

JUST THE **FACTS**

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center's New 790-Megawatt Unit

To ensure a long-term positive impact on Iowa's economy and a secure supply of electricity, MidAmerican Energy built a 790-megawatt coal-fueled electric generating facility at the existing Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center.

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Unit 4 is a \$1.2 billion investment project and is the largest electric generation project in Iowa.

- Construction began in September 2003 and employment numbers peaked at more than 2,000, with an estimated \$300 million in construction payroll.
- With the addition of Unit 4, Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center will employ 207 people with an annual payroll of \$17.5 million.
- The plant was placed in service June 1, 2007.



Construction of the plant required approximately:

- 15,000 tons of structural steel in the boiler building alone,
- 92,000 cubic yards of concrete,
- 230,000 lineal feet of pipe (approximately 44 miles),
- 5 million lineal feet of wire (approximately 947 miles) and
- More than 28,000 boiler tube and piping field welds.

Annual Property Tax Payments

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Unit 4 is expected to generate approximately \$3.7 million in annual property tax payments. Approximately \$1.8 million will be distributed to Pottawattamie County, the city of Council Bluffs, the Lewis Central School District and other local governmental bodies.

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Units 1, 2 and 3 generate approximately \$3.4 million in annual property tax payments. Approximately \$2.7 million is distributed to Pottawattamie County, the city of Council Bluffs, the Lewis Central School District and other local governmental bodies.

Environmental Considerations

Consistent with MidAmerican's Environmental RESPECT Policy, the company operates the plant in an environmentally responsible manner. MidAmerican employs the best available control technology to control air emissions and meets or exceeds all required environmental standards for a new, coal-fueled generation plant. The plant features a supercritical boiler design which allows for coal to be burned more efficiently at higher pressures and temperatures, requiring less coal and resulting in fewer emissions for the same electrical output.

Walter Scott, Jr. Unit 4 uses low-sulfur Wyoming coal as a fuel source.

(continued on back)

Environmental features of the new plant include:

- SCR – selective catalytic reduction system for reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides,
- Scrubber – spray dryer absorbers for reducing emission of sulfur dioxide,
- Baghouse – a large set of filters to collect more than 99 percent of particulates,
- Activated Carbon Injection – captures and removes mercury from flue gas and
- Low NOx burners and separated over-fire air system.

Background

MidAmerican is the developer and operator of the project. Several other power industry partners also are involved in ownership. Those joint owners include:

- Central Iowa Power Cooperative,
- Corn Belt Power Cooperative,
- Lincoln Electric System,
- Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska
- and the following Iowa cities – Alta, Cedar Falls, Eldridge, Montezuma, New Hampton, Pella, Spencer, Sumner, Waverly and West Bend.

Transmission of Electricity

As part of the project, new transmission lines and substations were built to strengthen the existing transmission system and to enable the delivery of the new electric supply. A 124-mile, 345,000-volt electric transmission line was constructed between the Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center and Des Moines, Iowa, and approximately 14 miles of 161,000-volt electric transmission was constructed between Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center and Omaha, Neb.

JUST THE **FACTS**

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Units 1, 2 and 3

Plant Ownership

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Units 1, 2 and 3 are jointly owned by MidAmerican Energy Company, Central Iowa Power Cooperative, Corn Belt Power Cooperative and the cities of Atlantic and Cedar Falls, Iowa. MidAmerican is the principal owner and the operating partner of the facility. The Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center is located four miles south of Council Bluffs, Iowa, along Interstate 29 and in close proximity to Interstate 80.

Background

The Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center began generating electricity in 1954 when the 43-megawatt Unit 1 was placed in service. A second unit, with a capacity of 88 megawatts, was completed in 1958; and a third unit, with a capacity of 690 megawatts, was completed in 1979.

The electric generating process begins with pulverized coal being blown into the water-wall boiler for combustion. The boiler heats the process water to a high-pressure, super-heated steam (up to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit). The high-pressure steam drives three turbines and the power generator. The steam is then condensed back to process water in the condenser and the process water is then recirculated in a continuous, closed-loop process.

High voltage (345,000 volts, 161,000 volts and 69,000 volts) transmission lines carry electricity from the plant to substations where it is then distributed to customers throughout Iowa and the Midwest.

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Units 1, 2 and 3 produce approximately 5.6 billion kilowatt hours of electricity per year.

Fuel Source

Coal offers MidAmerican Energy a cost-effective and reliable fuel source. The Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center uses low sulfur western coal. Low sulfur coal achieves low emissions of sulfur dioxide. Boiler design and efficient operations minimize emissions of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter. The plant burns about 3.5 million tons of low sulfur western coal annually.

