MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY
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July 15, 2024

Mr. Brian Granahan
Acting Director
105 West Madison Street
Suite 1401
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Re: MidAmerican Energy's Fall 2024 Procurement Submittal

Director Granahan,

MidAmerican is submitting its final hourly load and generation data for the July 15, 2024 deadline for submission to Illinois Commerce. Please review the data and let me know if there are any questions or concerns with this information.

The following information is being supplied with this filing.

1. Load Forecast Documentation_IL_07152024.pdf – This file contains a discussion of load forecast methodology.
2. IL_Base_Fcst_EST_07152024.xlsx – This file contains the required base scenario MidAmerican Illinois hourly load forecast from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2029.
3. IL_Base_Retail_Sales_Forecast_07152024.xlsx – This file contains MidAmerican Illinois hourly retail sales load forecast from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2050.
4. IL_High_Fcst_EST_07152024.xlsx – This file contains a high scenario MidAmerican Illinois hourly load forecast from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2029.
5. IL_Low_Fcst_EST_07152024.xlsx – This file contains a low scenario MidAmerican Illinois hourly load forecast from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2029.
6. IL_NCP_Forecast_07152024.xlsx – This file contains the noncoincident peak demand forecast.
7. MWh_Sales_and_NCP_MW_High_Scenario.xlsx – This file contains the MWh sales forecast and the non-coincident peak demand forecast supporting the high hourly forecast scenario.
8. MWH_Sales_and_NCP_MW_Low_Scenario.xlsx – This file contains the MWh sales forecast and the non-coincident peak demand forecast supporting the low hourly forecast scenario.
9. Forecasted Load and Capability_Fall 2024_07152024.xlsx – This file contains MidAmerican's forecasted load and capability utilizing Seasonal Accredited Capacity ratings. Different from previous submissions, this contains four seasonal Load and Capability tabs consistent with the MISO Seasonal Capacity Construct approved in September 2024.
10. Historical and Forecasted SAC_Fall 2024_07152024.xlsx – this file shows historical seasonal accredited capacity (SAC) values for the Illinois historical resources. Because SAC values are new for the 2024/2024 planning year, historical values are not shown.
11. Generation and Load Data - MEC Projection Fall 2024_07152024.xlsx. This file contains the hourly MWh generation and sales forecast, including a summary tab computing the on and off-peak short energy positions and a tab summarizing the resources required, the resources already under contract, and the quantities to be procured.

The file "Forecasted Load and Capability Fall 2024_07152024.xlsx" contains the same information provided in prior data submittals. This file utilizes the planning reserve margin target provided by MISO and does not contain an additional reserve margin adjustment to forecast the impact of MISO's reliability-based demand curve that was recently approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Sincerely,

Kristina Grandquist

Kristina Grandquist
Planning Analyst
Transmission Development & Policy
1-515-281-2483

Cc: Torsten Clausen, Staff (Torsten.Clausen@illinois.gov); and Vincent Musco, Bates White (Vincent.musco@bateswhite.com); Derek Nelson, MidAmerican Energy (Derek.Nelson@midamerican.com); Arick Sears, MidAmerican Energy (Arick.Sears@midamerican.com)

Methodology for the 2024 Plan Illinois Electric Customers and Sales Forecasts

The 2024 Plan electric customer and sales forecasts were produced using econometric models on a monthly basis and are carried out in three steps using a top-down approach:

Step 1: The aggregate customer numbers were forecasted directly by revenue class:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public authority.

Industrial kWh sales were forecast directly. There is projected to be a load reduction in Illinois that is due to 3M dropping an energy-intensive product line starting in 2025. The street lighting forecasts were forecast using trending. In this class, the current customer numbers and corresponding energy sales were assumed to remain constant. Similar to the peak demand forecast, the Quad Cities' economic and demographic drivers are assumed to be a good proxy for MidAmerican Illinois service territory electric sales and customers in these forecasts.

Step 2: For residential, commercial and public authority, econometric models were built to forecast kWh per customer. The resulting kWh per customer forecasts were multiplied by the appropriate customer forecasts to arrive at a kWh sales forecast. For industrial, the kWh per customer values for each revenue class were calculated using customer and sales forecasts, and employed to check the presence of any discontinuity between the historical and forecasted values.

