describe any resource planning limitations, including economic, managerial, and/or resource capabilities.

Below are the departments that comprise Midwest Energy's workforce. Since Midwest is both a natural gas and electric distribution utility many of the positions below have duties that encompass both natural gas and electric responsibilities. Midwest Energy has still retained its G&T structure. While a relatively small G&T, Midwest has remained a fully vertically integrated electric coop. This too allows us to capture additional synergies utilizing employee skill sets for multiple sides of the business.

Administrative Services – 6
 Customer Service – 29
 Information Technology – 10
 Finance – 15
 Engineering – 12
 Energy Supply – 10
 Operations - 205

Historical Energy Use:

Enter the peak system demand and total annual energy use for the preceding ten (10) reporting years. For total energy, include retail sales, energy consumed or provided without charge, and system losses.

Reporting Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Total Energy (MWh)
2007	336	1558343
2008	329	1590270
2009	329	1605726
2010	354	1716064
2011	388	1819132
2012	395	1851104
2013	373	1846603
2014	373	1845987
2015	353	1779784
2016	353	1785679

SECTION 2 | FUTURE ENERGY SERVICES PROJECTIONS

Load Forecast:

Provide a load forecast summary for the next ten (10) years; **and** provide a narrative statement describing how the load forecast was developed. Discuss any expected future growth. If applicable, you may attach a load forecast study and briefly summarize the results in this section. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (5)).

Load Forecast:

Reporting Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Total Energy (MWh)
2017	370	1788000
2018	359	1779000
2019	364	1808000
2020	381	1840000
2021	385	1863000
2022	389	1885000
2023	393	1907000
2024	398	1929000
2025	400	1951000
2026	402	1973000

Narrative Statement:

The peak loads projected represent the peak coincident to the Midwest Energy system wide peak. It is therefore important to understand when the Midwest Energy system peaks in order to accurately allocate loads for that particular hour. For example, a system peaking in the afternoon will typically have a larger relative commercial coincident peak value than a system peaking in the evening, due to more commercial activity during business hours. Midwest Energy has two forms of demand response. The first is through a rider to the retail tariff utilizing predominantly irrigation load at a controllable resource. The second utilizes behind the meter generation owned by wholesale customers served by Midwest Energy. The behind the meter generation is claimed as a capacity resource for the wholesale customer. Behind the meter generation does not aid in peak shaving but it does provide an additional capacity resources for the load responsible entity, in this case Midwest Energy. Midwest Energy provides partial requirements to five wholesale customers. Their load is aggregated with Midwest's load for this report. Total losses are also reflected in the peak load NEL and peak demand numbers.

A historical record was compiled listing the peak hour for each month during 2007-2014 on the Midwest Energy system. The hours listed represent "hour ending" at the designated time. For example, hour 17 represents 4:00 pm - 5:00 pm. Each peak hour was weighted when computing the forecasted peaks to account for uncertain peak times. A class peak projection for July would therefore represent a 75% chance of the system peaking at hour 17, a 12.5% chance of the system peaking at hour 15, and a 12.5% chance of the system peaking at hour 18.

SECTION 3

EXISTING SUPPLY-SIDE RESOURCES

Existing Supply-Side Resource Summary:

Provide a general summary of your existing supply-side resources including conventional resources, renewable generation, and purchase power contracts (including Western Area Power Administration contracts). Describe the general operation of these resources and any issues, challenges, or expected changes to these resources in the next five (5) years. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (1)).

Resources are discussed at length in the attached Midwest Energy Long Term Resource Plan.

Existing Generation Resources:

List your current supply-side resources, including conventional resources and renewable generation. If you do not own any generating resources, insert N/A in the first row. Insert additional rows as needed.

Resource Description (Identify resources as base load, intermediate, or peaking)	Fuel Source	Rated Capacity (MW)	In-Service Date (Year)	Estimated Expiration/Retirement Date (Year)
Intermediate	NG	103	06/2008	06/2048
Peaking	NG	13	01/1973	06/2030
Peaking	DFO	2	01/1954	09/2019

Existing Purchase Power Resources:

List your current purchase power resources. Define whether the contract provides firm service, non-firm service, all requirements or another type of service. Include Western Area Power Administration resources. If applicable, include a summary of resources that are under a net metering program. Insert additional rows as needed.