Environmental Considerations

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Units 1, 2 and 3 use 550,000 gallons per minute of Missouri River water to cool steam into water. The water is pumped from the river, through the condenser and then back to the river. None of the river water is consumed by the power plants. Approximately 5 percent of coal is noncombustible ash. MidAmerican recycles most of its ash to be used in concrete or production of aggregates for road construction. Unsold ash is deposited into an on-site settling pond.

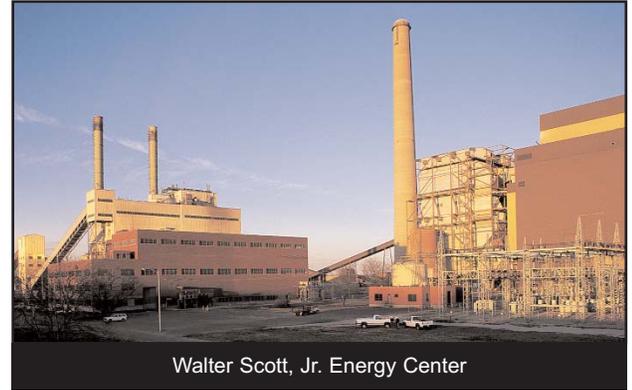
The on-site settling pond for ash provides successful nesting sites for two endangered bird species – the piping plover and the least tern. The birds nest in the shore of the ash ponds where ash deposits resemble river sandbars.

Economic Development Benefits

The Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center employs 146 people and produces an annual payroll of about \$7.8 million.

For more information, contact:

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center
7215 Navajo Street
Council Bluffs, IA 51501
712-366-5300



JUST THE **FACTS**

MidAmerican Energy's Balanced Electric Generation Development – 2004-2008

MidAmerican Energy Company has an obligation to meet customers' energy needs with affordable electricity provided in an environmentally responsible manner.

Next year, MidAmerican Energy will complete the final year of a \$3.35 billion investment in new electric generation infrastructure to meet a growing customer base with a larger appetite for electricity than it had 10 years ago. MidAmerican Energy had 644,000 electric customers in 1997 and 714,000 customers at the end of 2006, an increase of 70,000 customers. During that time, annual electricity consumption per customer has increased a total of 11 percent, from 8,463 kilowatt-hours in 1997 to 9,376 kilowatt-hours in 2006. That's an increase of a little more than 1 percent a year.

New Electric Generation Infrastructure – 2004-2008



Wind
Century Wind Project

1,000 megawatts



Natural Gas
Greater Des Moines Energy Center

573 megawatts



Coal
Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Unit 4

471 megawatts

In December of 2004, the Greater Des Moines Energy Center, a 573-megawatt natural gas-fueled, combined-cycle power plant was placed in service in Pleasant Hill.

That same month, MidAmerican Energy completed the Intrepid Wind Project in Sac and Buena Vista counties in northwest Iowa. The 107 1.5-megawatt wind turbines, located near the town of Schaller, have a 160.5-megawatt capacity. Since then, the company has built 216 more wind turbines and leads all regulated utility companies in the nation in ownership of wind energy generation. Next year, when MidAmerican Energy completes its wind expansion plan, the company plans to own more than 1,000 megawatts of wind energy in Iowa, which would be enough to provide power to 336,000 homes.

The combination of the company's existing wind turbines and planned wind expansion would bring the amount of MidAmerican Energy's electric generation capacity from renewable energy sources to approximately 18 percent. That amount of renewable energy generation is equivalent to removing approximately 682,000 cars – approximately 43 percent of the registered automobiles in Iowa – from the road and eliminating the emissions they place into the atmosphere.

(continued on back)

On June 1, 2007, the Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Unit 4, owned by MidAmerican Energy and 14 public power entities, was placed in service. MidAmerican Energy's share of the 790-megawatt coal-fueled power plant is approximately 471 megawatts.

Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center Unit 4 is the first of its kind power plant in the nation to employ advanced supercritical technology, which means less coal is required to generate an equivalent amount of energy produced by the last generation of coal-fueled power plants built in the 70s and 80s. As a result, there is a 15 percent reduction of carbon dioxide produced per megawatt of generated electricity.

The new electric generation totaling more than 2,000 megawatts from diverse fuel sources – 50 percent from wind, more than 25 percent from natural gas and less than 25 percent from coal – reflects MidAmerican Energy's approach to meeting customers' energy requirements with a balanced portfolio of electric generation assets.