Step 3: The projected customers and sales numbers were modeled using data specific to the area being forecast. Economic data for the Quad Cities' metropolitan statistical area was used in building the models.

Economic and demographic variables

Some variables, such as customer numbers, price, sales, revenue class, jurisdiction, etc., were obtained internally from the company database while other data, such as economic, demographic and weather, were received from external sources.

The economic and demographic data for the models were obtained from the IHS Markit, Inc., a part of S&P Global, database. The economic and demographic data forecast was performed by IHS Markit, Inc., a part of S&P Global in January 2023. The list of variables considered for the electric sales and customer forecasts is shown in Table 1. For MEC's Illinois service territory, economic and demographic variables specific to the Quad Cities metropolitan area were used in the forecasting process. The Quad Cities area encompasses MEC's Illinois service territory.

Table 1: List of economic and demographic variables considered for the 2024 Plan forecasts

Quad Cities MSA	
1	Real Gross Metropolitan Area Product (Millions 2012$)
2	Real Gross Metropolitan Area Product, Government, State and Local (Millions 2012$)
3	Real Gross Metropolitan Area Product, Manufacturing (Millions 2012$)
4	Population (Thousands)
5	Households, Family and Non-Family (Thousands)
6	Employment (NAICS), Total Non-Farm (Thousands)
7	Employment (NAICS), State and Local Government (Thousands)

Weather variables

The weather variables (derived from conditions at the Moline International Airport) used in the present forecast are:

Current month and previous month cooling degree days (CDD)
Current month and previous month heating degree days (HDD)

The present energy forecasts are based on billed data. This means that the sales numbers reflect, in part, the weather conditions from the previous month as well as the weather conditions for the current month, depending on the meter read date. To take this into account, both current month and previous month degree days are used in the modeling process. The forecasts used actual weather values for the historical period and normal weather values for the forecast period. For the 2024 Plan electric kWh sales forecast, normal weather was defined as the average monthly degree days from 2003-2022.

To compare the growth rates the historical sales figures were "weather normalized" using average (normal) weather values. The normalization process consists of three steps. First, the historic predicted numbers were obtained from a regression model using the actual weather values. Second, the sales were re-calculated using average weather results.[1] Third, the difference between them, which defines the weather impact, was subtracted from the corresponding actual sales to arrive the normalized sales. In mathematical terms, the weather normalization can be written as follows:

$$NormalizedSales = ActualSales - [PredictedSales_{ActualWeather} - PredictedSales_{NormalWeather}]$$

[1] The same equation obtained in the first step was used.

Modeling

The econometric forecasting method used in this study assumes that the relationship between the dependent and independent variables is linear (additive) and defined as follows:

$$y = r + \alpha X + \beta Y + \gamma Z$$

where X, Y and Z are the variables, α, β and γ are the coefficients and r is the constant.

The forecasts were prepared using MetrixND software, version 4.7, developed by Itron, Inc. The forecasts typically involve finding a mathematical relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The steps taken in this forecast were as follows: The historical numbers since 2000 and the forecast numbers for economic variables until 2052 were obtained. These values were then exported into MetrixND and the analysis was carried out.

The primary criterion in selecting the variables was the relevance to the dependent variable being forecasted. Other considerations were the sign (the direction of change) and impact (the magnitude of elasticity coefficients) of variables on the forecasted dependent variable. Some of the statistical parameters important to the econometric model are:

Adjusted R-Square: It indicates the fraction of total variation explained by the independent variables in the regression. Its value ranges between 0 and 1, 1 being a perfect fit.

$$R^2 = \frac{ExplainedVariation}{TotalVariation}$$

Adjusted R^2 takes into account the number of variables (k) with a constant sample size (n) as this leads to a decrease in the degree of freedom (n-k). Thus, adjusted R^2 is more conservative.

$$\text{Adjusted } R^2 = 1 - (1 - R^2)\left(\frac{n-1}{n-k}\right)$$

F-Statistics (Probability): This is an alternative measure of goodness of the fit. F-statistics number indicates the probability that the estimated regression fit is purely accidental. This number is preferred to be as low as possible as compared to a critical number of 5%.

Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE): MAPE defines the magnitude of errors in the model. It is the average of absolute values of the residual error percentages measured at each data point. The lower the MAPE number the better the model is considered to be.