Resource Description	Fuel Source (If applicable)	Contracted Demand (MW)	Type of Service (Firm, Non-firm, Requirements, Other)	Expiration Date (Year)
JEC Coal	Coal	150	Firm	2024
WR UML	Fleet	155	Firm	2017
Smoky Hill	Wind	50	Firm – Variable	2028
Westar (Wind)	Wind	50	Firm	2037
WAPA	Hydro	3.089	Firm	2054

SECTION 4	EXISTING DEMAND-SIDE RESOURCES
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Demand-side programs alter a customer's use pattern and include energy conservation, energy efficiency, load control/management, education, and distribution system upgrades that result in an improved combination of energy services to the customer and the ultimate consumer.

Existing Demand-Side Resources:

List your current demand-side programs, including energy conservation, energy efficiency, load control/management, education, or maintenance plans, or system upgrades. Programs may impact the utility distribution system, municipally owned facilities, and/or end-user energy consumption. Refer to Section 9 of this form for a list of example programs. Insert additional rows as needed.

(See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (1)).

Program Description	Estimated Program Savings (MW and/or MWh if known) <small>(Include annual impact and impact over the life of the program if known.)</small>
Pump Curtailment	22.3
Energy Audits/How Smart Program	.22 MW 132 MWH
Lighting measures	.32 MW 198 MWH

SECTION 5

FUTURE RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCE OPTIONS

Balance of Loads and Resources (Future Resource Requirements):

Provide a narrative statement that summarizes the new resources required to provide retail consumers with adequate and reliable electric service during the 5-year resource planning period. Identify any federal or state regulations that may impact your future resource requirements. If you are not experiencing or anticipating load growth and a need for new resources, describe your current procedure to periodically evaluate the possible future need for new resources.

1. Electric Power Industry Review

- a. The electric power industry continues to be a target of increased regulations regarding water, coal combustion by-products, and air emissions.
- b. Overall, the power industry has experienced continued interest in wind and solar development. This interest is driven by technological advancements, which have lowered costs and increased energy production, as well as subsidies through tax incentives and renewable standards. The development of wind has been particularly robust in the Southwest Power Pool.
- c. Specific to MWE's power supply, the most immediate area of need will be fulfilling load requirements that are currently served by the Westar UML PPA when the contract expires at the end of May 2017.

2. Technology Assessment

- a. A new resource technology assessment was conducted, evaluating the following new resources:
 - i. Natural gas-fired combined cycle, simple cycle, and reciprocating engine power plants
 - ii. Resources were considered in which MWE may have the opportunity to self-develop and build or participate in a larger facility as a minority owner or power off-taker.

3. Economic Analysis

- a. Utilizing the information above, BMcD and MWE developed several scenarios to evaluate impacts to MWE's power supply. The scenarios focused on near-term and mid-term requirements driven by the expiration of the UML contract and the expiration of the JEC PPA.
- b. The economic analysis indicates that a new power supply resource, such as a natural gas-based peaking or intermediate resource, would be more economical for MWE's power supply portfolio than extending the JEC PPA.

4. Recommendation and Next Steps

- a. MWE should continue to monitor regulations that have potential to impact their power supply portfolio regarding water, coal combustion by-products, and air emissions.
- b. MWE may consider inquiring with its members about implementation of additional demand and energy reduction programs that may be able to reduce costs associated with power supply. If desired, a more robust cost/benefit evaluation, that includes a thorough investigation of potential participation and a customer survey, would be required.
- c. MWE may consider the next steps in regards to replacing the UML contract including negotiations of a mid-term, peaking/intermediate power purchase agreement with Westar or Dogwood.
- d. A PPA appears to provide MWE lower cost and greater flexibility in determining long-term Clean Power Plan compliance without the deployment of capital. A mid-term PPA will allow MWE time and flexibility to determine its long-term power supply path.
- e. A combined cycle gas turbine appears to provide lower overall power supply costs compared to extending the JEC PPA under similar terms. Therefore, MWE should continue to evaluate potential combined cycle opportunities that may be available. These opportunities may include participation in a combined cycle resource through a PPA, co-ownership, or selfbuild

resource.

