COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

Load Forecast for Five-Year Planning Period
June 2027 – May 2032

July 15, 2026

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I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Public Utilities Act ("PUA") provides that beginning in 2008 electric utilities in Illinois shall provide a range of load forecasts to the Illinois Power Agency ("IPA") by July 15th of each year. The PUA further provides that these load forecasts shall cover the 5-year planning period for the next procurement plan and shall include hourly data representing high-load, low-load and expected-load scenarios for the load of eligible retail customers ("Eligible Retail Customers"). The electric utility is also to provide supporting data and assumptions (220 ILCS 5/16-111.5(d)(2)). This document presents Commonwealth Edison Company's ("ComEd") load forecast for the planning period of June 2027 through May 2032.

ComEd's 5-year hourly load forecast ("Forecast") is based on the PUA's definition of Eligible Retail Customers. Eligible Retail Customers include Residential and non-Residential customers who purchase power and energy from ComEd under fixed-price bundled service ("Blended Service") tariffs, other than those customers whose service has been declared competitive. Because service to certain classes of customers has been declared competitive either by statute or by the Illinois Commerce Commission ("ICC"), only Residential and non-Residential customers below 100 kW in size are eligible for Blended Service.[1]

The Forecast includes the effects of energy efficiency, demand response and renewable energy resources programs. The Forecast anticipates that these programs will be observed in full compliance with the PUA's requirements, subject to the defined rate impact test.

II. LOAD FORECAST

A. Purpose and Summary

This section of the Forecast provides forecasted energy usage for the Eligible Retail Customers within ComEd's service territory for the 5-year procurement planning period beginning on June 1, 2027. In accordance with Section 16-111.5(b) of the PUA, the Forecast includes a multi-year historical analysis of hourly loads, a review of switching trends and competitive retail market development, a discussion of known and projected changes to future loads and growth forecasts by customer classes. The Forecast also addresses the impacts of demand response and energy efficiency programs on the forecast. Lastly, this Forecast discusses any supply side needs that are projected to be offset by the purchase of renewable energy resources.

B. Development of the Five-Year Load Forecast (June 1, 2027 – May 31, 2032)

The hourly load analysis provides the means to determine the on-peak and off-peak quantities needed in the procurement process. In presenting the Forecast, this document focuses on average usage or load during the 12 monthly on-peak and off-peak periods during a year. For the purposes of this Forecast, the definitions of the on-peak and off-peak periods are consistent

[1] There is one exception to this statement. The common area accounts for the condominium associations are exempted from this competitive declaration (see Section 16-103.1 of the PUA).

with those commonly used in the wholesale power markets, and on trading platforms such as the New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX") and the Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. ("ICE"). The on-peak period consists of the weekday period from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. CPT excluding NERC holidays (this is referred to as the 5X16 peak period). The off-peak period consists of all other hours (this is referred to as the off-peak "wrap" period). The Forecast therefore has been summarized as load requirements using the 24 different time periods covered by these standard products. This is the same approach that was presented in past forecasts and approved by the ICC. The hourly load data is being supplied with the supporting data and assumptions materials.

1. Hourly Load Analysis

a. Multi-year historical analysis of hourly load

The 2026 multi-year historical analysis of hourly load is very similar to the approach used in past procurement filings. The deployment of Advanced Metering Infrastructure ("AMI") within ComEd's service territory has provided the Company with the ability to enhance its standard hourly load profiles. Data from AMI meters were utilized to develop delivery class hourly load profiles for 2015 to 2025. This data was used in the typical hourly models that have been developed and refined over the past few years. These models continue to perform well.

The 2026 multi-year historical analysis of load during the 24 monthly on-peak and off-peak periods is based on hourly profile data for the period from January 2015 to December 2025. These are the same profiles used in ComEd's cost of service studies. As discussed in greater detail below, the profiles show distinct and stable weather-related usage patterns that are indicative of how Residential and small non-Residential customers use electricity. The customer load profiles provide reliable information on the historical hourly usage of customers.

Using the hourly load profiles and actual customer aggregate usage, Table II-1 depicts the historical on-peak and off-peak hourly usage of the major customer groups within the Eligible Retail Customers for the period from January 2023 to December 2025.

Table II-1
Load Forecast Table (Historical Detail 2023-2025)

ComEd Historical Actual Usage

Historical Energy Usage in MWh for Eligible Retail Customers (Line Loss Adjusted)

		Residential Load		Watthour		Small Load (0 to 100kW)		Street Lighting Load		Total Load (MWh)	
Year	Month	On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
2023	1	894,521	1,017,625	7,890	8,740	222,257	207,130	500	998	1,125,168	1,234,494
2023	2	829,560	849,784	7,647	7,737	209,259	176,781	240	487	1,046,706	1,034,789
2023	3	818,919	822,788	7,809	7,426	219,602	173,089	382	886	1,046,712	1,004,189
2023	4	623,248	761,250	6,300	7,312	185,093	171,776	434	1,319	815,075	941,658
2023	5	727,177	713,495	6,703	6,729	200,428	157,512	298	1,177	934,605	878,913
2023	6	1,062,248	939,482	5,471	5,059	224,766	163,828	188	683	1,292,673	1,109,052
2023	7	1,240,744	1,300,991	6,766	7,662	231,250	209,926	201	798	1,478,961	1,519,377
2023	8	1,360,784	1,108,216	7,560	6,631	270,215	188,025	254	835	1,638,813	1,303,707
2023	9	798,298	1,042,767	5,577	6,395	195,618	182,702	270	736	999,763	1,232,601
2023	10	715,308	722,813	5,814	5,960	194,797	154,329	372	796	916,290	883,898
2023	11	729,999	786,644	6,062	6,404	181,053	154,747	395	777	917,509	948,572
2023	12	773,740	947,648	5,888	7,154	191,244	191,122	432	775	971,305	1,146,699
Totals		**10,574,546**	**11,013,504**	**79,485**	**83,209**	**2,525,582**	**2,130,969**	**3,967**	**10,267**	**13,183,580**	**13,237,949**
2024	1	958,693	1,019,064	7,666	7,253	229,121	200,919	1,341	2,391	1,196,821	1,229,627
2024	2	722,794	770,828	6,968	4,211	201,395	168,344	1,425	2,925	932,583	946,308
2024	3	665,647	769,185	6,729	4,285	224,910	207,993	1,151	2,754	898,436	984,216
2024	4	651,051	642,120	5,068	2,962	150,622	117,731	896	2,730	807,638	765,543
2024	5	745,789	736,796	6,231	3,556	215,830	169,506	905	3,376	968,756	913,234
2024	6	1,234,037	1,180,160	6,156	3,350	221,081	187,233	932	4,010	1,462,206	1,374,754
2024	7	1,318,842	1,212,008	6,835	3,520	259,394	201,030	983	2,980	1,586,055	1,419,539
2024	8	1,253,003	1,207,020	6,714	3,499	252,261	199,190	44	542	1,512,021	1,410,250
2024	9	868,043	916,274	5,695	3,224	214,720	186,192	840	2,480	1,089,297	1,108,170
2024	10	701,101	661,780	5,660	3,167	201,194	147,686	1,481	3,081	909,437	815,714
2024	11	610,946	726,810	5,290	3,391	161,219	152,442	1,286	2,494	778,741	885,137
2024	12	849,226	950,768	6,254	3,974	205,054	192,195	1,333	1,964	1,061,867	1,148,901
	Totals	**10,579,172**	**10,792,813**	**75,266**	**46,391**	**2,536,802**	**2,130,461**	**12,616**	**31,727**	**13,203,857**	**13,001,392**
2025	1	986,367	1,026,387	7,131	6,753	243,250	210,779	1,268	2,444	1,238,016	1,246,364
2025	2	808,364	852,897	6,185	5,847	207,192	178,264	1,003	1,993	1,022,744	1,039,000
2025	3	692,861	814,056	6,093	6,369	215,725	201,334	1,031	2,450	915,711	1,024,209
2025	4	678,145	668,114	5,729	5,078	206,396	159,178	830	2,349	891,099	834,719
2025	5	705,481	782,514	5,229	5,194	192,752	166,151	746	2,814	904,209	956,674
2025	6	1,283,812	1,264,314	5,930	5,259	237,742	192,086	675	2,764	1,528,159	1,464,423
2025	7	1,572,464	1,406,789	6,945	5,797	310,518	241,968	643	2,565	1,890,570	1,657,119
2025	8	1,224,134	1,204,725	6,329	5,973	260,854	225,999	824	2,929	1,492,141	1,439,627
2025	9	867,665	844,390	5,668	5,107	12,915	362,289	963	2,661	887,212	1,214,447
2025	10	805,694	788,336	5,295	4,527	211,295	159,207	1,171	2,537	1,023,455	954,607
2025	11	707,914	953,177	5,273	6,183	182,776	191,586	1,205	2,439	897,168	1,153,385
2025	12	813,438	762,158	6,336	6,098	230,611	201,917	1,539	2,714	1,051,924	972,887
	Totals	**11,146,340**	**11,367,858**	**72,144**	**68,186**	**2,512,026**	**2,490,758**	**11,898**	**30,659**	**13,742,408**	**13,957,461**

Table II-2 carries forward the total load in MWh from Table II-1 and then provides the average load for each period in MW, which is useful in determining the required volume of standard wholesale energy products.

Table II-2

Load Forecast Table (Historical Summary 2022-2024)

ComEd Historical Actual Usage
Historical Energy Usage for Eligible Retail Customers
(Line Loss Adjusted)

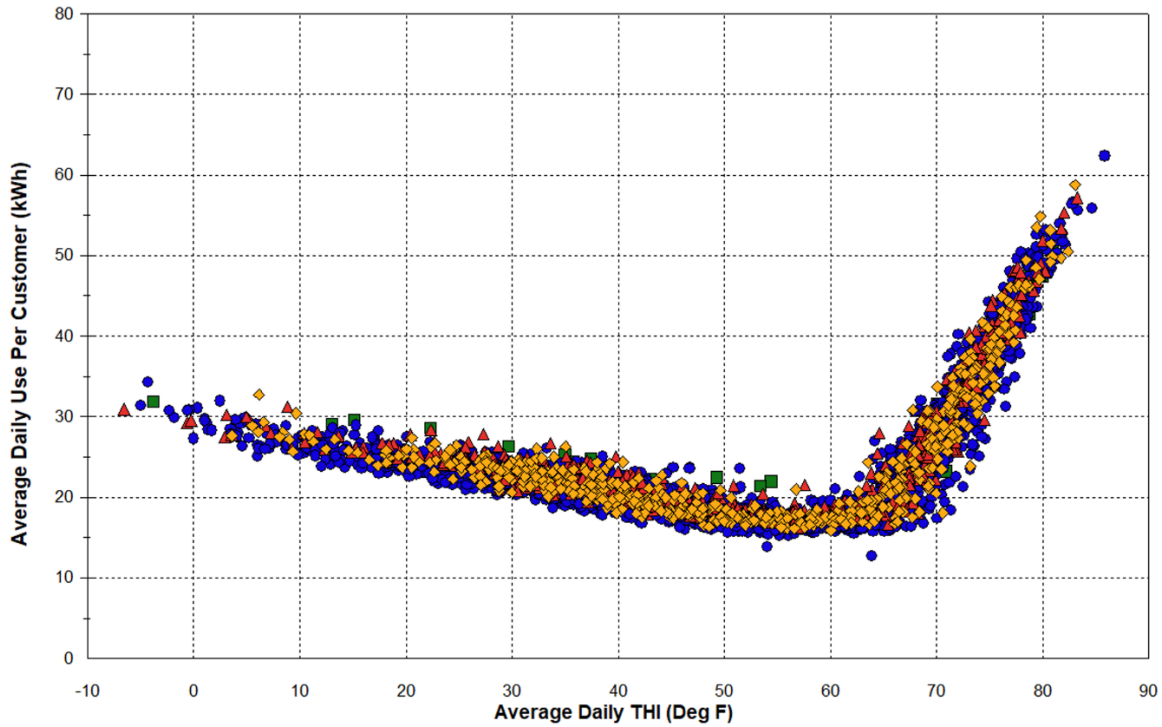
Year	Month	Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
		On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
2023	1	1,125,168	1,234,494	3,349	3,026
2023	2	1,046,706	1,034,789	3,271	2,940
2023	3	1,046,712	1,004,189	2,844	2,671
2023	4	815,075	941,658	2,547	2,354
2023	5	934,605	878,913	2,655	2,242
2023	6	1,292,673	1,109,052	3,672	3,014
2023	7	1,478,961	1,519,377	4,622	3,583
2023	8	1,638,813	1,303,707	4,453	3,467
2023	9	999,763	1,232,601	3,124	3,082
2023	10	916,290	883,898	2,603	2,255
2023	11	917,509	948,572	2,731	2,470
2023	12	971,305	1,146,699	3,035	2,704
Totals		**13,183,580**	**13,237,949**		
2024	1	1,126,374	1,236,902	3,352	3,032
2024	2	1,047,285	1,035,964	3,273	2,943
2024	3	1,047,635	1,006,327	2,847	2,676
2024	4	816,121	944,841	2,550	2,362
2024	5	935,324	881,753	2,657	2,249
2024	6	1,293,125	1,110,699	3,674	3,018
2024	7	1,479,446	1,521,302	4,623	3,588
2024	8	1,639,427	1,305,722	4,455	3,473
2024	9	1,000,416	1,234,377	3,126	3,086
2024	10	917,186	885,819	2,606	2,260
2024	11	918,463	950,448	2,734	2,475
2024	12	972,348	1,148,569	3,039	2,709
Totals		**13,193,151**	**13,262,723**		
2025	1	1,238,016	1,246,364	3,517	3,180
2025	2	1,022,744	1,039,000	3,196	2,952
2025	3	915,711	1,024,209	2,725	2,510
2025	4	891,099	834,719	2,532	2,268
2025	5	904,209	956,674	2,691	2,345
2025	6	1,528,159	1,464,423	4,548	3,814
2025	7	1,890,570	1,657,119	5,371	4,227
2025	8	1,492,141	1,439,627	4,441	3,528
2025	9	887,212	1,214,447	2,641	3,163
2025	10	1,023,455	954,607	2,781	2,539
2025	11	897,168	1,153,385	2,951	2,773
2025	12	1,051,924	972,887	2,988	2,482
Totals		**13,203,857**	**13,026,870**		

ComEd analyzed the hourly load profiles for all the major customer groups within the Eligible Retail Customers. As a result of that analysis, ComEd developed hourly load models for those major customer groups that determined the average percentage of monthly usage that each customer group used in each hour of that month. Those hourly models were then used to develop the monthly on-peak and off-peak usage percentages for the planning periods. These percentages were applied to ComEd's forecast monthly usage to obtain the forecasted procurement quantities. In the following section, the hourly analysis of the Residential single-family non-space heating customer segment is described. This class represents approximately half of the annual usage of the Eligible Retail Customer segment and provides a good example of how the hourly load profile data were analyzed and modeled.