Durbin-Watson Statistic: It tests the hypothesis that the errors from a model do not exhibit first order autocorrelation. In the absence of autocorrelation, the statistic has a value of 2. While it

varies between 0 and 4, a value above 2 indicates negative autocorrelation, while a value below 2 indicates positive autocorrelation.

Test parameters for statistical significance

The t-statistics and P-values show the statistical significance of independent variables in 95% confidence interval (or 5% significance level).

To evaluate the reasonableness of the model, the residual patterns and model fit statistics were studied. The residuals indicate the difference between the predicted and actual values. Any pattern associated with residuals suggests a missing variable(s). The residuals were studied through the autocorrelation factor and partial autocorrelation diagrams.

Customer forecasts

Variables and model statistics

The customer forecasts in general were straight-forward and involved fewer variables. The customer variables used in the models of different revenue classes are:

- Residential: Number of households in the Quad Cities Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), binary variable for COVID-19 impact and monthly binary variables
- Commercial: Economic variable multiplying number of households in the Quad Cities MSA by a time trend, binary variables for the Illinois rate case impact and monthly binary variables
- Industrials: Economic variable weighted between the number of households and the real gross metro area product for the Quad Cities, binary variable for the Illinois rate case impact and monthly binary variables
- Public authority: Non-farm employment in the Quad Cities MSA, binary variable for COVID-19 impact and monthly binary variables

The statistics for the customer forecasts are tabulated in Table 2.

Table 2: Adjusted R^2 and MAPE values for the customer forecasts

Revenue Class	MAPE	Adjusted R-squared
Residential	0.04%	0.896
Commercial	0.12%	1.000
Industrial	1.07%	0.999
Public Authority	0.44%	0.874

Customer forecast results

The monthly customer numbers are shown below at an average annual level for each revenue class.

Table 3: Summary of the historical and forecast average annual customer numbers in different classes

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Authority	Street Lighting	Total
2015	74,455	8,998	56	1,302	44	84,854
2016	74,298	9,209	49	1,288	42	84,887
2017	74,159	9,401	39	1,371	42	85,012
2018	73,933	9,653	38	1,410	43	85,078
2019	73,873	9,803	40	1,422	44	85,183
2020	73,810	9,920	42	1,396	44	85,212
2021	73,902	10,049	45	1,407	44	85,448
2022	73,704	10,153	45	1,439	44	85,384
2023	73,677	10,315	45	1,434	44	85,516
2024	73,768	10,497	45	1,423	44	85,777
2025	73,848	10,668	45	1,422	44	86,026
2026	73,913	10,833	45	1,421	44	86,256
2027	73,974	10,997	45	1,420	44	86,480
2028	74,022	11,159	45	1,420	44	86,690
2029	74,093	11,321	45	1,420	44	86,923
2030	74,144	11,482	45	1,419	44	87,135
2031	74,187	11,644	45	1,419	44	87,339
2032	74,221	11,805	45	1,419	44	87,534
2033	74,269	11,966	45	1,419	44	87,744

Sales forecasts

Variables and model statistics

The energy forecasts are more complicated and involve more variables than do the customer forecasts. For the residential, commercial and public authority classes, sales are determined by multiplying customers by use per customer. For the industrial class, sales are modeled directly. For the street lighting class, sales are forecast using trending. The sales forecast variables used in the industrial class model are:

- Industrial: Weighted economic variable made up of the real gross metropolitan area product for the Quad Cities MSA and the non-farm employment in the Quad Cities MSA, the number of billing days in each month and monthly binaries.

The statistics for the sales forecasts are tabulated in Table 4.

Table 4: Adjusted R^2 and MAPE values for the sales forecasts

Revenue Class	MAPE	Adjusted R-squared
Industrial	6.96%	0.350

The comparison of tables (Tables 2 and 4) clearly indicates that better statistics were obtained for the customer models than sales models. The reason is that there is more uncertainty in the sales forecasts due to the presence of multiple drivers and their possible interactions. For example, a relatively small change in the historical usage pattern of a large industrial customer could have a measureable impact on the total energy usage in this class. Similarly, the changes in billing cycle could have significant effect on the billed sales.

Sales forecast results

The monthly billed sales numbers were forecasted at an aggregate level for each revenue class. The annual historical data and 10-year forecast values are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of the historical and forecast annual billed sales of different revenue classes (MWh)

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Authority	Street Lighting	Total
2015	627,826	461,907	641,935	163,747	10,129	1,905,544
2016	646,439	466,908	634,925	169,402	9,949	1,927,623
2017	606,492	465,721	637,991	163,514	10,487	1,884,204
2018	663,656	478,047	626,337	169,615	10,829	1,948,484
2019	640,126	459,416	619,944	166,444	6,735	1,892,665
2020	635,986	417,648	633,797	146,405	6,940	1,840,776
2021	660,874	424,249	691,686	145,988	6,832	1,929,630
2022	650,361	425,729	729,081	139,873	6,565	1,951,608
2023	640,217	459,877	681,390	162,140	6,489	1,950,112
2024	641,522	459,459	683,765	163,264	6,565	1,954,574
2025	643,740	462,240	546,343	163,628	6,565	1,822,516
2026	645,785	464,736	420,442	164,009	6,565	1,701,537
2027	647,779	466,977	422,351	164,400	6,565	1,708,072
2028	649,612	469,058	423,505	164,789	6,565	1,713,530
2029	651,653	471,118	424,653	165,160	6,565	1,719,149
2030	653,480	473,098	425,796	165,521	6,565	1,724,459
2031	655,209	475,065	426,932	165,851	6,565	1,729,622
2032	656,824	477,005	428,063	166,177	6,565	1,734,634
2033	658,573	478,720	429,188	166,503	6,565	1,739,547
The figures in the table above are retail billed MWh sales.						

Usage per customer (UPC) forecasts
For the residential, commercial and public authority classes, kWh per customer values was forecast using econometric models. For the industrial and street lighting classes, the kWh per customer forecast values were calculated using the forecast sales and customer numbers data.

UPC forecast results:
Residential model – Number of members per household in the Quad Cities MSA, billing days, cooling degree days (current month), heating degree days (current month), binary variable for the Illinois rate case impact, variable to estimate impact of COVID-19 and monthly binaries
Commercial model – Time trend multiplied by members per household variable, cooling degree days (current month), heating degree days (current month), billing days, hours of light, binary variable for the Illinois rate case impact, binary variable to estimate impact of COVID-19, an autoregressive term and monthly binaries
Public Authority model – Weighted economic variable consisting of members per household, number of households, real per capita income and non-farm employment in the Quad Cities MSA, billing days, cooling degree days (current month), hours of light, an autoregressive term, a binary variable to estimate impact of COVID-19 and monthly binaries

Table 6: Model Statistics

Revenue Class	MAPE
Residential	1.95%
Commercial	3.82%
Public Authority	5.16%

Methodology for the 2024 Plan Monthly Illinois Non-Coincident Electric Gross Peak Demand Forecast

2024 Plan Electric Gross Peak Demand

The gross peak numbers used in the analysis are the historical gross peaks, which take into account demand side management impacts.

The gross peak load value was calculated according to the following equation:

Gross Peak = Native Peak Load + Residential Direct Load Control + Curtailment

Native Peak Load: For MEC's Illinois service territory, the 2022 native system peak load of 438 MW occurred on September 20, 2022 in the hour ending at 4:00 p.m. Central Daylight Time. Note: this figure does include 14.6 MW of load from MEC Illinois' distribution only customers.

SummerSaver Program: SummerSaver is MEC's residential direct load control program. Load displaced due to the energy saving program which aims to curtail energy usage of on-peak hours was also received from the energy efficiency group. At the time of gross system peak, the SummerSaver program was not in effect.

Curtailment: Load displaced due to curtailment of customers on an interruptible rate. There was no curtailment event in effect at the time of gross system peak.

Monthly Source Data and Model
The historical hourly data underlying the model is load research data by class for MEC's Illinois service territory. The data was divided into the following classes: residential, small commercial, large commercial, small industrial and large industrial. This data was at the meter level. MEC used data from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2022 to build a monthly non-coincident electric gross peak demand model for its Illinois service territory.

The class data was added together to derive the total Illinois load. Next, the monthly peak dates and times were calculated. Weather data, taken from the weather station at the Quad City International Airport in Moline, IL, associated with the peak dates were compiled for use in the model.