Identification of Resource Options

Identification and comparison of resource options is an assessment and comparison of existing and future supply-side and demand-side resources available to a customer based upon size, type, resource needs, geographic area, and competitive situation. Resource options evaluated must be identified. The options evaluated should related to the resource situation unique to each WAPA customer as determined by profile data such as service area, geographical characteristics, customer mix, historical loads, projected growth, existing system data, rates, financial information, and load forecast. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (1)).

Considerations that may be used to develop potential resource options include cost, market potential, consumer preferences, environmental impacts, demand or energy impacts, implementation issues, revenue impacts, and commercial availability. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (1) (iii)).

Future Supply-side Options:

List the future supply-side resource options that were considered and evaluated, including, but not limited to conventional generation, renewable generation, and power purchase contracts. Include a brief discussion on the applicability of each option for further consideration or implementation based on your system requirements and capabilities. If new resources are not required during the 5-year resource planning period, please indicate that below. Insert additional rows as needed. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (1)).

Supply-Side Option	Applicability for Implementation or Further Consideration
Simple Cycle GT	See IRP Report.
Internal Combustion Reciprocating Engine	
Ownership of Combined Cycle	
Fleet PPA	

Future Demand-side Options:

List the future demand-side resource options that were considered and evaluated. Demand-side programs alter a customer’s use pattern and include energy conservation, energy efficiency, load control/management, education, and distribution system upgrades that result in an improved combination of energy services to the customer and the ultimate consumer. Include a brief discussion on the applicability of each option for further consideration or implementation based on your system requirements and capabilities. Insert additional rows as needed. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (2)).

Demand-Side Option	Applicability for Implementation or Further Consideration
HowSmart®	The HowSmart® program provides free energy efficiency improvements for MWE customers in good standing. The service includes upgrades to insulation, air sealing, new heating and cooling systems, and commercial lighting. All of these upgrades are provided at no upfront cost to the customer. These upgrades are installed by participating contractors and are paid for through a charge on the customer’s energy bill, where per the agreement the charge is not to exceed the customer’s estimated savings due to the efficiency improvements. By participating in HowSmart® the customer can expect to save an average of \$10 per month on their MWE bill.
Energy Audit Services	MWE offers a wide array of energy efficiency auditing services to its customers, including but not limited to: blower door testing, home energy ratings, HVAC sizing, and building infrared scanning.
Irrigation Incentive Rates	These rates have been designed to have a higher demand charge during peak hours. This pricing incentivizes farmers to run their irrigation equipment during offpeak hours.
Irrigation Pump Curtailment	In addition to the more general irrigation incentive rates, MWE provides irrigation customers with the option to enter into a Load Control Service Agreement, where the customer will curtail pumping load during certain “curtailment events.” Participation in the program results in bill credits from MWE.
	All of the above programs are existing programs that are continually evaluated and promoted if still a viable option.

Resource Options Chosen:

Describe the resource options that were chosen for implementation or further consideration and clearly demonstrate that decisions were based on a reasonable analysis of the options. Resource decisions may strike a balance among applicable evaluation factors such as cost, market potential, customer preferences, environmental impacts, demand or energy impacts, implementation issues or constraints, revenue impacts, and commercial availability. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (1) (iv)).

See evaluation discussion and results in 2016 IRP.

Environmental Effects:

To the extent practical, WAPA customers must minimize environmental effects of new resource acquisitions and document these efforts. IRPs must include a qualitative analysis of environmental impacts in summary format. Describe the efforts taken to minimize adverse environmental effects of new resource acquisitions. Describe how your planning process accounts for environmental effects. Include a discussion of policies you conform with or adhere to, and resource decisions that have minimized or will minimize environmental impacts by you and/or your wholesale electricity supplier(s). WAPA customers are neither precluded from nor required to include a qualitative analysis of environmental externalities as part of the IRP process. If you choose to include a quantitative analysis, in addition to the summary below, please attach separately. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (3)).

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.

Fuel Type - 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.

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.

Water Supply – Siting of new generation, particularly in the Midwest Energy zone, needs to take into consideration of the lack of a stable long-term water supply. Any generation requiring large water quantities are probably not a favorable solution.

SECTION 7

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public Participation:

Customers must provide ample opportunity for full public participation in preparing and developing an IRP. Describe the public involvement activities, including how information was gathered from the public, how public concerns were identified, how information was shared with the public, and how your organization responded to the public's comments. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (4)).

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. Midwest Energy hosts an annual meeting that is open to all customer-owners, this provides an opportunity for customers to raise questions and concerns in an open forum. Current Comments, which is a monthly publication that accompanies a customer owners bill, also keeps customers informed and apprised of any supply and demand side activities impacting Midwest Energy. Any time there is proposed change to rates an open meeting is scheduled and made attendance is open to the public.

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 2016, and submitted to WAPA for review and publication in 2017.

As a further aid to customer involvement and understanding, various programs are presented during the Annual Meeting of Members of Midwest Energy. In connection with this process, Midwest Energy also published the IRP on its web site, with a reference found on the home page. 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.

SECTION 8

ACTION PLAN & MEASUREMENT STRATEGIES

Action Plan Summary:

Describe the high-level goals and objectives that are expected to be met by the implementation of this resource plan within the 5-year resource planning period. Include longer term objectives and associated time period(s) if applicable. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (2)) and (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (6)).

The plan of action was built on the outlook for the period 2016 through 2030. Most of the significant recommendations provided in the IRP are intended to be implemented in the 2016-2017 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 2017, finalize negotiations of new PPAs for 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.

Evaluate Renewable Energy Expansion: Current Production Tax Credits for renewable generation and reduction of PPA costs associated with both Solar and Wind continue to make renewable a viable economic alternative. Exploration of further expanding Midwest's renewable portfolio should be considered in the 2016-2020 timeframe, in particular prior to the expiration or phasing out of the existing PTCs.

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.

Specific Actions:

List specific actions you will take to implement your plan over the 5-year planning horizon.

New Supply-Side Resource Acquisitions:

List new resource options your organization is planning to implement, investigate, or pursue in the next five years. Include conventional generation, renewable resources, net metering programs, and purchase power contracts. Include key milestones such as the issuing an RFP, executing a contract, or completing a study. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (2)).

Proposed New Resource	Begin Date	Est. New Capacity (MW)	Milestones to evaluate progress and/or accomplishments
Fleet PPA	7-2017	115	Board Approval followed by Contract Execution

New Demand-Side Programs & Energy Consumption Improvements:

List energy efficiency, energy conservation, and load management programs your organization is planning to implement or evaluate in the next five years. Include key milestones to evaluate the progress of each program. Insert additional rows as needed. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (2)).

Example programs could include:

- Education programs & communications
- Energy efficient lighting upgrades
- Energy audits
- Weatherization & Insulation
- Window/doors upgrades
- Boiler, furnace or air conditioning retrofits
- Programmable thermostats
- Equipment inspection programs
- Use of infrared heat detection equipment for maintenance
- Tree-trimming/brush clearing programs
- Electric motor replacements
- Upgrading distribution line/substation equipment
- Power factor improvement
- Loan arrangements for energy efficiency upgrades
- Rebate programs for energy efficient equipment
- Key account programs
- Load management programs
- Demand control equipment
- Rate designs
- Smart meters (Time-of-Use Meters)

Proposed Items	Begin Date	Est. kW capacity savings per year	Est. kWh savings per year	Milestones to evaluate progress and/or accomplishments
None at this time				

Measurement Strategies:

Describe your plan to evaluate and measure the actions and options identified in the IRP to determine if the IRP's objectives are being met. The plan must identify and include a baseline from which you will measure the IRP implementation's benefits. (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (6)).

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 2016 will not have an indefinite life.

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 HowSmart® 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.

Upon completion of the 2016 IRP, 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.

SECTION 9**SIGNATURES AND APPROVAL****IRP Approval:**

Indicate that all of the IRP requirements have been met by having the responsible official sign below; **and** provide documentation that the IRP has been approved by the appropriate governing body (i.e. provide a copy of the minutes that document an approval resolution). (See 10 CFR § 905.11 (b) (4)).

<u>William Dowling</u> (Name - Print or type)	<u>VP Engineering & Energy Supply</u> (Title)
<u>William Dowling</u> (Signature)	<u>2-16-2018</u> (Date)

Other Information:

(Provide/attach additional information if necessary)

IRP Posting Requirement:

10 CFR § 905.23 of the EPAMP as amended effective July 21, 2008, facilitates public review of customers' approved IRPs by requiring that a customer's IRP be posted on its publicly available Web site or on WAPA's Web site. Please check the method in which you will comply with this requirement within thirty (30) days of receiving notification the IRP has been approved:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Customer will post the approved IRP on its publicly available website and send the URL to WAPA.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Customer would like WAPA to post the approved IRP on WAPA's website.

IRP Updates:

WAPA's customers must submit updated IRPs every five (5) years after WAPA's approval of the initial IRP.

IRP Annual Progress Reports:

WAPA's customers must submit IRP progress reports each year within thirty (30) days of the anniversary date of the approval of the currently applicable IRP. Annual progress reports can be submitted using WAPA's on-line reporting tool, which can be accessed at:

<http://www.wapa.gov/FormsAuth/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=/irpsubmit/irpsubmit.aspx>

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
MIDWEST ENERGY, INC.
March 21, 2016**

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of Midwest Energy, Inc. was held on Monday, March 21, 2016 at 9:00 a.m. on said day at the office of the Corporation, 1330 Canterbury Drive, Hays, Kansas.

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Keith Miller, Chair of the Board, and Brenda Hutchison, Recording Secretary, acted as Secretary and kept the minutes thereof.

Directors Present

Keith Miller, Chair, called the roll and noted the following Directors were present:

Louise Berning	Keith Miller	Ed Pratt
John Blackwell	Chuck Moore	Juanita Stecklein
Lon Frahm	Gary Moss	Dale Unruh

Said persons present being all of the Directors of the Corporation. The Secretary also noted Earnie Lehman, President and General Manager, and Don Hoffman, General Counsel, were present.

Chair Miller reported that the meeting was duly called, that a quorum was present, and declared that the meeting was properly organized to transact business.

Long Term Power Supply Update

Bill Dowling, Vice President Engineering and Energy Supply, gave an update on the long term power supply contract negotiations. Aaron Rome, Manager Transmission & Market Operations, reviewed current energy hedges and value of energy hedges. Bill stated the next steps are to negotiate a final decision/recommendation regarding a capacity only contract or capacity and energy.

Adjourn

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned at 12:23 p.m.


Charles B. Moore, Secretary


Keith Miller, Chair of the Board

MIDWEST ENERGY, INC.

Resolution for discussion and adoption at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Midwest Energy, Inc. on June 20, 2016.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Midwest Energy, Inc. (the "Company") has reviewed the proposals received by the Company for the purchase of generation capacity resources; and

WHEREAS, the Board has considered the proposal and recommendations to enter into a five (5) year or longer agreement (the "Contract") for the purchase of 115 MW of generation capacity; and

WHEREAS, the Board has considered all matters it deemed necessary or appropriate to enable it to review, evaluate and reach an informed conclusion as to advisability of the Contract contemplated herein, and has determined that the Contract is advisable to and in the best interests of the Company, and desires to approve the Contract.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board adopts the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, that the Board hereby approves the final negotiation of the Contract for the purchase of 115 MW of generation capacity from Westar Energy for a minimum term of five (5) years on terms deemed to be favorable and acceptable; and further

RESOLVED, that the Board hereby authorizes and directs Earnest A. Lehman, as President and General Manager of the Company, and William N. Dowling as Vice President Engineering and Energy Supply of the Company to complete the negotiation and execution of the Contract, subject to final legal reviews; and further

RESOLVED, that all actions taken and all agreements, instruments, reports and documents executed, delivered or filed through the date hereof in the name and on behalf of the Company in connection with, and consistent with, any of the foregoing resolutions hereby are approved, ratified and confirmed in all respects.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Corporation this twentieth day of June, 2016.



Charles B. Moore, Secretary