(i) Residential Single-Family Hourly Load Profile Analysis

One of the most significant and easily understood determinants of Residential energy usage is weather. The "scatter plot" shown below (Chart II-1) demonstrates the significant relationship that exists between weather and usage for the single-family non-space heating Residential customer segment.

Chart II-1
Single Family Non-Space Heating Daily Usage vs. Temperature/Humidity from 2015 to 2025



A scatter plot shows the relationship between two variables. Each point represents a single observation (a day in this case). In this chart, the values shown on the vertical or Y-axis are daily usage per customer ("UPC"). The values shown on the horizontal or X-axis are the daily average temperature-humidity index ("THI"). The graph shows daily UPC based on observations from January 2015 to December 2025 and the average THI on those days. THI, rather than temperature alone, is used because Residential usage is sensitive to humidity. Different geometric

shapes and colors are used to distinguish points representing weekdays from those depicting Saturday, Sunday, or holiday usage.

The scatter plot is very useful in understanding the relationship between customer usage and weather. If a relationship between usage and weather did not exist, then the graph would not display a clear pattern. The right side of the graph at the high end of the horizontal axis shows the days on which THI was the highest. The points at that end of the graph indicate that the highest UPC occurred when THI levels were at their peak of 75 plus degrees. Moving to the left, the points show UPC declining rapidly as the THI decreases until the 60-degree level is reached at which a base usage level appears. From that base level, UPC gradually increases as colder temperatures are experienced.

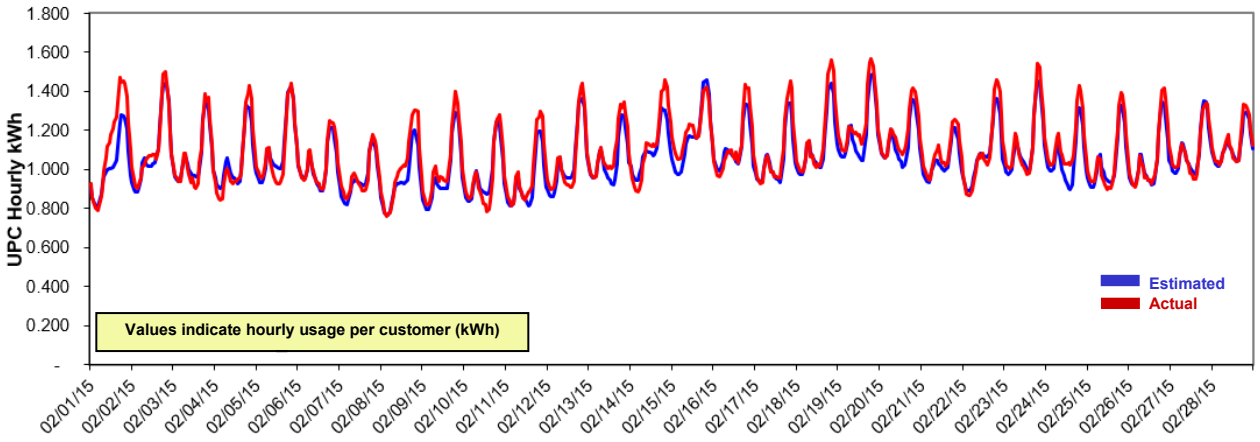
Hourly models were developed to account for the strong weather relationship shown in the graph and to account for numerous other factors that influence Residential usage. The models explicitly account for the differing effects of energy use at various temperatures. Variables are included to allow for seasonal usage patterns in water heating, refrigeration, and other seasonal uses. Weekend and holiday variables are included to allow for behavioral differences on those days relative to weekdays. Weather variables for prior days are included in the model to account for the dynamic effects of temperature buildup. The full list of variables included in the Residential single-family model is shown in Appendix A-1.

One way to visualize the model's performance is to look at plots of actual and estimated[2] values for the historical estimation period. The following charts demonstrate the performance of the model over four time periods at the hourly level during winter and summer months with warmer or colder than normal weather conditions. The four months are February 2015 (cold winter); December 2015 (warm winter); June 2015 (cool summer) and August 2018 (warm summer). The charts illustrate the model's ability to accurately estimate under varying weather conditions. The heating degree days ("HDD") in February 2015 were 1,405 (above the normal HDD of 1,046) and December 2015 was 800 (below the normal HDD of 1,069). The cooling degree days ("CDD") in June 2015 were 118 (below the normal CDD of 200) and August 2018 was 356 (above the normal CDD of 275).

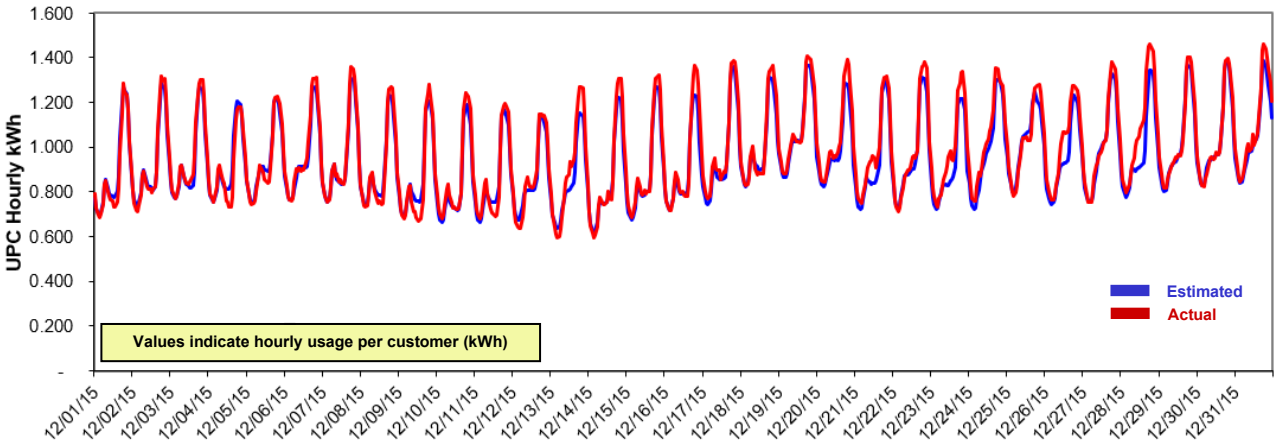
[2] The estimated data in Chart II-2 is based on the actual weather experienced over the relevant period.

Chart II-2
ComEd Single Family Profile: Estimated vs. Actual

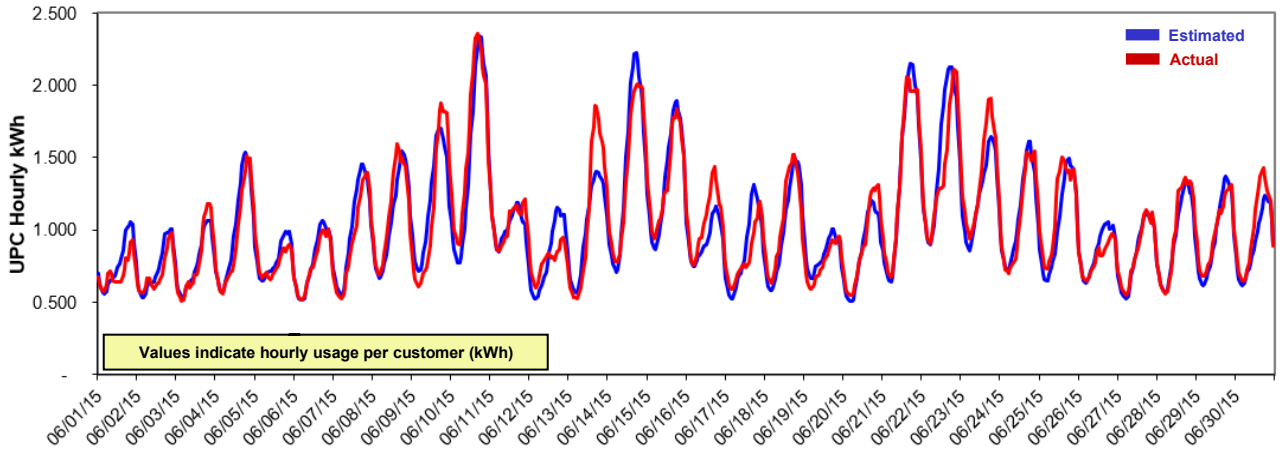
February 2015 Hourly Actual vs. Estimated UPC



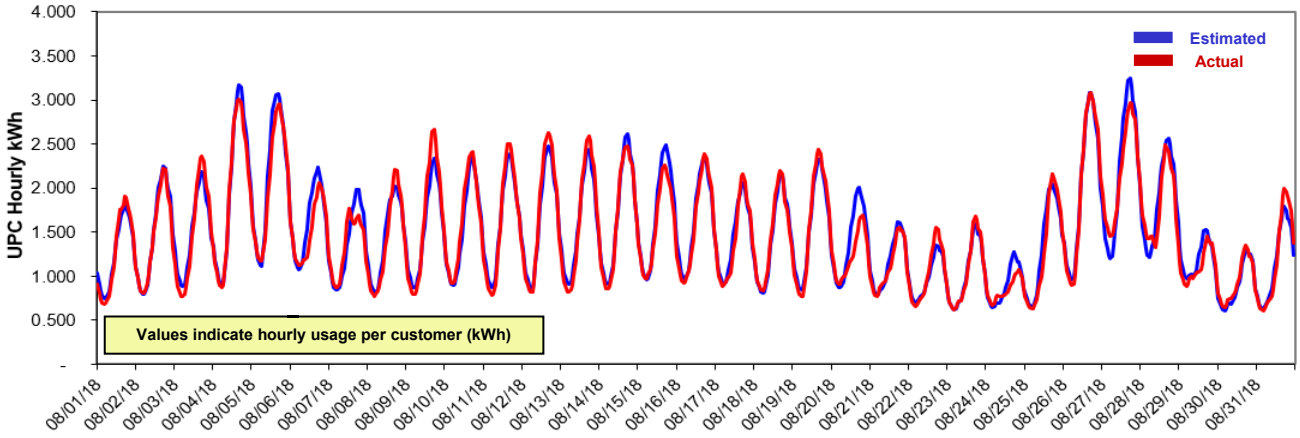
December 2015 Hourly Actual vs. Estimated UPC



June 2015 Hourly Actual vs. Estimated UPC



August 2018 Hourly Actual vs. Estimated UPC



In all the graphs above in Chart II-2, the red line indicates the "actual" load data and the blue line indicates the model's estimated values, adjusted for actual weather. The charts demonstrate that the model's estimated usage closely mirrors the actual usage and the model is effective in estimating variations in electrical usage patterns that are significantly influenced by weather conditions.

b. Switching Trends and Competitive Retail Market Analysis

In determining the expected load requirements for which standard wholesale products will be procured, it is important to provide the best possible estimate of the number of Eligible Retail Customers that are likely to be served by Retail Electric Suppliers ("RES"). That issue is considered in the following discussion, which reviews retail development in ComEd's service territory, the entry of RES, the rate of customer switching in the past, future trends affecting customer choice and ComEd's 5-year forecast of the percentage of load from various customer segments that will continue to be served with supply procured by ComEd.

(i) Introduction and Brief Overview of Retail Development

Retail choice is very active within ComEd's service territory as demonstrated in several ways:

1. Many Residential customers continue to participate in customer choice. Approximately 715,000 Residential customers in the ComEd service territory were taking RES supply as of May 2026 or approximately 17% of total Residential customers. RES participation was higher in the past with a monthly average of approximately 2.4 million Residential customers taking RES supply from March 2013 to May 2014, which equated to approximately 69% of total Residential customers. This high level of engagement denotes meaningful customer choice activity within the ComEd service territory which continues today.

2. Municipal Aggregation ("Muni Agg") has been an important factor in the expansion of Residential RES supply over time. In total there are approximately 359 governmental entities (i.e., municipalities, townships, or counties, hereinafter jointly referred to as "Communities") within the ComEd service territory that had approved a Muni Agg referendum as of May 2026. Approximately 178 of those Communities (or 49% of the total) were being served under a Muni Agg contract as of May 2026. The Village of Dakota is only new referendum that we are aware of currently.

3. As noted below, there are still many Residential retailers in the ComEd service territory.

4. Since 2020 a limited number of Residential customers have an additional supply option. The Commission approved Rate RTOUPP (Residential Time of Use Pricing Pilot) on October 2, 2019 in ICC Docket No. 18-1824. This is a four-year pilot program offering an elective time of use Residential rate option and is available to no more than 1,900 Residential customers. Applicable customers can elect to take service beginning June 1, 2020. While limited in scope and overall impact to procurement volumes, it illustrates the varied supply options available to Residential customers. This program expired in July 2024. Beginning June 1, 2026, ComEd now offers a new elective bundled Time-of-Day Pricing rate, including both supply and delivery components, for active Residential customers. The new program is

limited to 3,000 Residential customers. While limited in scope and overall impact to procurement volumes, it illustrates the varied supply options available to Residential customers.

5. Non-Residential customers are actively participating in customer choice including smaller-sized customers. Approximately 92% of ComEd's entire non-Residential usage is supplied through either RES or Hourly service as of May 2026. There is also meaningful participation by the smaller-sized non-Residential customers as approximately 59% of the 0 to 100 kW non-Residential delivery class was taking RES or Hourly supply in May 2026. These large and steady percentages illustrate that customer choice is very active among a variety of non-Residential customers within the ComEd service territory.

In summary, customers remain actively engaged in retail choice within the ComEd service territory.

(ii) RES Development

There continues to be many RESs within the ComEd service territory. The number of RESs over time is shown in the table below:

Table II-3
RES Development in the ComEd Service Territory

RES Category	May 2019	May 2020	May 2021	May 2022	May 2023	May 2024	May 2025	May 2026
Number of Active RES[3]	90	91	94	95	86	90	79	80
Number of RESs approved to serve Residential customers	78	74	79	87	75	76	66	68

From May 2019 to May 2024, we observed a relatively flat number of active RES[3] in the ComEd service territory which is representative of a stable market. The number of RES approved to serve Residential customers has shown a decrease in the past two years but may have stabilized at this level. The number of RES highlights the active retail market in ComEd's service territory.

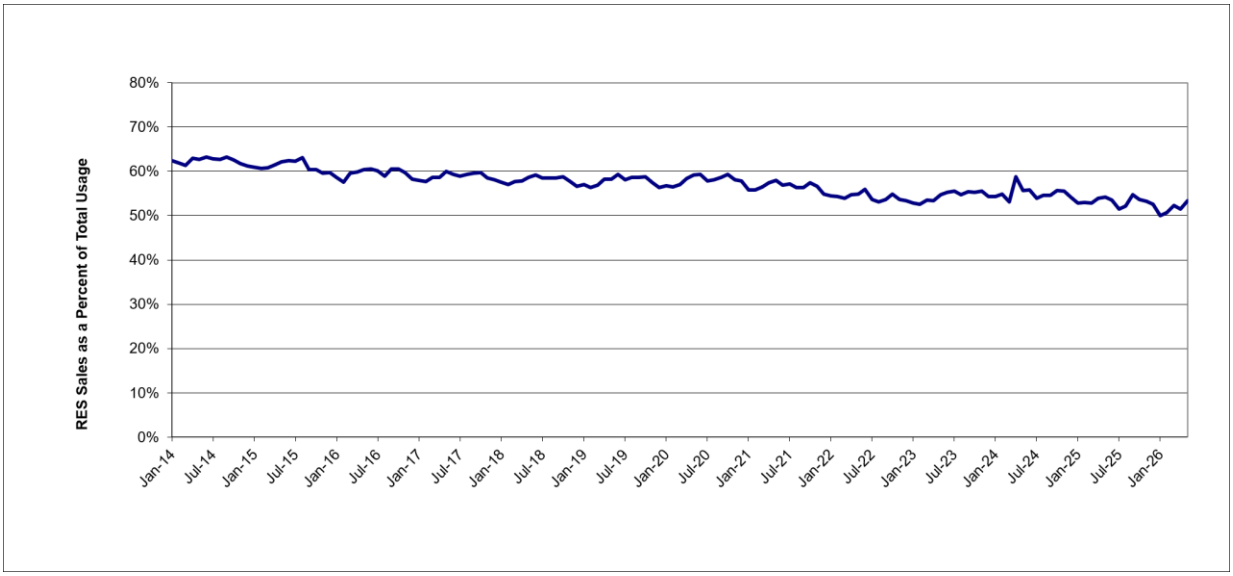
(iii) Future Trends

The future trends reflect an active retail market for several reasons. First, RES supply to customers in the 0 to 100 kW class continues to be significant. Chart II-3 below contains the monthly percentage of usage by RES customers from January 2014 through May 2026. The RES percentage remains at a high-level averaging 51.5% in 2026 through May after averaging

[3] An "active RES" is defined as an ICC-approved Retail Electric Supplier that has passed ComEd's certification process

53.3% over the previous two years. Since 2023 the RES percentage remains stable in the 0-100 kW class and is 53.4% as of May 2026.

Chart II-3
0 to 100 kW Switching Statistics



Second, after notable declines in 2022 attributed to energy pricing volatility and flat level over most of 2023, the retail market for Residential customers continues to be at a meaningful level. While the Residential customer usage on RES supply has increased from the lows observed over 2022-2023, switching has remained stable over the last year. Chart II-4 contains the monthly percentage of usage by RES customers from January 2014 to May 2026. Approximately 21% of Residential customers based on usage are taking RES supply as of May 2026. This is up from the recent low of roughly 19% in September 2022 but remains below pre-2022 levels (RES supply averaged approximately 28% in 2021) and well below the over two-thirds taking RES supply in late 2013 as various Muni Agg Communities have suspended their programs over time. However, for the purposes of judging the acceptance and engagement in retail choice by Residential customers, Chart II-4 highlights that Residential customers continue to be active participants in the retail markets.

Chart II-4
Residential Switching Statistics

Third, Muni Agg over the past years highlights an engaged customer base related to retail choice. Approximately 359 Communities have passed a Muni Agg referendum within the ComEd service territory. Muni Agg by its very nature requires engagement not only by public officials within each community, but also by the citizens of the community that approve the Muni Agg referendums. This large number of Communities is another indicator of an engaged customer base that is active in retail choice.

For these reasons, we expect retail markets to continue to reflect a meaningful level of engagement during the Forecast period.

(iv) Forecasted Retail Usage

The forecast percentages of Blended Service usage are shown below, along with some historical perspective.

Table II-4
Percentage of Blended Service Usage by Class

Month	Residential	Watthour	0-100 kW
Jun-17	64.3%	41.9%	37.5%
Jun-18	63.2%	43.0%	36.9%
Jun-19	63.6%	43.0%	36.9%
Jun-20	67.5%	48.4%	36.6%
Jun-21	71.1%	49.7%	38.7%
Jun-22	79.7%	49.2%	39.8%
Jun-23	77.9%	37.2%	40.7%
Jun-24	75.1%	40.7%	40.8%
May-25	76.2%	37.3%	41.4%
Jun-26	75.8%	43.4%	43.8%
Jun-27	77.4%	44.1%	44.9%
Jun-28	78.4%	44.6%	45.6%
Jun-29	79.3%	45.1%	46.4%
Jun-30	80.2%	45.6%	47.1%
Jun-31	81.2%	46.1%	47.9%
Jun-32	81.7%	46.4%	48.3%

The main drivers of this forecast are:

1. Residential Blended supply is forecasted to increase from current levels over the forecast period. In 2023 Residential Blended supply averaged 77.6% and came down to 74.5% over 2024 before increasing to 76.1 in 2025. So far in 2026 through May, Residential Blended supply averaged 75.8% highlighting some slight increases from the lows observed in 2024 as customers returned to RES supply as wholesale energy prices continued to stabilize. The Residential Blended supply is 76.0% as of May 2026 and from here we anticipate modest increases over the forecast period consistent with recent trends.

   We continue to utilize town-code level data related to Muni Agg Communities with contract renewals in 2026. This data reflects recent Muni Agg Communities' usage and decisions as of May 2026 and that data can be found in the spreadsheet entitled "2026 Muni Agg Renewal Tracking.xlsx". While roughly half of the communities with contracts due to expire this year have decided, they represent about 45% of Muni Agg decisions in 2026 based on load so one needs to be cautious in the use of these early results, but they are consistent with the more recent trends in Muni Agg activity over the last few years.

   Of the Muni Agg Communities with a contract renewal in 2026 which have been decided, none have opted to suspend their program as of May 2026. Last year 10 of the 92 Muni Agg communities due to expire in 2025 chose to suspend their programs and return customers back to ComEd, or

approximately 11% based on usage. This continues the trend observed in 2024 where 28 Muni Agg communities out of the 128 due to expire returned customers back to ComEd, or approximately 10% based on usage. This is in stark contrast to what was observed in 2022 with roughly 46% based on usage return to ComEd due to the volatility in wholesale electricity prices. The assumption for the remainder of 2026 is a 5% suspension rate reflective of more recent Muni Agg activity.

So far in 2026, no communities have decided to re-start their program. This is consistent with what was observed over 2022-2025 which also had no program re-starts. The same is anticipated for the rest of 2026 reflecting the trend in re-start activity over the last several years.

We continue to assume the City of Chicago will not reactivate its municipal aggregation program with the City's level of Residential switching remaining flat.

A development since 2019 is an increasing number of communities that are choosing a pricing option where the Muni Agg pricing is set to match the ComEd price to compare ("PTC"). The benefit to the customers is that the RES purchases renewable energy credits for the eligible customers, with some options offering 100% Green supply. Under this product not all customers are moved to RES supply. On balance, once the program has been implemented, we had typically found that the percentage of usage on RES supply drops by approximately 30 percentage points. In other words, goes from roughly 80% RES usage to 50% RES usage. This has the effect of increasing Blended usage even though a community is renewing their Muni Agg program. Lately we have observed a general decline in RES usage in the communities that choose to renew their Muni Agg programs with either a PTC or traditional rate option. In more recent years, the usage on RES supply in Muni Agg communities drops by about 20% in the PTC versus a traditional rate option, or in other words goes from roughly 70% RES usage with a traditional rate to 50% RES usage with the PTC option. However, as mentioned in more recent filings, the pool of communities that can choose the price to compare option for the first time continues to get smaller and thus the dynamic of increased Blended usage due to communities choosing PTC for the first time is becoming less significant to the overall switching outlook. In both 2022 and 2023 none of the communities up for renewal chose the PTC option from a traditional rate option. However, in 2025 there were 6 communities that chose the PTC option from a traditional rate option, or approximately 7% of the total usage up for renewal, and so far in 2026 there are 2 communities that made the same decision. We expect similar low activity for the rest of 2026 with a modest 5% of total usage up for renewal assumed to choose the PTC option.

2. The Muni Agg switching environment in 2025 and so far in 2026 reflects the more typical switching behaviors prior to wholesale energy pricing pressures, with relatively lower suspension rates anticipated to continue similar to more recent experience. The continued popularity of the price to

compare option has had the effect of increasing Blended usage over time but this impact is diminishing in recent years as fewer communities are switching from a traditional rate option to the PTC option. Lastly, no Muni Agg referendums are anticipated in the future as there have not been any in the past several years.

3. Regarding the non-Residential customer forecast there are two distinct groups. The 0 to 100 kW customer group is marginally influenced by Muni Agg activity and the Blended percentage remained steady over the past two years. The 0 to 100 kW Blended usage averaged 40.9% in 2024 and 42.2% in 2025. So far in 2026 the Blended usage has increased to 44.0% on average through May. We anticipate a modest increase in Blended supply for the 0 to 100 kW customers similar to the expectations for Residential over the forecast period. The Watt-hour customer group is influenced by Muni Agg activity. The percentage of Blended supply for the Watt-hour group has historically followed the same general pattern as Residential customers, but this relationship has deviated over the last several years. Blended supply in the Watt-hour group has been trending downward since 2022 but declines have lessened over the last year. This trend of more gradual declines in Blended supply is anticipated to continue over the forecast period.

4. This Forecast is based on a combination of actual results over several years, recent switching activity, and granular data (e.g., community level information). ComEd will continue to monitor and analyze Muni Agg activity (along with other switching activities) and keep the IPA informed of any developments. The best approach in forecasting switching activity, especially in a market that is responding to changing conditions, is to provide regular updates. ComEd will provide a forecast update in March 2027 and July 2027. In addition, any meaningful developments related to switching activity during the remainder of 2026 will be communicated to the IPA.

In summary, the effects of those switching drivers by customer group are as follows:

1. The Blended Service portion of the Residential customer class is forecasted to be 76.7% by December 2026, increasing by roughly 1.0% per year through 2031.

2. The Blended Service portion of the 0 to 100 kW customer class is forecasted to be 44.5% by December 2026, increasing by roughly 2.0% per year through 2030.

3. The Blended Service portion of the Watthour customer class is forecasted to be 43.9% by December 2025, decreasing by roughly 1.0% per year through 2030.

c. Known or Projected Changes to Future Load

Typically, when ComEd forecasts future loads, it considers whether there are any known major customer decisions that would impact load. For the Eligible Retail Customers, other than the factors we have discussed elsewhere, e.g., switching, energy efficiency measures, growth, etc., one significant change is the Residential real-time pricing program ("RRTP").

In compliance with Section 16-107(b-5) of the PUA, ComEd received ICC approval to implement an RRTP program for a four-year period,[4] and, more recently, to continue the program post-2016.[5] After several years of strong expansion after implementation, RRTP customers remained relatively flat from 2021-2023 hovering around 37,000 customers. Lately there have been notable increases in RRTP customers attributed to higher bill savings and marketing campaigns as well as an EV rebate launching in early 2024, all contributing to record enrollments and ending.

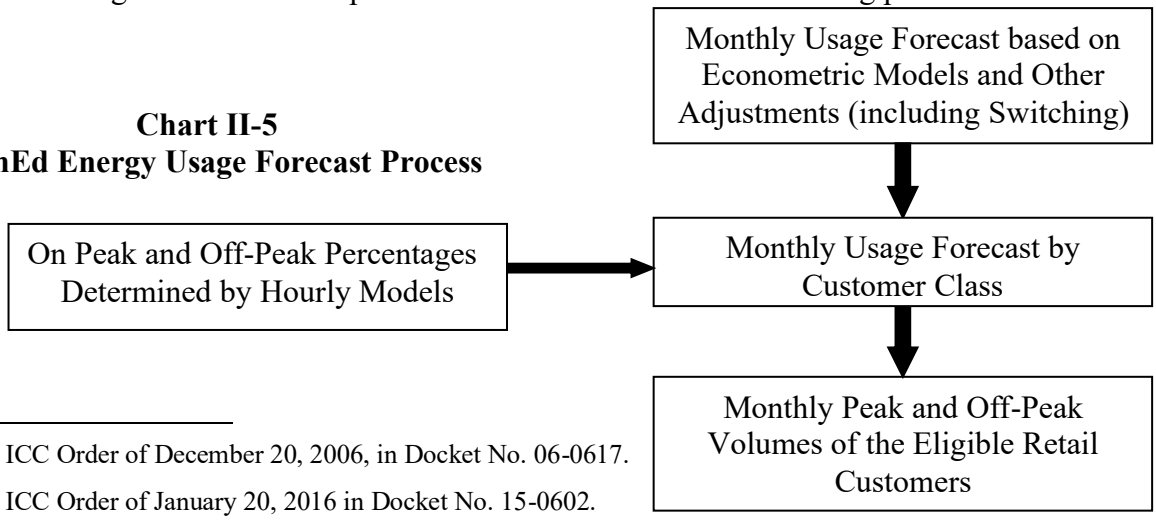
d. Growth Forecast by Customer Class

(i) Introduction

This section describes ComEd's growth forecast by customer class for the 5-year procurement planning period beginning on June 1, 2027. Section II(B)(1) discussed the hourly customer load profiles used by ComEd to develop models to present the historical load analysis required by the PUA and to predict UPC, or usage per customer. As indicated in this section, in arriving at a growth forecast by customer class, there are additional models beyond those customer-level hourly models that are used to forecast future customer class usage. These other models play an important role in determining expected load during the 5-year planning period among the Eligible Retail Customer groups.

The following illustrates the steps in the normal ComEd load forecasting process.

Chart II-5
ComEd Energy Usage Forecast Process



[4] See ICC Order of December 20, 2006, in Docket No. 06-0617.

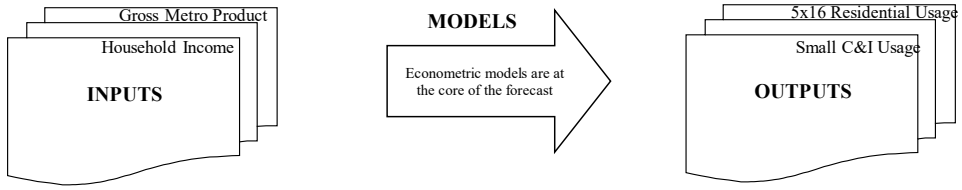
[5] See ICC Order of January 20, 2016 in Docket No. 15-0602.

The forecasting process is model-based subject to adjustments and judgment. A suite of econometric models is used to produce monthly usage forecasts for ComEd's revenue customer classes. The two major customer classes applicable to this Forecast are Residential and Small C&I. That monthly forecast is adjusted for other considerations (e.g., switching activity) and allocated to more granular delivery service classes (e.g., the Residential customer class is composed of four delivery service classes). The forecast usage is combined with the input from the hourly models to obtain on-peak and off-peak quantities for each month and delivery service class.

The econometric modeling portion of the process is described in the following chart:

Chart
II-6

Econometric Modeling Process



Economic Forecasts
- Chicago Gross Metro Product
- Real Income per Household
- Household Growth

Switching Forecast
- RES Activity
- Market Developments

Top Down Approach
- Zone output modeled using historical weather and economic variables
- Customer class usage modeled using historic weather data and economic variables for each class
- Customer class forecast calibrated to equal zone output forecast (less line loss)
- Other research and judgment used to determine final energy forecast (e.g., effects from new energy efficiency programs)
- Usage forecast adjusted for projected switching activity
- Hourly customer class models used to determine on-peak and off-peak usage

Sales and Load Forecasts
- ComEd Zone Output
- Customer Class Usage
- Procurement Eligible Usage by On-Peak and Off-Peak Usage

As the chart indicates, ComEd's forecasts of usage for its service territory are based on a "top-down" approach. The top-down approach provides a forecast of total usage for the entire service territory and allocates the usage to various customer classes using the models specific to each class. The allocation is achieved by reducing the forecasted zone usage by the inherent difference between zone and customer class usage (in particular, line loss) and then calibrating the forecasted customer class usage to equal the system-wide at the meter usage. The econometric models are based on monthly data and have very robust characteristics. Subsequent sections describe the significant relationship between energy usage and other independent variables. For example, the zone model contains sophisticated variables to reflect the effects of temperature and humidity, as well as seasonal usage patterns and other factors. The zone model includes an energy efficiency variable to capture the relationship of ComEd's energy efficiency efforts in reducing usage. Economic variables are also included. Again, by way of example, the gross metropolitan product ("GMP") for the Chicago and other metropolitan areas within ComEd's service territory

is a useful measure of economic activity of the service territory. As GMP (which is expressed in billions of dollars) increases, electric energy usage rises as well. There are other economic variables used in the econometric models and those are described below. The economic assumptions (i.e., economic outlook) related to the economic variables are shown in Table II-5.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted loads both at home and businesses and the Company is utilizing similar independent variables presented in last year's filing within our models to estimate the GWh impact by customer class from dynamics like social distancing, mandated business closures, and remote work. However, with no significant changes in pandemic statistics in the last several years, these variables do not have a significant impact over the forecast period but do well to help explain variations in historical load within the models.

Table II-5

Chicago Area Economic Forecasts - S&P Global (April 2026)

Economic Variables	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Gross Metro Product (Billions)	$ 680	$ 643	$ 681	$ 694	$ 705	$ 714	$ 726	$ 740	$ 750	$ 762	$ 772	$ 781	$ 791	$ 791
# of Households (Thousands)	3,519	3,496	3,488	3,525	3,550	3,551	3,557	3,571	3,580	3,583	3,585	3,587	3,590	3,590
Total Employment (Thousands)	4,611	4,272	4,362	4,542	4,615	4,628	4,654	4,653	4,641	4,644	4,646	4,644	4,633	4,633
Non-Manufacturing	4,195	3,878	3,970	4,146	4,212	4,223	4,253	4,256	4,251	4,260	4,266	4,265	4,257	4,257
Manufacturing	416	394	392	397	403	405	400	397	390	384	380	379	377	377
U.S. GDP	20,659	20,147	21,506	21,929	22,605	23,220	23,725	24,198	24,681	25,205	25,706	26,185	26,680	27,201
Growth Rate	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**2032**
Gross Metro Product	1.1%	(5.5%)	5.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%
# of Households	0.5%	(0.7%)	(0.2%)	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Total Employment	0.5%	(7.4%)	2.1%	4.1%	1.6%	0.3%	0.6%	(0.0%)	(0.3%)	0.1%	0.0%	(0.0%)	(0.2%)	0.0%
Non-Manufacturing	0.6%	(7.6%)	2.4%	4.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	(0.1%)	0.2%	0.1%	(0.0%)	(0.2%)	0.0%
Manufacturing	(0.2%)	(5.2%)	(0.7%)	1.4%	1.5%	0.5%	(1.1%)	(0.8%)	(1.7%)	(1.7%)	(0.8%)	(0.3%)	(0.7%)	0.0%
U.S. GDP	2.7%	(2.5%)	6.7%	2.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%

Source: S&P Global

All the variables used in each of the models in the forecasting process are identified in Appendix A-4.[6]

The remainder of this section will provide a brief description of the models, starting with the ComEd's Monthly Zone energy usage model ("Monthly Zone Model") and proceeding to the three customer-level models for monthly Residential bill-cycle energy usage ("Monthly Residential Model"), Monthly Small C&I bill-cycle energy usage ("Monthly Small C&I Model") and Monthly Street Lighting bill-cycle energy usage (Monthly Street Lighting Model").

(ii) ComEd Monthly Zone Model

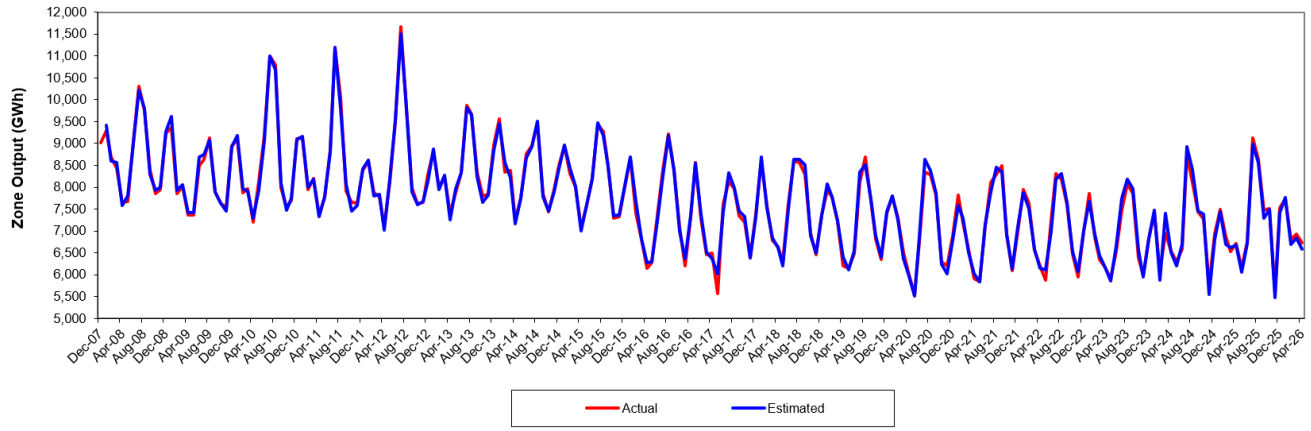
The Monthly Zone Model forecasts energy usage in gigawatt hours (GWh) for the entire ComEd service territory. The following chart shows the performance of the ComEd Monthly Zone Model by comparing actual zone output to the estimates[7] from that model for each calendar month from January 2008 through April 2026.

[6] Technical information about the model coefficients and regression statistics are included in Appendix A-2 and A-3.

[7] Once again, for purposes of this Forecast, the estimates used in Charts II-7, II-8 and II-9 are based on actual weather.

Chart II-7

ComEd Monthly Zone Model: Estimated vs. Actual



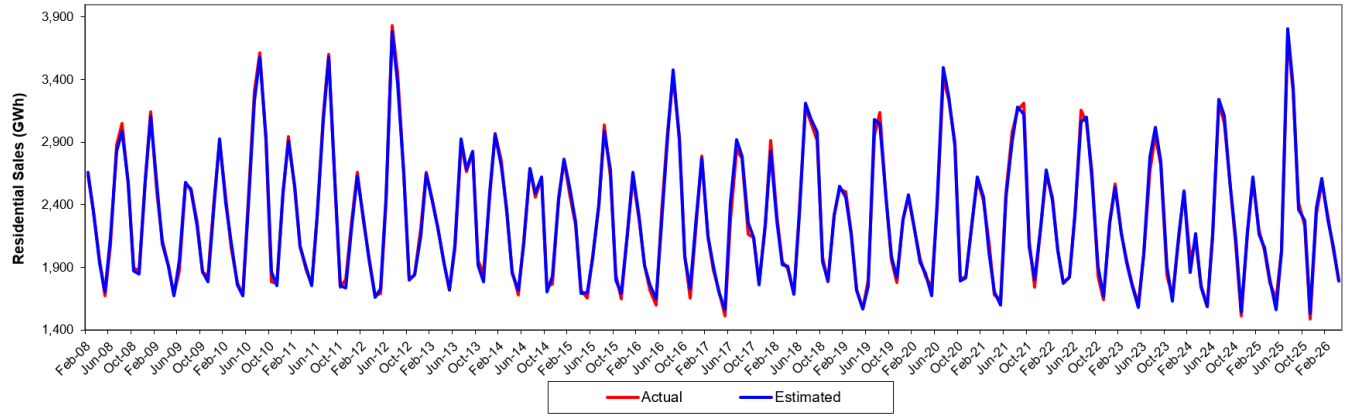
The graph line depicting the Monthly Zone Model's estimated usage (based on actual weather) and the line showing actual usage for the period are nearly identical.

(iii) ComEd Monthly Residential Model

The Monthly Residential Model forecasts monthly Residential bill-cycle usage expressed in kWh per customer per day. The Monthly Residential Model is also very useful in understanding energy usage for this customer segment. The following chart compares the monthly energy usage for Residential customers estimated by the Monthly Residential Model to the actual Residential usage for the period of January 2008 to April 2026. The graph line depicting the model's estimated usage and the line with actual usage for the period are nearly identical.

Chart II-8

ComEd Monthly Residential Model: Estimated vs. Actual

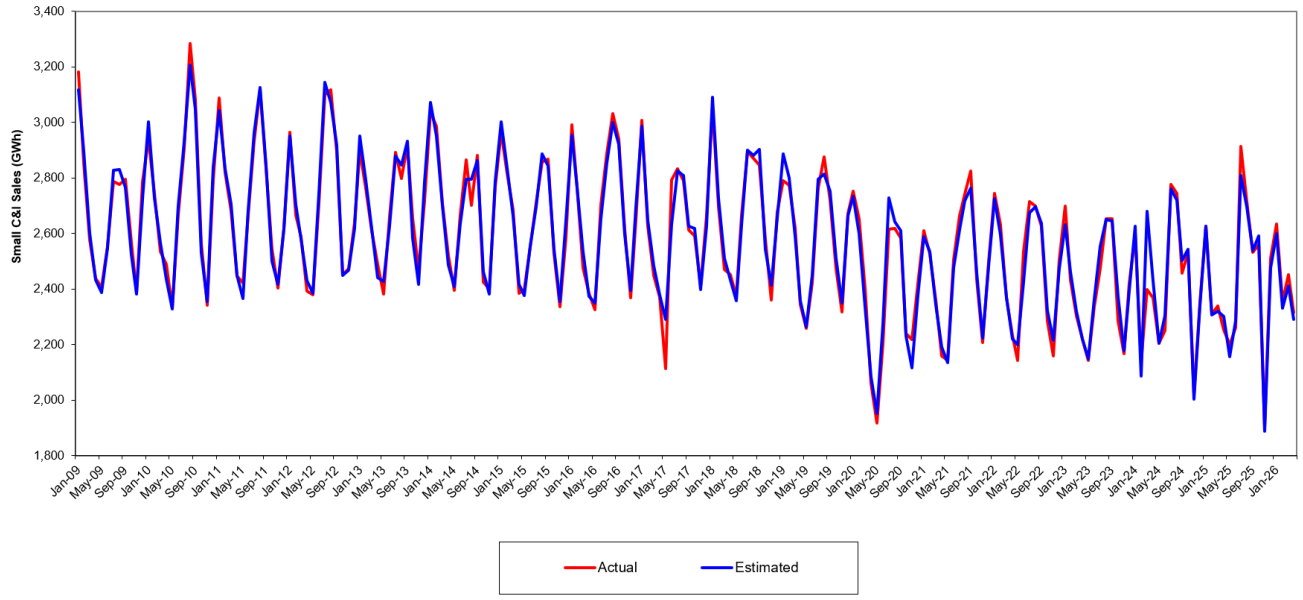


(iv) ComEd Monthly Small C&I Model

The Monthly Small C&I Model forecasts monthly Small C&I bill-cycle usage. Chart II-9 shows an estimated versus actual comparison demonstrating the model's effectiveness.

Chart II-9

ComEd Monthly Small C&I Model: Estimated vs. Actual



(v) ComEd Monthly Street Light Model

The Monthly Street Lighting Model forecasts monthly bill-cycle usage related to street lighting. This final model estimates use per day in GWh.

(vi) Growth Forecast

The forecast reflects the above assumptions and a progressively greater adoption of solar generation in the coming years.

In the case of forecasting solar adoption by retail customers, the approach is to consider as many factors as reasonably possible while acknowledging the challenges ahead resulting from recent legislation in Washington and given that solar penetration within the ComEd service territory has been growing steadily. Along these lines, ComEd's solar forecast uses an Excel-based model to account for various factors influencing solar adoption. The model captures inputs related to historical adoption, the Adjustable Block Program sizing for the ComEd zone, recent IPA decisions, federal tax reform, and expected PV costs. It captures adjustments made to account for the lag observed in Community Solar development from initial project submission to becoming fully operational, as well as the adoption rate needed to fill the current block sizes for

Residential, C&I and Community Solar. Additionally, the forecast utilizes the most recent IPA Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan procurement targets. The forecast of solar impacts for the Residential and Small C&I customer classes is shown in Table II-5(a). Community Solar remains a significant portion of the solar outlook. Technically, Community Solar does not reduce customer usage, but for the purposes of this Forecast it was included as a reduction to usage to reflect the ultimate quantities the IPA needs to procure.

Table II-5(a)

	Residential Solar (GWh)			Small C&I Solar (GWh)		
Calendar Year	Rooftop	Community	Total Solar	Rooftop	Community	Total Solar
2026	892	824	1,716	237	137	374
2027	1,025	1,151	2,176	270	192	462
2028	1,173	1,531	2,704	308	255	563
2029	1,315	1,852	3,166	345	309	654
2030	1,463	2,140	3,603	383	357	739
2031	1,612	2,410	4,022	420	402	822
2032	1,762	2,659	4,422	459	443	902

ComEd's historical and forecasted weather-adjusted energy usage for the Residential and Small C&I customer classes are shown in Table II-5(b) and include the above solar assumptions.

Table II-5(b)

ComEd Weather Adjusted Annual Energy Usage				
	Residential		Small C&I	
Year	Usage (GWh)	Percent Growth	Usage (GWh)	Percent Growth
2016	26,888	(0.6%)	31,664	(0.3%)
2017	26,637	(0.9%)	31,455	(0.7%)
2018	26,573	(0.2%)	31,460	0.0%
2019	26,671	0.4%	30,853	(1.9%)
2020	26,894	0.8%	28,529	(7.5%)
2021	27,321	1.6%	29,521	3.5%
2022	26,989	(1.2%)	29,527	0.0%
2023	26,203	(2.9%)	28,929	(2.0%)
2024	26,760	2.1%	28,740	(0.7%)
2025	27,045	1.1%	29,067	1.1%
2026	27,262	0.8%	28,444	(2.1%)
2027	27,250	(0.0%)	27,689	(2.7%)
2028	27,117	(0.5%)	27,312	(1.4%)
2029	26,845	(1.0%)	26,735	(2.1%)
2030	26,781	(0.2%)	26,435	(1.1%)
2031	26,743	(0.1%)	26,109	(1.2%)
2032	26,767	0.1%	25,798	(1.2%)

2. Impact of Demand Side and Energy Efficiency Initiatives

The PUA sets out annual targets for the implementation of cost-effective demand side and energy efficiency measures.

a. Impact of demand response programs, current and projected

(i) Background

ComEd is a strong supporter of the use of demand response to actively manage peak demands. Use of demand response resources grew in the mid to late 1990s, and ComEd has maintained a large portfolio of demand response resources, with participation from Residential, commercial, and industrial customers. ComEd is a leader in the development and management of demand response resources and will increase participation in appropriate programs to meet the requirements of the PUA.

The 2026-2027 (i.e., 6/1/26 to 5/31/27) portfolio of ComEd programs includes the following:

- **Direct Load Control ("DLC"):** ComEd's Residential central air conditioning cycling program previously included two DLC switch options (i.e., 50% and 100% options) but after April 15, 2024, only the 100% option is available to new customers. Currently the program has 61,242 customers. The total reduction potential for the program is estimated to be 61.2MW.

- **Voluntary Load Reduction ("VLR") Program:** VLR is a demand response program that provides fixed compensation amounts to customers for the energy (kWh) they reduce during curtailment events. This program provides for transmission and distribution ("T&D") compensation based on the local conditions of the T&D network. The portfolio has 974 MW of potential load reduction (ComEd Rider VLR).

- **Mandatory Load Reduction ("MLR") Program:** MLR is a year-round C&I demand response program that provides fixed compensation for the customer's committed curtailment (MW-year) during the program year. Enrollment in MLR is currently at 93 customers, enabling ComEd to curtail 110.6 MW for the 2026 program year. The program is intended to grow by at least 50 MW for the 2027 program year as part of our Peak Load Reduction stack.

- **Hourly Pricing (formerly known as Residential Real-Time Pricing - RRTP) Program:** ComEd Residential supply customers have the option to select Hourly Pricing (i.e., Rate BESH), provided they have a smart meter. The Hourly Pricing program gives customers access to hourly electricity prices that are based on the Residual ComEd Zone PJM wholesale market prices. These prices vary from hour to hour and day to day according to the actual market price of power. This program has 69,728 customers and based on 2025 findings, had an aggregate load impact of over 13 MW.

- **Delivery Time-of-Day Pricing (DTOD) Program:** ComEd now offers a new elective Delivery Time of Day Pricing rate for all active residential customers. The rate launched January 1st, 2026 and the goal of the program is to encourage customers to shift electricity usage to periods of the day when there is less demand on the system. Enrollment in the rate has grown to over 7,870 participants as of July 2026, generating almost $100k in total customer bill savings since launch.

- **Time-of-Day Pricing (TOD) Program:** ComEd now offers a new elective bundled Time-of-Day Pricing rate (Supply and Delivery) for all active residential customers. The rate launched June 1st, 2026 and the goal of the program is to encourage customers to shift electricity usage to periods of the day when there is less demand on the system. Enrollment in the rate has grown to 386 participants as of July 2026.

- **Peak Time Savings (PTS) Program:** The PTS program is an opt-in, market-based demand response program for customers with smart meters. Under the program, customers receive bill credits for kWh usage reduction during curtailment periods. Enrollment in Peak Time Savings is currently at 338,142 customers, enabling ComEd to clear 70 MW of summer only capacity from the program into the PJM capacity auction for the 2026-2027 Delivery Year. The 2027-2028 delivery year has yet to be determined.

(ii) Legislative Requirement

Section 8-103B(f)(4.5) of the PUA establishes a goal to implement demand response measures, providing that:

> (c) Implement cost-effective demand-response measures to reduce peak demand by 0.1% over the prior year for eligible retail customers, as defined in Section 16-111.5 of this Act, and for customers that elect hourly service from the utility pursuant to Section 16-107 of this Act, provided those customers have not been declared competitive. This requirement continues until December 31, 2026.

The Climate and Reliable Grid Affordability (CRGA) Act modified demand response requirements for periods beginning in 2027. However, those revised statutory demand response goals are not applicable to ComEd. Accordingly, ComEd's Energy Efficiency demand response forecasts reflect the requirements in effect through December 31, 2026, and no incremental demand response goal is assumed beyond that date.

Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act defines demand response as "measures that decrease peak demand or shifts demand from peak to off-peak periods."

(iii) Impact of Demand Response Programs

Demand response programs do not impact ComEd's load forecasts. Load forecasts are made on a weather normalized, unrestricted basis. Since demand response measures are called on days when the temperature is hotter than "normal," the avoided capacity and energy associated with these resources is incremental to the weather normal forecast and thus is not factored into the load forecasts. In fact, when developing forecasts, any impact on energy usage from implementing a demand response measure in a prior year is added back into that prior year's usage data and then weather normalized before being used to assist in the forecasting process. This ensures that the forecast represents a complete picture of the unrestricted demands on the system.

b. Impact of Energy Efficiency Programs

The PUA has several provisions regarding various types of energy efficiency programs. This section discusses the impact of each of these programs on the Forecast.

(i) Section 8-103B Energy Efficiency Measures

As of June 1, 2018, Section 8-103 of the PUA is superseded by Section 8-103B which establishes a performance-based framework for energy efficiency programs. Section 8-103B requires ComEd to implement cost-effective energy efficiency measures through Illinois Commerce Commission-approved energy efficiency plans. The framework has subsequently been modified by both the Climate and Reliability Grid Act ("CRGA"), effective June 1 2026. CRGA revised key provisions of Section 8-103B by increasing energy efficiency budgets and

savings goals, expanding income-eligible program investment requirements, establishing minimum portfolio lifetime savings requirements, limiting reliance on shorter life measures, increasing allowable non-electric and electrification savings contributions, and requiring utilities to file revise energy efficiency plans for 2027-2029. ComEd's Revised Plan 7 was developed to satisfy these updated statutory requirements and covers the period January 1, 2027, through December 31, 2029.

(A) kWh Savings Targets

Under the prior Section 8-103B framework, ComEd's energy efficiency portfolio was evaluated based on cumulative persisting annual savings ("CPAS"), which measured the total savings achieved each year from both current-year and previously installed measures that remained operational and continued to provide savings over their effective useful lives. The Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act ("CRGA") replaced the CPAS framework with a new performance structure centered on annual energy savings goals and associated lifetime savings requirements. As amended by CRGA, Section 8-103B establishes annual savings goals for the 2027-2029 plan period while also requiring portfolios to achieve minimum lifetime savings levels and maintain a minimum average effective useful life. As a result, portfolio performance is no longer evaluated solely on the persistence of savings accumulated over time, but instead on the ability to achieve both annual and lifetime savings objectives established by statute. The table below summarizes the applicable annual energy savings goals for the 2027-2029 plan period.

Table II-7

CRGA Energy Efficiency Savings Requirements for 2027-2029

	Revised Plan 7		
Annual Savings	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
Annual Energy Savings Goal (GWh)	1,543	1,543	1,543

(B) Projected Overall Goals

Under the CRGA framework, ComEd is required to achieve annual incremental energy efficiency savings equal to 2.0% of Baseline Sales. Baseline Sales are defined as the average annual retail electric sales during the 2021 through 2023 period and may be adjusted to exclude the average annual consumption associated with eligible opt-out customers during the same period. In addition to the annual savings requirement, CRGA requires that the portfolio achieve a minimum average measure life of 12 years. Accordingly, the annual energy savings targets reflected in this Forecast were developed using the applicable Baseline Sales methodology established under CRGA and the resulting statutory annual savings and lifetime requirements.

As a result of CRGA's modifications to the energy efficiency framework, ComEd filed its Revised 2027-2029 Energy Efficiency ("Revised Plan 7") with the Illinois Commerce Commission on June 1, 2026. Unlike the previous framework, which focused on achieving

Cumulative Persistent Annual Savings ("CPAS"), the Revised Plan 7 framework establishes annual incremental savings goals that must be achieved each year during the 2027-2029 planning period while also maintaining the required portfolio average measure life. As a result, portfolio planning and target development for Revised Plan 7 were based on achieving the required annual percentage savings relative to Baseline Sales rather than attainment of a CPAS target.

(C) Impact on Forecasts

Energy efficiency measures directly impact the amount of energy used by customers throughout the year. As such, they will directly impact the forecasts of future load. The forecasted energy efficiency savings reflects the implementation of the Energy Independence and Security Act ("EISA") which eliminated Residential lighting savings and impacted a 20% reduction on Commercial lighting savings, which was first reflected in the energy efficiency savings outlook used in last year's filing. The following chart depicts the cumulative impacts of these measures on the Forecast:

Table II-8
Cumulative Impacts of EE on Load Forecast by Eligible Customer Type[8]

Planning Year	Residential Allocation (GWh)	Watt-Hour Allocation (GWh)	0-100 kW Allocation (GWh)
2027	2,602	43	1,199
2028	2,504	45	1,255
2029	2,465	46	1,311
2030	2,407	47	1,342
2031	2,393	48	1,357
2032	2,385	47	1,344

c. Impact of Renewable Energy Resources

Section 1-75(c) of the IPA Act (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c)) establishes goals and cost thresholds for cost effective renewable energy resources. However, other than the impact of DG solar which was discussed earlier in this document and the energy prices hedging impact related to the 2010 Long Term Renewable contracts, there is no impact on the amount of energy ComEd must procure for Eligible Retail Customers.

[8] These amounts are cumulative from 2008, when the statutory program began.

3. Five-Year Monthly Load Forecast

Based on all the factors discussed in this section, ComEd has developed the following forecast of projected energy usage of Eligible Retail Customers for the period from June 1, 2027 through May 31, 2028:

Table II-9

ComEd Procurement Period Load Forecast (Expected Load) Projected Total Load and Average Load For Eligible Retail Customers (Weather Normal, Line Loss and DSM Adjusted)					
		Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
Year	Month	On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
2027	6	1,220,808	1,123,403	3,468	3,053
2027	7	1,396,840	1,506,267	4,157	3,692
2027	8	1,379,278	1,339,115	3,918	3,416
2027	9	951,954	1,005,323	2,833	2,618
2027	10	812,901	924,037	2,419	2,265
2027	11	929,178	1,019,026	2,765	2,647
2027	12	1,235,110	1,172,245	3,356	3,118
2028	1	1,136,392	1,300,353	3,382	3,187
2028	2	1,005,751	1,067,530	2,993	2,965
2028	3	938,051	983,180	2,549	2,622
2028	4	684,175	875,186	2,138	2,188
2028	5	761,739	878,938	2,164	2,242
Totals		**12,452,177**	**13,194,603**		

The forecast set forth above shows ComEd's expected load for the 2027 Planning Year. The PUA requires that the forecast cover a 5-year planning period. The forecast for ComEd's expected load for the 5-year planning period is set forth in Appendix B-1. The PUA also requires ComEd to provide low-load and high-load scenarios. That information for the 2027 Planning Year is set forth in Tables II-10 and II-11. The low-load and high-load scenarios for the 5-year planning period are set forth in Appendix B-2 and Appendix B-3, respectively. In all the forecasted usage tables, "line loss" refers only to distribution losses.

Table II-10

ComEd Procurement Period Load Forecast (Low Load) Projected Energy Usage and Average Demand For Eligible Retail Customers (Line Loss and DSM Adjusted)					
Year	**Month**	**Total Load (MWh)**		**Average Load (MW)**	
		On-Peak	**Off-Peak**	**On-Peak**	**Off-Peak**
2027	6	1,044,070	843,479	2,966	2,292
2027	7	1,145,998	1,070,911	3,411	2,625
2027	8	1,070,168	873,630	3,040	2,229
2027	9	780,425	994,318	2,323	2,589
2027	10	759,488	790,122	2,260	1,937
2027	11	849,174	870,008	2,527	2,260
2027	12	1,161,871	1,058,205	3,157	2,814
2028	1	1,097,184	1,212,764	3,265	2,972
2028	2	958,030	931,989	2,851	2,589
2028	3	879,764	804,948	2,391	2,147
2028	4	655,862	737,580	2,050	1,844
2028	5	716,905	709,113	2,037	1,809
Totals		**11,118,939**	**10,897,067**		

Table II-11

ComEd Procurement Period Load Forecast (High Load) Projected Energy Usage and Average Demand For Eligible Retail Customers (Line Loss and DSM Adjusted)					
Year	**Month**	**Total Load (MWh)**		**Average Load (MW)**	
		On-Peak	**Off-Peak**	**On-Peak**	**Off-Peak**
2027	6	1,289,799	1,136,021	3,664	3,087
2027	7	1,696,582	1,690,568	5,049	4,144
2027	8	1,667,101	1,544,987	4,736	3,941
2027	9	880,520	1,053,949	2,621	2,745
2027	10	857,150	919,437	2,551	2,254
2027	11	974,713	1,045,486	2,901	2,716
2027	12	1,400,542	1,297,485	3,806	3,451
2028	1	1,240,135	1,389,647	3,691	3,406
2028	2	1,098,124	1,102,778	3,268	3,063
2028	3	1,010,198	943,210	2,745	2,515
2028	4	729,104	851,175	2,278	2,128
2028	5	935,904	876,977	2,659	2,237
Totals		**13,779,872**	**13,851,720**		

The low-load and the high-load scenarios are based upon a change to three of the main variables impacting load: weather, switching and load growth.

The Low-Load Forecast assumes that the summer weather is cooler than normal, that load growth occurs at a rate of 2% less than the Expected Load Forecast and higher RES service relative to the Expected Load Forecast shown in Table II-9. The percentage of Eligible Retail Customers taking Blended Service in this switching scenario is approximately 64% (based on usage) by December 2027 compared to 69% in the Expected Load Forecast.

The High-Load Forecast assumes that the summer weather is hotter than normal, that load growth occurs at a rate 2% more than is expected, and lower RES service. The percentage of Eligible Retail Customers taking Blended Service in this switching scenario is approximately 70% by December 2027 compared to 69% in the Expected Load Forecast.

The +/- 2% load growth assumption in both scenarios reflects the current economic uncertainty.

ComEd's intention is to keep the IPA informed of significant changes in its forecast during the procurement proceeding.

III. CONCLUSION

For all the reasons described here, ComEd believes that its Forecast for the period June 1, 2027 through May 31, 2032 is consistent with the requirements of the PUA and provides an appropriate approach to develop the procurement plan to acquire supply for the Eligible Retail Customers.

Appendices

A. Load Forecast Models

1. Residential Single-Family Model (Hour 16)
2. ComEd Model Coefficients
3. ComEd Model Regression Statistics
4. Detailed Description of Variables Used In Forecast Models

B. Five-Year Load Forecast

1. Expected load
2. Low Load
3. High Load

Appendix A-1

Residential Single Family Model (Hour 16)			
Variable	**Coefficient**	**T-Stat**	**Notes**
CONST	0.871	28.28	Constant term
Calendar.Monday	-0.091	-10.27	Daily Binary - Monday
Calendar.Tuesday	-0.098	-10.00	Daily Binary - Tuesday
Calendar.Wednesday	-0.096	-9.48	Daily Binary - Wednesday
Calendar.Thursday	-0.099	-9.79	Daily Binary - Thursday
Calendar.Friday	-0.097	-9.83	Daily Binary - Friday
Calendar.Saturday	-0.032	-4.76	Daily Binary - Saturday
Calendar.MLK	0.087	2.15	Martin Luther King's Day
Calendar.PresDay	0.061	1.52	President's Day
Calendar.GoodFri	0.003	0.07	Good Friday
Calendar.MemDay	0.140	3.41	Memorial Day
Calendar.July4th	-0.041	-0.86	July 4th.
Calendar.LaborDay	0.259	6.27	Labor Day
Calendar.Thanks	0.154	3.66	Thanksgiving Day
Calendar.FriAThanks	0.045	1.03	Friday after Thanksgiving Day
Calendar.XMasWkB4	0.080	1.58	Week before Christmas
Calendar.XMasEve	0.194	3.27	Christmas Eve
Calendar.XMasDay	0.149	2.91	Christmas Day
Calendar.XMasWk	0.080	1.44	Christmas Week
Calendar.NYEve	0.119	1.76	New Year's Eve Day
Calendar.NYDay	0.117	2.30	New Year's Day
DayType.Feb	-0.058	-1.62	Monthly Binary - February
DayType.Mar	-0.138	-4.01	Monthly Binary - March
DayType.MarDLS	0.001	0.03	Day That Daylight Savings Begins In March
DayType.Apr	-0.135	-3.78	Monthly Binary - April
DayType.May	-0.154	-4.18	Monthly Binary - May
DayType.Jun	0.148	3.88	Monthly Binary - June
DayType.Jul	0.203	5.05	Monthly Binary - July
DayType.Aug	0.220	5.57	Monthly Binary - August
DayType.Sep	0.142	3.64	Monthly Binary - September
DayType.Oct	0.057	1.50	Monthly Binary - October
DayType.NovDLS	0.009	0.25	Day That Daylight Savings Ends In November
DayType.Nov	-0.158	-3.99	Monthly Binary - November
DayType.Dec	-0.024	-0.66	Monthly Binary - December
DayType.JanWalk	-0.001	-1.11	Monthly Time Trend - January
DayType.FebWalk	-0.003	-1.85	Monthly Time Trend - February
DayType.MarWalk	0.000	0.11	Monthly Time Trend - March
DayType.AprWalk	0.000	0.15	Monthly Time Trend - April
DayType.MayWalk	0.007	5.17	Monthly Time Trend - May
DayType.JunWalk	0.000	-0.07	Monthly Time Trend - June
DayType.JulWalk	0.000	0.17	Monthly Time Trend - July
DayType.AugWalk	-0.002	-1.38	Monthly Time Trend - August

DayType.SepWalk	-0.003	-2.52	Monthly Time Trend - September
DayType.OctWalk	-0.007	-5.47	Monthly Time Trend - October
DayType.NovWalk	0.005	3.40	Monthly Time Trend - November
DayType.DecWalk	0.002	1.12	Monthly Time Trend - December
HDD.SeasonHDD	0.007	13.58	Seasonal Heating Degree Days Spline
HDD.LagHDD	0.000	-0.15	1 Day Lag Seasonal Heating Degree Days Spline
HDD.Lag2HDD	0.001	1.07	2 Day Lag Seasonal Heating Degree Days Spline
THI.SeasonTDD	0.152	93.88	Seasonal Cooling Degree Days Spline
THI.LagTDD	-0.003	-1.59	1 Day Lag Seasonal Cooling Degree Days Spline
THI.Lag2TDD	0.015	9.70	2 Day Lag Seasonal Cooling Degree Days Spline
HDD.HDDWkEnd	0.000	0.71	Weekend Seasonal Heating Degree Days Spline
THI.TDDWkEnd	0.003	1.90	Weekend Seasonal Cooling Degree Days Spline
Binary.Yr2016	0.029	2.34	An End Shift to describe usage for 2016
Binary.Yr2017	-0.009	-0.69	An End Shift to describe usage for 2017
Binary.Yr2020	0.019	1.57	An End Shift to describe usage for 2020
AR(1)	0.403	27.41	Autoregressive Term

The coefficients provide the effect that each variable has on the hourly usage for a single hour (Hour 16 which includes the load from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. in the afternoon). The "T-Stat" provides the statistical significance of the variable, with an absolute value generally greater than two (2) indicating that the coefficient is significantly different from zero. The hourly model for Hour 16 has an adjusted R-squared of 0.949, which means that 95% of the variance in the hourly data is being explained by the model.

At the daily level, the mean absolute percent error ("MAPE") for the summation of the hourly models is 3.2%. The 3.2% daily MAPE means that the average absolute percentage difference on a daily basis between the usage predicted by the model and the actual usage for that period was very small. In other words, the model can explain usage with a 97% accuracy rate. Such a high accuracy rate is particularly noteworthy because the model is dealing with very short time frames in which many factors may come into play. The high accuracy rate, the low MAPE and the high R-squared indicate that the model captures the vast majority of factors that affect electrical usage.

Appendix A-2

ComEd Model Coefficients

ComEd Zone Model			
Variable	**Coefficient**	**StdErr**	**T-Stat**
CONST	4474.138	880.904	5.079
CalVars.Jan	54.833	28.065	1.954
CalVars.Feb	-436.346	85.804	-5.085
CalVars.Mar	-269.979	75.039	-3.598
CalVars.Apr	-505.974	69.841	-7.245
CalVars.May	-233.843	69.836	-3.348
CalVars.Jun	-134.32	79.492	-1.690
CalVars.Jul	113.127	82.388	1.373
CalVars.Aug	143.868	75.283	1.911
CalVars.Sep	-156.362	69.961	-2.235
CalVars.Oct	-260.447	61.052	-4.266
CalVars.Nov	-345.441	79.131	-4.365
CalVars.WkEndHols	-22.449	6.905	-3.251
CalHDD.HDD_Spring	2.234	0.174	12.803
CalHDD.HDD_Fall	2.311	0.208	11.114
CalHDD.HDD_Winter	1.988	0.079	25.080
CalCDD.SpringTDD	10.678	0.819	13.046
CalCDD.SummerTDD	12.126	0.277	43.834
CalCDD.FallTDD	10.747	1.693	6.349
Monthly.EconIndex15	3335.991	830.907	4.015
EE_Savings.Total	-0.878	0.166	-5.284
CalVars.Apr20	4.059	2.099	1.934
CalVars.Yr21Plus	-164.438	68.768	-2.391
CalVars.Yr2023	0.763	0.053	14.471
AR(1)	0.5	0.065	7.652

Residential Customer Class Model			
Variable	**Coefficient**	**StdErr**	**T-Stat**
Monthly.Jan	18.205	1.13	16.108
Monthly.Feb	17.175	1.138	15.092
Monthly.Mar	16.707	1.097	15.234
Monthly.Apr	16.161	1.075	15.027
Monthly.May	16.416	1.054	15.574
Monthly.Jun	17.624	1.062	16.598
Monthly.Jul	19.89	1.063	18.711
Monthly.Aug	19.999	1.068	18.723
Monthly.Sep	18.953	1.066	17.788
Monthly.Oct	17.778	1.054	16.862
Monthly.Nov	17.044	1.086	15.696
Monthly.Dec	17.681	1.097	16.125
CycWthrT.ResHDD_Spring	0.281	0.029	9.729
CycWthrT.ResHDD_Fall	0.243	0.036	6.715
CycWthrT.ResHDD_Winter	0.259	0.012	21.197
CycWthrT.ResCDD_Spring	2.486	0.371	6.697
CycWthrT.ResCDD_Jun	2.573	0.123	20.981
CycWthrT.ResCDD_Jul	2.206	0.057	38.750
CycWthrT.ResCDD_Aug	2.316	0.067	34.814
CycWthrT.ResCDD_Sep	2.505	0.081	30.821
CycWthrT.ResCDD_Fall	2.51	0.15	16.752
CycVars.ResEE_PerDay	-0.792	0.098	-8.045
CycVars.ResBill_MA_Index	-0.86	0.939	-0.916
Monthly.Avg_IHME_Mobility_Cyc	-0.018	0.008	-2.277
Monthly.Yr2018Plus	-0.852	0.184	-4.639
AR(1)	0.59	0.060	9.763

Small C&I Customer Class Model			
Variable	**Coefficient**	**StdErr**	**T-Stat**
Monthly.Jan	55.347	5.615	9.857
Monthly.Feb	58.526	5.635	10.386
Monthly.Mar	57.562	5.589	10.299
Monthly.Apr	55.779	5.573	10.01
Monthly.May	53.876	5.563	9.684
Monthly.Jun	53.901	5.602	9.621
Monthly.Jul	54.903	5.717	9.604
Monthly.Aug	58.297	5.744	10.149
Monthly.Sep	57.693	5.685	10.149
Monthly.Oct	57.026	5.62	10.147
Monthly.Nov	55.01	5.59	9.840
Monthly.Dec	53.896	5.611	9.605
CycWthrT.SCI_HDD	0.472	0.04	11.687
CycWthrT.SCI_CDD	2.575	0.166	15.496
CycWthrT.SCI_CDDTrend_2021_Cap	-0.043	0.008	-5.521
CycVars.SCI_Econ_Index3	25.553	5.709	4.476
SCI.DelayedBill2	-0.019	0.002	-7.718
CycVars.SCI_EEPerDay	-0.725	0.062	-11.702
Monthly.Avg_IHME_Mobility_Cyc	0.081	0.03	2.68
Monthly.June22	-2.156	0.637	-3.383
AR(1)	0.231	0.073	3.186

StreetLighting Class Model			
Variable	**Coefficient**	**StdErr**	**T-Stat**
Monthly.Jan	2.734	0.044	62.249
Monthly.Feb	2.653	0.043	61.012
Monthly.Mar	2.341	0.043	54.311
Monthly.Apr	2.217	0.042	52.563
Monthly.May	1.887	0.041	45.815
Monthly.Jun	1.848	0.041	44.962
Monthly.Jul	1.758	0.04	44.423
Monthly.Aug	1.836	0.04	45.378
Monthly.Sep	2.004	0.04	50.475
Monthly.Oct	2.302	0.042	54.361
Monthly.Nov	2.409	0.042	57.896
Monthly.Dec	2.552	0.041	61.766
CycVars.SL_DelayedBillsPerDay	-0.833	0.088	-9.464
CycVars.SL_DelayedBillsPerDayLag	0.985	0.036	27.042
CycVars.SL_EEPerDay	-0.939	0.03	-30.886
AR(1)	0.29	0.082	3.52
SAR(1)	0.292	0.08	3.664

Appendix A-3

ComEd Model Regression Statistics

Regression Statistics	Zone	Residential	Small C&I	Street Lighting
Iterations	19	20	13	11
Adjusted Observations	181	211	215	141
Deg. of Freedom for Error	157	185	194	124
R-Squared	0.993	0.994	0.971	0.976
Adjusted R-Squared	0.992	0.993	0.968	0.973
AIC	9.053	-1.798	0.657	-4.758
BIC	9.478	-1.385	0.986	-4.403
Log-Likelihood	-1,052.17	-83.7	-354.65	152.4
Model Sum of Squares	169,962,743	4,259.73	11,471.47	38.4
Sum of Squared Errors	1,186,784.79	27.31	340.98	0.95
Mean Squared Error	7,559.14	0.15	1.76	0.01
Std. Error of Regression	86.94	0.38	1.33	0.09
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	64.77	0.29	1.03	0.07
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	0.80%	1.39%	1.21%	4.11%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.915	1.950	1.928	1.902
Ljung-Box Statistic	26.62	16.24	24.99	17.79
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.3224	0.8794	0.4064	0.8131
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.5116	0.7015	0.9774	0.8387

Appendix A-4
Detailed Description Of Variables
Used In Forecast Models

The econometric models are statistical multi-variant regressions that determine the correlation between electrical usage (dependent variable) and weather, economic and monthly factors (independent variables). ComEd's weather normals are based on the 30-year time period of 1996 to 2025 for the forecast years of 2027 to 2032. The following models are used in producing the energy usage forecast (GWh) for the eligible customers:

Monthly Zone energy usage for the ComEd zone
Monthly Residential bill-cycle energy usage
Monthly Small C&I bill-cycle energy usage
Monthly Street Lighting bill-cycle energy usage

ComEd's Load Forecasting group with the input of industry experts developed the models. The following sections describe each model and its specifications. Appendices A-2 and A-3 contain the coefficients and other regression statistics for the models.

ComEd's Monthly Zone Model

The dependent variable in the Monthly Zone Model is monthly zone energy usage for the ComEd service territory. The monthly zone usage is in GWh units.

The independent variables within the model are:

- The monthly binary variables reflect monthly usage patterns. Customer electrical usage is a function of other items besides cooling and heating (e.g., lighting). This other usage is not constant per month and the monthly binary variables are used to account for this variability. December is excluded from the monthly binaries, as the constant term establishes December as the base from which the monthly binary variables are adjusted.

- The WkEndHols variable informs the model of the number of weekend days and holidays within each calendar month

- The EconIndex15 variable is a composite economic variable that weights the contributions of GMP, US Gross Domestic Product ("GDP"), households, manufacturing employment and non-manufacturing employment in the ComEd service territory. GMP is the gross metropolitan product for the Chicago metropolitan area and includes other metropolitan areas within ComEd's service territory. The variable measures economic activity for the ComEd service territory. Both the GMP and GDP are adjusted for inflation and obtained from IHS Economics. Further, the variables are adjusted for the number of weekends (and holidays) and weekdays within a calendar month because overall energy usage for a given month is a function of those daily influences. The variables' units are

billions of dollars. The households component is the total number of households within the ComEd service territory. This economic variable reflects the effect of a growing customer base on energy usage. This variable is also adjusted for the number of weekends, holidays, and weekdays within a calendar month. Both manufacturing and non-manufacturing employment are measured for the ComEd service territory and are also adjusted for the number of weekdays, weekends, and holidays. The five economic variables are each indexed to January 2008 and then weighted based on an exponential formula with each of these economic variables receiving a roughly one-fifth weighting.

- The EE_Savings.Total variable is composed of estimated monthly cumulative gross energy efficiency savings across ComEd's Residential, Small C&I, Large C&I and Streetlighting customer class programs. This variable is intended to capture the overall trend of energy efficiency activity in the ComEd service territory by ComEd sponsored programs (e.g., lightbulbs, home energy reports).

- The temperature and humidity degree day ("TDD") variables are weather variables designed to capture the effect on usage from cooling equipment. The TDD variable is similar in design to a cooling degree day ("CDD") variable. A CDD weather variable is often used in energy models. The standard CDD measures the difference in the average daily temperature above a specific threshold (typically 65 degrees as that is a common point at which cooling activity begins). The TDD variable provides several enhancements to the typical CDD variable as delineated below:

  The average daily temperature is the 24-hour average instead of the average of the maximum and minimum temperatures for the day. This captures frontal movements within the day.

  Humidity is included in the TDD variable as humidity does influence electrical usage.

  The TDD variable uses multiple degree bases instead of just a 65 degree-base. This captures the change in the rate at which customers use electricity at different temperature levels.

  The TDD variable is interacted with seasonal binary variables (i.e., Spring, Summer and Fall) to reflect the seasonal usage pattern related to cooling equipment.

  The TDD variable is in degree-day units.

- The HDD Spline variable is a weather variable that measures the relationship on electrical usage from space heating equipment (e.g., natural gas furnace fans and electrical space-heating equipment). The HDD Spline variable is similar in concept to the industry-standard heating degree day ("HDD") weather variable. The HDD Spline provides a couple of enhancements to the HDD weather variable:

The average daily temperature is the 24-hour average instead of the average of the maximum and minimum temperatures for the day. This captures frontal movements within the day.

The HDD Spline uses multiple degree bases instead of just a 65 degree-base. This captures the change in the rate at which customers use electricity at different temperature levels.

The HDD Spline variable is in degree-day units.

- The Year 2021 Plus variable is a binary variable designed to capture the most recent usage activity within the model. It is a binary variable with the unit one for all months beginning with January 2021 and thereafter. By forcing all the residuals to sum to zero for the months January 2021 to present, this variable is useful for forecasting purposes as it ensures that the forecasted usage is closely aligned with the most recent usage pattern.

- The April 2020 variable is a binary variable with the unit one for the month of April in year 2020.

- The Year 2023 variable is a binary variable with the unit one for all months in year 2023.

The coefficient values and the standard measurements of significance within the model (e.g., T-Stats) and the overall model performance (e.g., R-squared and MAPE) are contained in Appendices A-2 and A-3.

ComEd Residential Model

The dependent variable in the Residential Model is Residential use per customer per day and the units are kWh per customer per day.

The independent variables are noted below. (Because many of the variables follow the same purpose and logic as in the Monthly Zone model, please see the Monthly Zone Model description for additional information.)

- Monthly binary variables, weather variables and shift ("Plus") binary variables are similar in concept to the Monthly Zone Model and will not be repeated here.

- The Monthly Bill (Moving Average) Index variable is a typical monthly Residential electricity bill assuming historical tariff charges and weather normal customer usage for the year 2002 (adjusted for inflation). Specifically, the historical tariff charges for a single-family and multi-family (both non-space heat) were multiplied by the weather adjusted billing units from the year 2002 for both Residential groups. The monthly bills for both Residential groups were weighted, based on energy usage, to form a single monthly bill. The monthly bill was also adjusted for the Chicago CPI-U. A 12-month moving average is calculated for each month

(average of the current month and the 11 preceding months). Lastly, this variable is indexed to January 2008. This variable reflects the influence of electricity charges/prices over time related to consumer behavior.

- See EE_Savings.Total variable in the Zone Model section above for description. The ResEE_PerDay variable is a measure of gross energy efficiency savings on a per customer per day basis for the Residential customer class.

- The Avg_IHME_Mobility_Cyc variable is designed to capture the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on usage. It is an estimate of the monthly percentage deviation of customer mobility (i.e., movement in and out of the household) from a pre-COVID baseline due the dynamics of social distancing, mandated business closures and remote work over the last few years.

ComEd Small C&I Model

The dependent variable in the Small C&I Model is Small C&I use per day and the units are GWh per day. The independent variables within the model are:

- Monthly binary variables, weather variables and shift ("Plus") binary variables are similar in concept to the Monthly Zone Model and will not be repeated here.