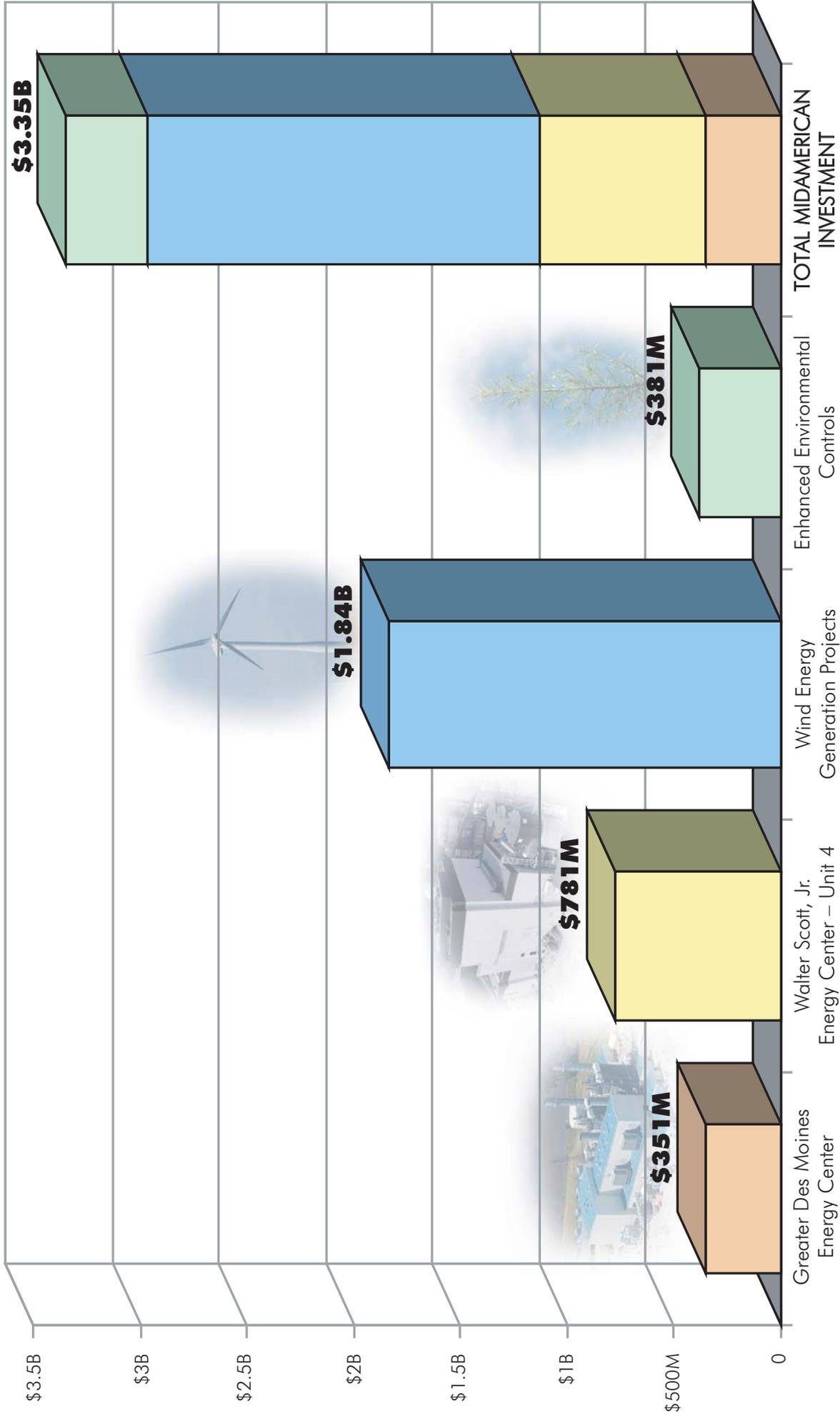
At the same time that MidAmerican is investing in providing a reliable supply of energy, it continues investing millions of dollars in the company's 19 energy-efficiency programs to help customers be wise energy consumers. Since the inception of the company's energy-efficiency programs in 1990, more than \$400 million has been invested in programs that provide financial incentives and demonstrate to customers how to use energy as efficiently as possible.

While taking responsible action to encourage customers to use electricity wisely, MidAmerican Energy also is taking responsibility for reducing emissions at its power plants. In the next two years, the company will complete an approximate \$400 million investment in environmental upgrades at its coal-fueled power plants, which will reduce nitrogen oxides emissions by 44 percent, sulfur dioxide emissions by 35 percent and mercury emissions by 23 percent.