The forecasting model consists of an economic driver variable, a number of weather variables and monthly indicator variables.

The monthly peak results from the monthly NCP model were adjusted to equal the level of the annual peak demand from the annual NCP model. The annual NCP model will be described later.

Economic variables
Net Energy for Load

For the 2024 Plan forecast, MEC used the area's net energy for load as the economic driver.

Weather variables
Six weather variables were used:

1. Summer peak day maximum temperature (summer = May through September)
2. Summer peak day average daily dew point
3. Winter peak day minimum temperature (winter = November through March)
4. Winter peak day three day build up (the sum of the average temperatures of the three days prior to the winter peak day)
5. Shoulder peak day HDD65 (shoulder = April and October; HDD65 = 65 less the peak day average temperature, if the average temperature is less than 65; = 0 if the average temperature is greater than 65)
6. Shoulder peak day CDD65 (shoulder = April and October; CDD65 = the peak day average temperature less 65, if the average temperature is greater than 65; = 0 if the average temperature is less than 65)

The forecast weather was calculated using the rank and average method for 2008 through 2022. First, the weather variables, as measured on the monthly peak days, were averaged for each month across the years. This revealed the monthly order for each weather variable throughout the year. For each year, the peak day weather variables were then ranked. Next, the ranked results were averaged: the highest values averaged, the second highest values averaged, and so on. The average of the highest values was then assigned to the month with the highest value, the average of the second highest values was then assigned to the month with the second highest value and so on.

The remaining explanatory variables in the model were monthly binary variables.

Table 7: MEC Illinois non-coincident peak demand forecast

Year	NCP MW
2023	442.09
2024	442.66
2025	422.57
2026	404.16
2027	404.71
2028	405.25
2029	405.76
2030	406.25
2031	406.71
2032	407.15
2033	407.59
2034	408.01
2035	408.43

Annual Source Data and Model
The historical data underlying the model is annual non-coincident peak demand information for MEC's Illinois service territory provided by MEC's Control Center. The data included load from MEC Illinois' distribution only customers. Before modeling, the distribution only load was subtracted out. MEC used annual data from 2000 through 2022 to build an annual non-coincident electric gross peak demand model for its Illinois service territory.

Weather data, taken from the weather station at the Quad City International Airport in Moline, IL, associated with the peak dates were compiled for use in the model.

The forecasting model consists of an economic driver variable, a weather variable and a binary variable for whether or not the day of peak was on a Friday.

Economic variable
Net Energy for Load

For the 2024 Plan forecast, MEC Illinois' net energy for load was used as the model driver.

Weather variable
The single peak day weather variable used was constructed as a weighted average of the temperature-humidity index on the peak day, the maximum dry bulb temperature on the peak day and a heat build-up variable measured as a sum of the average dry bulb temperatures on the three days prior to the peak day.

The forecast weather was calculated the average of the variables above from 2003 through 2022.

Energy Efficiency in the Load Forecast

MEC has energy efficiency programs operating in its Illinois service territory. Estimated past energy savings are implicit in the historical data used to derive the electric sales forecast models. Without adjustment, this method implies that the level of future estimated program savings will be similar to past estimated program savings. Estimated program impacts in the forecast period are not projected to deviate measurably from estimated historical levels, so no adjustment was made to the forecasting models.

Note: the electric retail sales and customers forecast and the electric gross peak demand forecast are subject to management review.

Load Forecast for the Retail Choice Switching

MEC has one active alternative retail supplier in its Illinois service territory. The retail choice switching forecast was derived by reviewing recent switching activity and projecting forward recent trends. Switched load is expected to grow from 14.9 MW in 2023 to 15.3 MW in 2033.

Table 8: Retail Switching: Monthly Peak Demand and Energy Forecasts

	Residential kWh	Commercial kWh	Industrial kWh	Public Authority kWh	Street Lighting kWh	Total kWh	MW Demand
Jan-23	32,402	2,070,182	2,706,837	852,259	-	5,661,680	9.95
Feb-23	33,051	1,673,008	2,771,750	507,195	-	4,985,004	9.69
Mar-23	32,957	2,269,607	2,672,563	906,482	-	5,881,609	8.68
Apr-23	28,945	1,431,368	2,421,366	242,735	-	4,124,414	9.17
May-23	27,329	1,798,074	2,378,649	429,797	-	4,633,849	9.86
Jun-23	30,986	2,151,742	2,614,843	457,266	-	5,254,837	9.66
Jul-23	27,086	1,960,824	2,703,998	520,320	-	5,212,228	14.70
Aug-23	70,556	2,390,415	2,830,159	567,040	-	5,858,170	14.40
Sep-23	34,170	2,001,519	2,700,000	914,261	-	5,649,950	14.88
Oct-23	38,408	1,803,433	2,700,000	593,289	-	5,135,130	11.72
Nov-23	26,470	1,834,442	2,700,000	601,475	-	5,162,388	12.31
Dec-23	28,848	1,993,410	2,700,000	612,598	-	5,334,856	10.83
Jan-24	31,939	2,018,427	2,700,000	568,173	-	5,318,539	9.98
Feb-24	32,579	1,631,183	2,700,000	507,702	-	4,871,464	9.72
Mar-24	32,486	2,212,867	2,700,000	907,388	-	5,852,741	8.70
Apr-24	28,532	1,419,238	2,700,000	242,978	-	4,390,747	9.19
May-24	26,939	1,782,836	2,700,000	430,227	-	4,940,001	9.89
Jun-24	30,543	2,133,507	2,700,000	457,723	-	5,321,774	9.68
Jul-24	26,699	1,944,207	2,700,000	520,840	-	5,191,746	14.73
Aug-24	70,627	2,396,391	2,700,000	567,607	-	5,734,625	14.44
Sep-24	34,204	2,006,523	2,700,000	915,176	-	5,655,902	14.92
Oct-24	38,447	1,807,941	2,700,000	593,883	-	5,140,271	11.75
Nov-24	26,497	1,839,028	2,700,000	602,077	-	5,167,602	12.34
Dec-24	28,877	1,998,393	2,700,000	613,211	-	5,340,481	10.86
Jan-25	31,971	2,023,474	2,700,000	568,741	-	5,324,185	10.00
Feb-25	32,611	1,635,261	2,700,000	508,210	-	4,876,082	9.74
Mar-25	32,519	2,218,399	2,700,000	908,296	-	5,859,214	8.72
Apr-25	28,560	1,422,786	2,700,000	243,221	-	4,394,567	9.21
May-25	26,966	1,787,293	2,700,000	430,657	-	4,944,916	9.91
Jun-25	30,574	2,138,841	2,700,000	458,181	-	5,327,596	9.70
Jul-25	26,726	1,949,067	2,700,000	521,361	-	5,197,154	14.77
Aug-25	70,697	2,402,382	2,700,000	568,175	-	5,741,254	14.47
Sep-25	34,238	2,011,539	2,700,000	916,091	-	5,661,868	14.95
Oct-25	38,485	1,812,461	2,700,000	594,477	-	5,145,423	11.78
Nov-25	26,523	1,843,626	2,700,000	602,679	-	5,172,828	12.37
Dec-25	28,906	2,003,389	2,700,000	613,824	-	5,346,119	10.89
Jan-26	32,003	2,028,532	2,700,000	569,310	-	5,329,845	10.03
Feb-26	32,644	1,639,349	2,700,000	508,718	-	4,880,711	9.77
Mar-26	32,551	2,223,945	2,700,000	909,204	-	5,865,700	8.75
Apr-26	28,589	1,426,343	2,700,000	243,464	-	4,398,395	9.24
May-26	26,992	1,791,761	2,700,000	431,088	-	4,949,842	9.93
Jun-26	30,604	2,144,188	2,700,000	458,639	-	5,333,431	9.73
Jul-26	26,752	1,953,940	2,700,000	521,883	-	5,202,575	14.81
Aug-26	70,768	2,408,388	2,700,000	568,743	-	5,747,899	14.51
Sep-26	34,272	2,016,568	2,700,000	917,007	-	5,667,847	14.99
Oct-26	38,524	1,816,992	2,700,000	595,071	-	5,150,587	11.81
Nov-26	26,550	1,848,235	2,700,000	603,282	-	5,178,066	12.40
Dec-26	28,935	2,008,398	2,700,000	614,438	-	5,351,770	10.92
Jan-27	32,035	2,033,604	2,700,000	569,879	-	5,335,517	10.05
Feb-27	32,677	1,643,447	2,700,000	509,227	-	4,885,351	9.79
Mar-27	32,584	2,229,505	2,700,000	910,113	-	5,872,202	8.77
Apr-27	28,617	1,429,909	2,700,000	243,707	-	4,402,233	9.26
May-27	27,019	1,796,241	2,700,000	431,519	-	4,954,779	9.96
Jun-27	30,635	2,149,548	2,700,000	459,098	-	5,339,281	9.75
Jul-27	26,779	1,958,825	2,700,000	522,404	-	5,208,009	14.85
Aug-27	70,839	2,414,409	2,700,000	569,312	-	5,754,559	14.54
Sep-27	34,307	2,021,609	2,700,000	917,924	-	5,673,840	15.03
Oct-27	38,562	1,821,535	2,700,000	595,666	-	5,155,763	11.84
Nov-27	26,576	1,852,855	2,700,000	603,885	-	5,183,317	12.43
Dec-27	28,963	2,013,419	2,700,000	615,052	-	5,357,434	10.94
Jan-28	32,067	2,038,688	2,700,000	570,449	-	5,341,203	10.08
Feb-28	32,709	1,647,556	2,700,000	509,736	-	4,890,001	9.82
Mar-28	32,616	2,235,079	2,700,000	911,023	-	5,878,718	8.79
Apr-28	28,646	1,433,483	2,700,000	243,951	-	4,406,080	9.28
May-28	27,047	1,800,731	2,700,000	431,950	-	4,959,728	9.98
Jun-28	30,666	2,154,922	2,700,000	459,557	-	5,345,145	9.78
Jul-28	26,806	1,963,722	2,700,000	522,927	-	5,213,455	14.88
Aug-28	70,909	2,420,445	2,700,000	569,881	-	5,761,235	14.58
Sep-28	34,341	2,026,663	2,700,000	918,842	-	5,679,846	15.07
Oct-28	38,601	1,826,089	2,700,000	596,262	-	5,160,951	11.87
Nov-28	26,603	1,857,488	2,700,000	604,489	-	5,188,579	12.46
Dec-28	28,992	2,018,452	2,700,000	615,667	-	5,363,112	10.97

Table 9: Retail Switching: Monthly Customer Count Forecasts

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Authority	Street Lighting	Total
Jan-23	70	120	5	18	-	213
Feb-23	70	120	5	12	-	207
Mar-23	70	120	5	12	-	207
Apr-23	70	118	5	12	-	205
May-23	70	118	5	12	-	205
Jun-23	70	118	4	12	-	204
Jul-23	70	118	5	12	-	205
Aug-23	69	117	5	12	-	203
Sep-23	69	117	5	12	-	203
Oct-23	69	117	5	12	-	203
Nov-23	69	117	5	12	-	203
Dec-23	69	117	5	12	-	203
Jan-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Feb-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Mar-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Apr-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
May-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Jun-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Jul-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Aug-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Sep-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Oct-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Nov-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Dec-24	69	117	5	12	-	203
Jan-25	69	117	5	12	-	203
Feb-25	69	117	5	12	-	203
Mar-25	69	117	5	12	-	203
Apr-25	69	117	5	12	-	203
May-25	69	117	5	12	-	203
Jun-25	69	117	5	12	-	203
Jul-25	69	117	5	12	-	203
Aug-25	69	118	5	12	-	204
Sep-25	69	118	5	12	-	204
Oct-25	69	118	5	12	-	204
Nov-25	69	118	5	12	-	204
Dec-25	69	118	5	12	-	204
Jan-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Feb-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Mar-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Apr-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
May-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Jun-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Jul-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Aug-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Sep-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Oct-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Nov-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Dec-26	69	118	5	12	-	204
Jan-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Feb-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Mar-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Apr-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
May-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Jun-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Jul-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Aug-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Sep-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Oct-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Nov-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Dec-27	69	118	5	12	-	204
Jan-28	69	118	5	12	-	204
Feb-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
Mar-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
Apr-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
May-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
Jun-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
Jul-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
Aug-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
Sep-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
Oct-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
Nov-28	69	118	5	12	-	205
Dec-28	69	118	5	12	-	205