- The Small C&I Economic Index variable is a composite economic variable that weights the contributions of GMP and non-manufacturing employment in the ComEd service territory. These economic variables are each indexed to January 2008 and then weighted based on an exponential formula with a weighting of employment (80%) and GMP (20%). The GMP variable is defined in the Zone model description above and the employment variable is an economic variable that measures the total non-manufacturing employment in the Chicago area. Job growth is correlated to Small C&I development and growth.

- See EE_Savings.Total variable in the Zone Model section above for description. The SCI_EEPerDay variable is a measure of gross energy efficiency savings on a per day basis for the Small C&I customer class.

- See Avg_IHME_Mobility_Cyc variable in the Residential Model section above for description. The Avg_IHME_Mobility_Cyc variable is intended to capture the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Small C&I usage.

- The Delayed Bill variable is the month over month (current vs. one month prior) variance in the Small C&I's estimated usage (GWh) of bills that are delayed beginning in October 2009. This variable is used to inform the model about any increases in delayed bill activity.

ComEd Street Light Model

The dependent variable in the Street Lighting Model is Street Lighting use per day and the units are GWh per day. The independent variables are:

- Monthly binary and shift ("Plus") binary variables are similar in concept to the Monthly Zone Model and will not be repeated here.

- The Delayed Bill Per Day variable is the current month's estimated Streetlight usage (GWh) of bills that are delayed beginning in January 2008 on a per day basis.

- The Delayed Bill Per Day Lag variable is the previous month's estimated Streetlight usage (GWh) of bills that are delayed beginning in January 2008 on a per day basis.

- See EE_Savings.Total variable in the Zone Model section above for description. The SL_EEPerDay variable is a measure of gross energy efficiency savings on a per day basis for the Streetlight customer class.

Appendix B-1

ComEd Procurement Period Load Forecast (Expected Load)
Projected Energy Usage and Average Demand For Eligible Retail Customers
(Weather Normal, Line Loss and DSM Adjusted)

Year	Month	Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
		On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
2027	6	1,220,808	1,123,403	3,468	3,053
2027	7	1,396,840	1,506,267	4,157	3,692
2027	8	1,379,278	1,339,115	3,918	3,416
2027	9	951,954	1,005,323	2,833	2,618
2027	10	812,901	924,037	2,419	2,265
2027	11	929,178	1,019,026	2,765	2,647
2027	12	1,235,110	1,172,245	3,356	3,118
2028	1	1,136,392	1,300,353	3,382	3,187
2028	2	1,005,751	1,067,530	2,993	2,965
2028	3	938,051	983,180	2,549	2,622
2028	4	684,175	875,186	2,138	2,188
2028	5	761,739	878,938	2,164	2,242
2028	6	1,184,351	1,097,994	3,365	2,984
2028	7	1,300,056	1,533,057	4,063	3,616
2028	8	1,413,593	1,271,492	3,841	3,382
2028	9	857,708	1,040,757	2,680	2,602
2028	10	829,921	885,642	2,358	2,259
2028	11	922,590	1,014,041	2,746	2,634
2028	12	1,050,151	1,331,423	3,282	3,140
2029	1	1,181,447	1,259,199	3,356	3,212
2029	2	954,031	1,050,092	2,981	2,983
2029	3	867,951	994,697	2,466	2,544
2029	4	695,466	816,615	2,070	2,127
2029	5	714,419	848,729	2,030	2,165
2029	6	1,075,297	1,129,448	3,200	2,941
2029	7	1,325,882	1,460,476	3,946	3,580
2029	8	1,375,809	1,257,751	3,739	3,345
2029	9	774,324	1,061,535	2,547	2,552
2029	10	831,131	859,459	2,259	2,286
2029	11	923,012	997,066	2,747	2,590
2029	12	1,040,868	1,334,620	3,253	3,148
2030	1	1,170,417	1,271,893	3,325	3,245
2030	2	943,189	1,052,251	2,947	2,989
2030	3	810,222	1,016,467	2,411	2,497
2030	4	692,945	795,172	1,969	2,161
2030	5	677,433	830,657	1,925	2,119
2030	6	983,758	1,163,877	3,074	2,910
2030	7	1,367,143	1,394,649	3,884	3,558
2030	8	1,293,071	1,294,536	3,673	3,302
2030	9	789,957	1,024,361	2,469	2,561
2030	10	803,272	868,868	2,183	2,311

ComEd Procurement Period Load Forecast (Expected Load) Projected Energy Usage and Average Demand For Eligible Retail Customers (Weather Normal, Line Loss and DSM Adjusted)					
Year	**Month**	**Total Load (MWh)**		**Average Load (MW)**	
		On-Peak	**Off-Peak**	**On-Peak**	**Off-Peak**
2030	11	854,257	1,053,761	2,670	2,628
2030	12	1,103,082	1,297,027	3,283	3,179
2031	1	1,137,904	1,283,500	3,092	3,414
2031	2	927,577	1,041,734	2,899	2,959
2031	3	780,571	1,005,328	2,323	2,470
2031	4	643,731	794,783	1,829	2,160
2031	5	586,514	841,868	1,666	2,148
2031	6	990,373	1,106,687	2,948	2,882
2031	7	1,326,174	1,370,448	3,604	3,645
2031	8	1,194,280	1,324,162	3,554	3,245
2031	9	805,087	974,309	2,287	2,648
2031	10	788,611	853,351	2,143	2,270
2031	11	781,362	1,099,215	2,442	2,741
2031	12	1,146,705	1,257,581	3,116	3,345
2032	1	1,123,696	1,264,574	3,192	3,226
2032	2	887,133	1,079,002	2,772	2,870
2032	3	815,665	955,508	2,216	2,548
2032	4	604,034	787,672	1,716	2,140
2032	5	542,445	810,672	1,614	1,987
Totals		**58,340,792**	**65,352,609**		

Appendix B-2

ComEd Procurement Period Load Forecast (Low Load)
Projected Energy Usage and Average Demand For Eligible Retail Customers
(Weather Normal, Line Loss and DSM Adjusted)

Year	Month	Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
		On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
2027	6	1,044,070	843,479	2,966	2,292
2027	7	1,145,998	1,070,911	3,411	2,625
2027	8	1,070,168	873,630	3,040	2,229
2027	9	780,425	994,318	2,323	2,589
2027	10	759,488	790,122	2,260	1,937
2027	11	849,174	870,008	2,527	2,260
2027	12	1,161,871	1,058,205	3,157	2,814
2028	1	1,097,184	1,212,764	3,265	2,972
2028	2	958,030	931,989	2,851	2,589
2028	3	879,764	804,948	2,391	2,147
2028	4	655,862	737,580	2,050	1,844
2028	5	716,905	709,113	2,037	1,809
2028	6	980,523	768,968	2,786	2,090
2028	7	1,003,219	1,056,082	3,135	2,491
2028	8	1,032,563	797,290	2,806	2,120
2028	9	691,674	951,950	2,161	2,380
2028	10	746,579	712,729	2,121	1,818
2028	11	816,371	821,454	2,430	2,134
2028	12	960,209	1,146,010	3,001	2,703
2029	1	1,102,573	1,120,702	3,132	2,859
2029	2	870,168	883,721	2,719	2,511
2029	3	780,754	785,450	2,218	2,009
2029	4	644,308	649,540	1,918	1,692
2029	5	646,742	650,263	1,837	1,659
2029	6	837,839	777,653	2,494	2,025
2029	7	959,739	983,843	2,856	2,411
2029	8	973,409	749,481	2,645	1,993
2029	9	609,161	917,815	2,004	2,206
2029	10	742,848	643,528	2,019	1,712
2029	11	783,295	781,458	2,331	2,030
2029	12	922,359	1,104,568	2,882	2,605
2030	1	1,069,224	1,076,546	3,038	2,746
2030	2	839,552	847,785	2,624	2,408
2030	3	705,118	773,895	2,099	1,901
2030	4	632,610	593,871	1,797	1,614
2030	5	625,330	582,979	1,777	1,487
2030	6	722,421	788,450	2,258	1,971
2030	7	943,948	910,557	2,682	2,323
2030	8	861,464	765,192	2,447	1,952
2030	9	608,389	845,383	1,901	2,113
2030	10	707,918	615,136	1,924	1,636

ComEd Procurement Period Load Forecast (Low Load) Projected Energy Usage and Average Demand For Eligible Retail Customers (Weather Normal, Line Loss and DSM Adjusted)					
Year	**Month**	**Total Load (MWh)**		**Average Load (MW)**	
		On-Peak	**Off-Peak**	**On-Peak**	**Off-Peak**
2030	11	715,980	785,323	2,237	1,958
2030	12	938,108	1,042,437	2,792	2,555
2031	1	1,036,855	1,015,461	2,818	2,701
2031	2	793,617	812,487	2,480	2,308
2031	3	662,341	729,800	1,971	1,793
2031	4	583,480	558,819	1,658	1,519
2031	5	543,870	556,321	1,545	1,419
2031	6	725,608	698,120	2,160	1,818
2031	7	899,975	845,933	2,446	2,250
2031	8	754,991	768,129	2,247	1,883
2031	9	604,770	768,153	1,718	2,087
2031	10	672,995	577,911	1,829	1,537
2031	11	642,914	785,896	2,009	1,960
2031	12	950,304	967,140	2,582	2,572
2032	1	944,403	1,012,194	2,683	2,582
2032	2	749,043	789,925	2,341	2,101
2032	3	688,263	645,124	1,870	1,720
2032	4	549,425	520,465	1,561	1,414
2032	5	485,885	523,200	1,446	1,282
Totals		**48,882,073**	**49,402,204**		

Appendix B-3

ComEd Procurement Period Load Forecast (High Load)
Projected Energy Usage and Average Demand For Eligible Retail Customers
(Weather Normal, Line Loss and DSM Adjusted)

Year	Month	Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
		On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
2027	6	1,289,799	1,136,021	3,664	3,087
2027	7	1,696,582	1,690,568	5,049	4,144
2027	8	1,667,101	1,544,987	4,736	3,941
2027	9	880,520	1,053,949	2,621	2,745
2027	10	857,150	919,437	2,551	2,254
2027	11	974,713	1,045,486	2,901	2,716
2027	12	1,400,542	1,297,485	3,806	3,451
2028	1	1,240,135	1,389,647	3,691	3,406
2028	2	1,098,124	1,102,778	3,268	3,063
2028	3	1,010,198	943,210	2,745	2,515
2028	4	729,104	851,175	2,278	2,128
2028	5	935,904	876,977	2,659	2,237
2028	6	1,303,732	1,128,373	3,704	3,066
2028	7	1,636,896	1,768,960	5,115	4,172
2028	8	1,771,909	1,496,629	4,815	3,980
2028	9	799,840	1,131,179	2,500	2,828
2028	10	912,343	897,646	2,592	2,290
2028	11	1,007,898	1,059,737	3,000	2,753
2028	12	1,254,793	1,490,314	3,921	3,515
2029	1	1,336,710	1,371,994	3,797	3,500
2029	2	1,078,676	1,112,203	3,371	3,160
2029	3	971,004	975,468	2,759	2,495
2029	4	770,261	809,361	2,292	2,108
2029	5	898,985	867,618	2,554	2,213
2029	6	1,270,561	1,150,048	3,781	2,995
2029	7	1,662,892	1,774,845	4,949	4,350
2029	8	1,810,097	1,491,803	4,919	3,968
2029	9	723,422	1,196,260	2,380	2,876
2029	10	970,646	863,419	2,638	2,296
2029	11	1,045,217	1,062,410	3,111	2,760
2029	12	1,271,074	1,547,789	3,972	3,650
2030	1	1,373,264	1,414,700	3,901	3,609
2030	2	1,107,007	1,135,770	3,459	3,227
2030	3	934,920	1,027,460	2,783	2,524
2030	4	814,866	781,340	2,315	2,123
2030	5	873,032	877,090	2,480	2,237
2030	6	1,203,380	1,212,907	3,761	3,032
2030	7	1,761,580	1,730,291	5,004	4,414
2030	8	1,735,992	1,598,060	4,932	4,077
2030	9	770,858	1,178,708	2,409	2,947
2030	10	987,815	877,067	2,684	2,333

ComEd Procurement Period Load Forecast (High Load) Projected Energy Usage and Average Demand For Eligible Retail Customers (Weather Normal, Line Loss and DSM Adjusted)					
Year	Month	Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
		On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
2030	11	1,005,050	1,149,591	3,141	2,867
2030	12	1,362,864	1,566,461	4,056	3,839
2031	1	1,405,515	1,437,793	3,819	3,824
2031	2	1,121,152	1,155,047	3,504	3,281
2031	3	929,034	1,045,041	2,765	2,568
2031	4	813,260	774,858	2,310	2,106
2031	5	778,002	922,048	2,210	2,352
2031	6	1,275,273	1,154,694	3,795	3,007
2031	7	1,828,714	1,687,961	4,969	4,489
2031	8	1,642,060	1,683,952	4,887	4,127
2031	9	816,754	1,141,486	2,320	3,102
2031	10	999,898	881,439	2,717	2,344
2031	11	970,953	1,212,874	3,034	3,025
2031	12	1,462,870	1,555,962	3,975	4,138
2032	1	1,354,066	1,531,290	3,847	3,906
2032	2	1,116,352	1,205,488	3,489	3,206
2032	3	1,015,998	997,941	2,761	2,661
2032	4	814,576	763,937	2,314	2,076
2032	5	761,855	898,298	2,267	2,202
Totals		**69,313,788**	**71,647,330**		