In addition to MidAmerican Energy's strong track record of following through on its commitment to provide customers with reliable energy in a manner that's respectful of the environment, the company also has a strong track record of keeping electric rates stable. The last electric rate increase MidAmerican Energy customers experienced was in 1995, and the company's has committed to keep electric rates stable until at least 2014 in Iowa. MidAmerican Energy's customers in Illinois and South Dakota will be pleased to know that the company does not have any plans for electric rate increases in those areas either.

MidAmerican Energy's investments – good for the environment, good for the economy and good for the company's customers.

MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN IOWA



JUST THE **FACTS**

MidAmerican Energy Iowa Wind Power and Electric Generation

MidAmerican Energy Company is No. 1 in the nation in ownership of wind-powered electric generation among traditional regulated utilities, and the company has plans to further solidify its wind energy leadership by adding up to another 540 megawatts of wind energy in Iowa.

Avoided emissions from the new wind energy initiative combined with the company's current wind projects are equivalent to removing more than 682,000, or 43 percent, of Iowa's registered automobiles from the road.

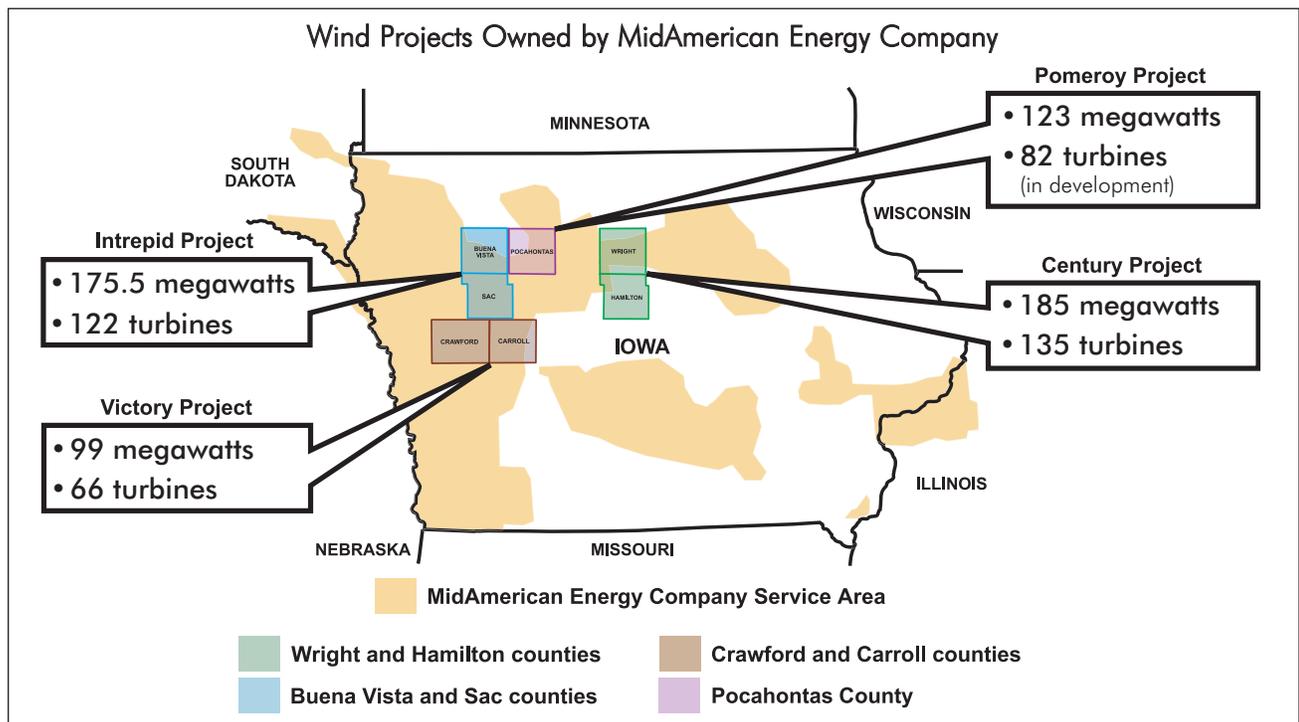
MidAmerican has 696 megawatts of wind energy facilities in operation, under construction and under contract in Iowa.

