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July 15, 2026

James Rouland
Planning & Procurement Bureau Chief
105 West Madison Street
Suite 1401
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Re: MidAmerican Energy's Fall 2026 Procurement Submittal

Mr. Rouland,

MidAmerican is submitting its final hourly load and generation data for July 15, 2026, 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. MEC.MECB_IL Load Forecast Documentation_07152026.pdf – This file contains a discussion of load forecast methodology.
2. IL_Base_Fcst_EST_07152026.xlsx– This file contains the required base scenario MidAmerican Illinois hourly load forecast from January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2031.
3. IL_Base_Retail_Sales_Forecast_07152026.xlsx – This file contains MidAmerican Illinois hourly retail sales load forecast from January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2055.
4. IL_High_Fcst_EST_07152026.xlsx – This file contains a high scenario MidAmerican Illinois hourly load forecast from January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2031.
5. IL_Low_Fcst_EST_07152026.xlsx – This file contains a low scenario MidAmerican Illinois hourly load forecast from January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2031.
6. IL_NCP_Forecast_07152026.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 2026.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 2026.
10. Historical and Forecasted SAC Fall 2026.xlsx – this file shows historical seasonal accredited capacity (SAC) values for the Illinois historical resources.
11. Generation and Load Data - MEC Projection Fall 2026.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.

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; Neil Hammer, MidAmerican Energy (Neil.Hammer@midamerican)

Methodology for the 2026 Plan Illinois Electric Customers and Sales Forecasts

The 2026 Plan electric customer and sales forecasts were produced using econometric models monthly and are carried out in three steps using a top-down approach. Like 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 1: The aggregate customer numbers were forecasted directly by revenue class:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public authority.

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 model

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 2025. 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: Economic and demographic variables considered for the 2026 Plan forecasts

Quad Cities MSA	
1	Real Gross Metropolitan Area Product (Millions 2017$)
2	Real Gross Metropolitan Area Product, Government, State and Local (Millions 2017$)
3	Real Gross Metropolitan Area Product, Manufacturing (Millions 2017$)
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 figures reflect, in part, the weather conditions for 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 the 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 2026 Plan electric kWh sales forecast, normal weather was defined as the average monthly degree days from 2005-2024.

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 the normalized sales. In mathematical terms, the weather normalization can be written as follows:

$$NormalizedSales = ActualSales - [\Pr edictedSales_{ActualWeather} - \Pr edictedSales_{NormalWeather}]$$

[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 a constant.

The forecasts were prepared using MetrixND software, version 7.0, 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 2054 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 considers 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 indicate 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.

Durbin-Watson Statistic: It tests the hypothesis that 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, the 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 Count Forecasts

Variables:

The customer forecasts in general are straight-forward and involve few 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 impacts and monthly binary variables
- Commercial: Time trend variable and monthly binary variables
- Industrial: Held constant throughout forecast period at December 2024 level
- Public authority: Non-farm employment in the Quad Cities MSA, binary variable for COVID-19 impacts and monthly binary variables

Customer Count Model Statistics:

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%	0.932
Commercial	0.09%	0.984
Public Authority	0.42%	0.953

Customer Count Model Results:

The monthly customer numbers shown in **Table 3** are annual averages for each revenue class.

Table 3:

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Authority	Street Lighting	Total
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	73,614	10,236	44	1,467	44	85,405
2024	73,564	10,345	46	1,521	44	85,519
2025	73,498	10,447	47	1,531	44	85,567
2026	73,522	10,542	47	1,516	44	85,671
2027	73,524	10,640	47	1,508	44	85,763
2028	73,525	10,738	47	1,502	44	85,857
2029	73,527	10,837	47	1,499	44	85,954
2030	73,529	10,935	47	1,497	44	86,052
2031	73,527	11,033	47	1,496	44	86,147
2032	73,523	11,132	47	1,495	44	86,241
2033	73,518	11,230	47	1,494	44	86,333
2034	73,513	11,328	47	1,494	44	86,426
2035	73,502	11,427	47	1,493	44	86,514

MWh Sales Forecasts

Variables and Model Statistics:
There is more uncertainty in the sales forecasts than in the customer count 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 measurable impact on the total energy usage in this class. Similarly, the changes in the billing cycle could have a significant effect on the billed sales. For these reasons the energy forecast models are more complicated and involve more variables than the customer forecast models.

- 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. 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 industrial kWh forecast consists of three parts: 3M, a group of customers that returned to MEC from an alternate provider in 2024 and the remainder of the industrial class
- For the street lighting class, sales are forecast using trends.

Usage per customer (UPC) forecasts:
For the residential, commercial and public authority classes, kWh per customer values were 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 count 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), variable to estimate impact of COVID-19 and monthly binaries
Commercial model – Members per household variable, cooling degree days (current month), heating degree days (current month), billing days, an autoregressive term and monthly binaries
Public Authority model – Weighted economic variable consisting of members per household, real per capita income and non-farm employment in the Quad Cities MSA, billing days, cooling degree days (current month), an autoregressive term, a binary variable to estimate impact of COVID-19 and monthly binaries

Table 4: Model Statistics

Revenue Class	MAPE
Residential	1.99%
Commercial	2.79%
Public Authority	4.86%

MWh Sales Forecast Results:

The monthly billed sales figures 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: Annual billed sales of different revenue classes (MWh)

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Authority	Street Lighting	Total
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	631,995	422,951	622,496	147,628	6,014	1,831,084
2024	628,068	422,503	587,375	160,323	5,964	1,804,234
2025	647,476	456,917	546,153	160,832	5,975	1,817,353
2026	648,356	470,624	501,809	162,928	5,975	1,789,691
2027	651,126	475,279	501,809	165,929	5,975	1,800,118
2028	648,456	479,745	501,809	169,090	5,975	1,805,075
2029	648,470	483,853	501,809	170,671	5,975	1,810,777
2030	652,224	488,233	501,809	171,659	5,975	1,819,900
2031	654,101	492,276	501,809	171,870	5,975	1,826,031
2032	655,349	496,509	501,809	171,985	5,975	1,831,626
2033	653,918	500,071	501,809	171,848	5,975	1,833,621
2034	652,529	503,889	501,809	171,808	5,975	1,836,010
2035	653,562	507,244	501,809	171,783	5,975	1,840,373
The figures in the table above are retail billed MWh sales.						

Methodology for the 2026 Plan Monthly Illinois Non-Coincident Electric Gross Peak Demand Forecast

2026 Plan Electric Gross Peak Demand

The gross peak numbers used in the analysis are the historical gross peaks, which consider 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 2024 native system peak load of 414 MW occurred on August 27, 2024, in the hour ending at 5:00 p.m. Central Daylight Time. Note: this figure does not include 2.9 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, 2008, through December 31, 2024, 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, several 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 2026 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 average temperature (summer = May through September)
2. Summer peak day three day build up (the sum of the average temperature of the three days prior to the monthly peak day in the summer season)
3. Winter peak day three day build up (the sum of the average temperature of the three days prior to the monthly peak day in the winter season)
4. 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)

The normal weather was calculated using the rank and average method for 2008 through 2024. First, the weather variables, as measured on the monthly peak days, were averaged for each month across each year. 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. The non-coincident gross peak demand forecast is shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6: MEC Illinois non-coincident gross peak demand forecast

Year	MEC IL Served NCP	G.R.
2025	409	
2026	403	-1.48%
2027	406	0.53%
2028	408	0.55%
2029	409	0.36%
2030	411	0.38%
2031	412	0.30%
2032	413	0.34%
2033	414	0.22%
2034	415	0.26%
2035	416	0.23%
2036	418	0.29%
2037	418	0.19%

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 loads from MEC Illinois' distribution only customers. Before modeling, the distribution only load was subtracted out. MEC used annual data from 2005 through 2024 to build an annual non-coincident electric gross peak demand model for its Illinois service territory. Weather data used was 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 economic driver variables and weather variables.

Economic Variables:
Net Energy for Load
For the 2026 Plan forecast, MEC Illinois' net energy for load was used as the model driver.

Weather Variables:
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 normal weather was calculated as the average of the variables above from 2005 through 2024.

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 like 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 customer count forecasts and the electric gross peak demand forecast are subject to management review.

Load Forecast for 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. Several customers left the alternate supplier and returned to MEC in early 2024, reducing retail choice load to about 3.0 MW. Switched load is projected to grow from 3.1 MW in 2025 to 3.2 MW in 2031, projected to grow little over the forecast period. **Table 7** below shows a summary of the load forecast for retail switching monthly peak demand and energy forecasts, and **Table 8** shows the monthly retail switching customer count forecast.

Table 7: Retail Switching: Monthly Peak Demand and Energy Forecast:

Date	Residential kWh	Commercial kWh	Industrial kWh	Public Authority kWh	Street Lighting kWh	Total kWh	MW Demand
Jan-25	-	965,833	-	49,200	-	1,015,033	2.30
Feb-25	-	930,696	-	51,660	-	982,356	2.30
Mar-25	-	951,049	-	33,900	-	984,949	2.20
Apr-25	-	1,632,526	-	35,000	-	1,667,526	2.10
May-25	-	932,576	-	88,325	-	1,020,901	2.30
Jun-25	-	997,578	-	54,540	-	1,052,118	2.77
Jul-25	-	1,212,668	-	53,820	-	1,266,488	2.82
Aug-25	-	1,146,710	-	54,000	-	1,200,710	3.12
Sep-25	-	1,106,199	-	60,120	-	1,166,319	2.75
Oct-25	-	1,045,414	-	51,960	-	1,097,374	2.44
Nov-25	-	915,106	-	38,100	-	953,206	2.03
Dec-25	-	946,358	-	46,080	-	992,438	2.05
Jan-26	-	965,833	-	49,200	-	1,015,033	2.31
Feb-26	-	930,696	-	51,660	-	982,356	2.31
Mar-26	-	951,049	-	33,900	-	984,949	2.21
Apr-26	-	1,632,526	-	35,000	-	1,667,526	2.11
May-26	-	932,576	-	88,325	-	1,020,901	2.31
Jun-26	-	997,578	-	54,540	-	1,052,118	2.78
Jul-26	-	1,212,668	-	53,820	-	1,266,488	2.83
Aug-26	-	1,146,710	-	54,000	-	1,200,710	3.13
Sep-26	-	1,106,199	-	60,120	-	1,166,319	2.75
Oct-26	-	1,045,414	-	51,960	-	1,097,374	2.44
Nov-26	-	915,106	-	38,100	-	953,206	2.04
Dec-26	-	946,358	-	46,080	-	992,438	2.06
Jan-27	-	965,833	-	49,200	-	1,015,033	2.31
Feb-27	-	930,696	-	51,660	-	982,356	2.31
Mar-27	-	951,049	-	33,900	-	984,949	2.21
Apr-27	-	1,632,526	-	35,000	-	1,667,526	2.11
May-27	-	932,576	-	88,325	-	1,020,901	2.31
Jun-27	-	997,578	-	54,540	-	1,052,118	2.79
Jul-27	-	1,212,668	-	53,820	-	1,266,488	2.84
Aug-27	-	1,146,710	-	54,000	-	1,200,710	3.14
Sep-27	-	1,106,199	-	60,120	-	1,166,319	2.76
Oct-27	-	1,045,414	-	51,960	-	1,097,374	2.45
Nov-27	-	915,106	-	38,100	-	953,206	2.04
Dec-27	-	946,358	-	46,080	-	992,438	2.06

Table 7 Continued:

Date	Residential kWh	Commercial kWh	Industrial kWh	Public Authority kWh	Street Lighting kWh	Total kWh	MW Demand
Jan-28	-	965,833	-	49,200	-	1,015,033	2.32
Feb-28	-	930,696	-	51,660	-	982,356	2.32
Mar-28	-	951,049	-	33,900	-	984,949	2.22
Apr-28	-	1,632,526	-	35,000	-	1,667,526	2.12
May-28	-	932,576	-	88,325	-	1,020,901	2.32
Jun-28	-	997,578	-	54,540	-	1,052,118	2.79
Jul-28	-	1,212,668	-	53,820	-	1,266,488	2.85
Aug-28	-	1,146,710	-	54,000	-	1,200,710	3.15
Sep-28	-	1,106,199	-	60,120	-	1,166,319	2.77
Oct-28	-	1,045,414	-	51,960	-	1,097,374	2.45
Nov-28	-	915,106	-	38,100	-	953,206	2.05
Dec-28	-	946,358	-	46,080	-	992,438	2.07
Jan-29	-	965,833	-	49,200	-	1,015,033	2.32
Feb-29	-	930,696	-	51,660	-	982,356	2.32
Mar-29	-	951,049	-	33,900	-	984,949	2.22
Apr-29	-	1,632,526	-	35,000	-	1,667,526	2.12
May-29	-	932,576	-	88,325	-	1,020,901	2.32
Jun-29	-	997,578	-	54,540	-	1,052,118	2.80
Jul-29	-	1,212,668	-	53,820	-	1,266,488	2.85
Aug-29	-	1,146,710	-	54,000	-	1,200,710	3.16
Sep-29	-	1,106,199	-	60,120	-	1,166,319	2.77
Oct-29	-	1,045,414	-	51,960	-	1,097,374	2.46
Nov-29	-	915,106	-	38,100	-	953,206	2.05
Dec-29	-	946,358	-	46,080	-	992,438	2.07
Jan-30	-	965,833	-	49,200	-	1,015,033	2.33
Feb-30	-	930,696	-	51,660	-	982,356	2.33
Mar-30	-	951,049	-	33,900	-	984,949	2.23
Apr-30	-	1,632,526	-	35,000	-	1,667,526	2.13
May-30	-	932,576	-	88,325	-	1,020,901	2.33
Jun-30	-	997,578	-	54,540	-	1,052,118	2.81
Jul-30	-	1,212,668	-	53,820	-	1,266,488	2.86
Aug-30	-	1,146,710	-	54,000	-	1,200,710	3.16
Sep-30	-	1,106,199	-	60,120	-	1,166,319	2.78
Oct-30	-	1,045,414	-	51,960	-	1,097,374	2.47
Nov-30	-	915,106	-	38,100	-	953,206	2.06
Dec-30	-	946,358	-	46,080	-	992,438	2.08
Jan-31	-	965,833	-	49,200	-	1,015,033	2.33
Feb-31	-	930,696	-	51,660	-	982,356	2.33
Mar-31	-	951,049	-	33,900	-	984,949	2.23
Apr-31	-	1,632,526	-	35,000	-	1,667,526	2.13
May-31	-	932,576	-	88,325	-	1,020,901	2.33
Jun-31	-	997,578	-	54,540	-	1,052,118	2.81
Jul-31	-	1,212,668	-	53,820	-	1,266,488	2.87
Aug-31	-	1,146,710	-	54,000	-	1,200,710	3.17
Sep-31	-	1,106,199	-	60,120	-	1,166,319	2.79
Oct-31	-	1,045,414	-	51,960	-	1,097,374	2.47
Nov-31	-	915,106	-	38,100	-	953,206	2.06
Dec-31	-	946,358	-	46,080	-	992,438	2.08

Table 8: Retail Switching: Monthly Customer Count Forecasts

Date	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Authority	Street Lighting	Total
Jan-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Feb-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Mar-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Apr-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
May-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jun-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jul-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Aug-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Sep-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Oct-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Nov-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Dec-25	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jan-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Feb-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Mar-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Apr-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
May-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jun-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jul-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Aug-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Sep-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Oct-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Nov-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Dec-26	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jan-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Feb-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Mar-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Apr-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
May-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jun-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jul-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Aug-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Sep-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Oct-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Nov-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Dec-27	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jan-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Feb-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Mar-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Apr-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
May-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jun-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jul-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Aug-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Sep-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Oct-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Nov-28	-	61	-	1	-	62
Dec-28	-	61	-	1	-	62

Table 8 Continued: Retail Switching: Monthly Customer Count Forecasts

Date	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Authority	Street Lighting	Total
Jan-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Feb-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Mar-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Apr-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
May-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jun-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jul-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Aug-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Sep-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Oct-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Nov-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Dec-29	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jan-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Feb-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Mar-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Apr-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
May-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jun-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jul-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Aug-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Sep-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Oct-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Nov-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Dec-30	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jan-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Feb-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Mar-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Apr-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
May-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jun-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Jul-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Aug-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Sep-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Oct-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Nov-31	-	61	-	1	-	62
Dec-31	-	61	-	1	-	62