- 460 megawatts – owned and operated by MidAmerican Energy
- 123 megawatts – scheduled for 2007 completion
- 113 megawatts – power purchase agreement

(continued on back)



One of MidAmerican Energy Company's wind projects in Iowa



The existing 460 megawatts of owned wind energy facilities are located at four sites in northwest, north central, west central Iowa and the Iowa State Fair wind turbine. The Intrepid Project in Sac and Buena Vista counties in northwest Iowa, the Century Project in Wright and Hamilton counties in north central Iowa and the Victory Project in Carroll and Crawford counties in west central Iowa have the capacity to produce enough electricity to power 144,000 homes.

An additional 123 megawatts of wind energy in Pocahontas County are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2007.

With this key addition of wind resources, MidAmerican Energy is proposing that customers will continue to have electric rate stability until 2014. The last rate increase MidAmerican Energy customers experienced was in 1995.

Approximately 10 percent of MidAmerican's existing electric generation capability comes from renewable resources, and by the end of 2008 approximately 18 percent of MidAmerican's electric generation capability will come from renewable resources based on current plans.

Go to www.midamericanenergy.com to take a guided virtual tour through a wind facility and experience how wind is used to generate electricity for homes and businesses.

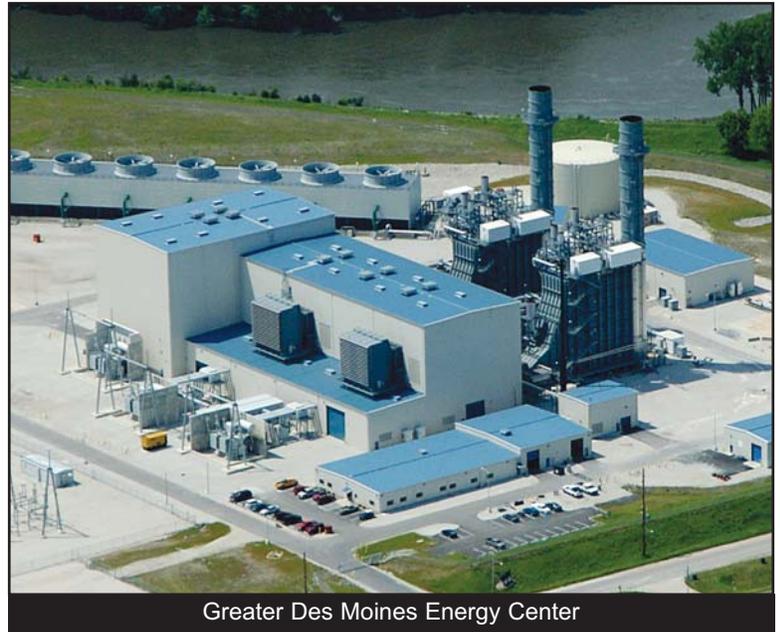
JUST THE **FACTS**

Greater Des Moines Energy Center

The Greater Des Moines Energy Center is a natural gas-fueled, combined-cycle generation plant owned by MidAmerican Energy Company, a subsidiary of MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company. The \$357 million plant was placed into service in December 2004.

Construction on the plant began in early 2002. The project required approximately:

- 14,000 cubic yards of concrete,
- 1,700 tons of structural steel,
- 10 miles of piping,
- 180 miles of electric cable and
- 250 construction jobs.



At full load, the plant produces approximately 540 megawatts of electricity, consuming approximately 159 million therms of natural gas per year. The plant employs a staff of 24 operations employees and provides \$560,000 in annual taxes.

Major Equipment Components

Major equipment used by the plant includes:

- Two natural gas-fueled combustion turbine generators,
- Two heat-recovery steam generators to produce steam from waste heat generated from the combustion turbine exhaust,
- One steam turbine generator to produce electricity from the steam produced by the heat-recovery steam generators,
- A selective catalytic reduction system for reducing emission of nitrogen oxides,
- Emissions-monitoring equipment,
- Substation facilities to connect the plant to the electric power grid,
- Evaporative cooling equipment for cooling the plant's equipment and for condensing steam to reuse in the steam turbine generator,
- Support equipment for plant operations and
- Support facilities, such as offices, a storeroom and maintenance shop.

The Environment

MidAmerican minimizes the environmental impact of a large-scale electric generation facility by using clean-burning natural gas, state-of-the-art emission controls and a high-efficiency heat-recovery system that captures waste heat to produce additional electricity. Plant cooling is provided by closed-loop cooling systems.

This facility is designed to meet all existing standards for emissions and employs best available control technology.

IOWA RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES

