Attachment A: Ameren Load Forecast Report

Ameren Illinois Company
Load Forecast for the period June 1, 2012 – May 31, 2017

Purpose and Summary

The development of the load forecast is an essential step in the development of the Ameren Illinois procurement plan. The load forecast provides the basis for subsequent analysis resulting in a projected system supply requirement. The load forecast process includes a multi-year historical analysis of loads, analysis of switching trends, and competitive retail markets by customer class, known and projected changes affecting load, customer class specific growth forecasts and an impact analysis of statutory programs related to demand response, energy efficiency and renewable energy. The results of this analysis and modeling include a 5 year summary analysis of the projected system supply requirements.

Load Forecast Methodology

Energy Forecast

The models developed for the June 1, 2012 – May 31, 2017 load forecast use both econometric and the statistically adjusted end use (SAE) approaches. The traditional approach to forecasting monthly sales is to develop an econometric model that relates monthly sales to weather, seasonal variables, and economic conditions. The strength of econometric models is that they are well suited to identify historical trends and to project these trends into the future. In contrast, the strength of the end-use modeling approach is the ability to identify the end use factors that are driving energy use. By incorporating an end-use structure into an econometric model, the statistically adjusted end-use modeling framework exploits the strengths of both approaches. This SAE approach was used for all residential classes, while traditional econometric models were developed for the remaining commercial, industrial and public authority classes. Lighting sales were forecasted by either exponential smoothing models or econometric models. Models were developed using revenue month sales data spanning from January 1995 (data for some models start later than 1995) to March 2011. Economic variables were obtained from Moody's Economy.com. Saturation and efficiency data were obtained from EIA. Revenue month weather data was created using billing cycles and weighting daily average temperatures according to the billing cycles. After revenue month sales models were created, the models were simulated with calendar month weather (and calendar month days where applicable) to obtain the calendar month sales forecast.

Since the rate structure changed in 2007 and it was not possible to reclassify the historical data according to the new rates; therefore, modeling was done on each revenue class, i.e., residential, commercial, industrial, public authority and lighting. Next step in the energy forecast was to allocate the sales forecast into the new delivery service rates. DS1 class is equivalent to residential class, and lighting sales are equivalent to DS5. Commercial, industrial and public authority sales were separated into the DS2, DS3A, DS3B and DS4 classes after calculating the shares of each delivery service class within a revenue class.

Residential SAE Model

The SAE modeling framework defines energy use in residential sector (USEy,m) in year (y) and month (m) as the sum of energy used by heating equipment ($Heat_{y,m}$), cooling equipment ($Cool_{y,m}$) and other equipment ($Other_{y,m}$). The equation for this is as follows:

$$Use_{y,m} = Heat_{y,m} + Cool_{y,m} + Other_{y,m} \qquad (1)$$

Although monthly sales are measured for individual customers, the end-use components are not. Substituting estimates for the end-use elements gives Equation 2,

$$\mathrm{Use}_{y,m} = a + b_1 \times \mathrm{XHeat}_{y,m} + b_2 \times \mathrm{XCool}_{y,m} + b_3 \times \mathrm{XOther}_{y,m} + \varepsilon_{y,m} \qquad (2)$$

where $\mathrm{XHeat}_{y,m}$, $\mathrm{XCool}_{y,m}$, and $\mathrm{XOther}_{y,m}$ are explanatory variables constructed from end-use information, weather data, and market data. As shown below, the equations used to construct these X variables are simplified end-use models, and the X variables are the estimated usage levels for each of the major end use based on these models. The estimated model can then be thought of as a statistically adjusted end-use model, where the estimated slopes are the adjustment factors.

Constructing XHeat- Electric

Energy use by space heating systems depends on heating degree days, heating equipment share levels, heating equipment operating efficiencies, billing days, average household size, household income, and energy price. The heating variable is represented as the product of an annual equipment index and a monthly usage multiplier. That is,

$$\mathrm{XHeat}_{y,m} = \mathrm{HeatIndex}_y \times \mathrm{HeatUse}_{y,m} \qquad (3)$$

where $\mathrm{XHeat}_{y,m}$ is estimated heating energy use in year (y) and month (m), $\mathrm{HeatIndex}_y$ is the annual index of heating equipment, and $\mathrm{HeatUse}_{y,m}$ is the monthly usage multiplier.

The HeatIndex is defined as a weighted average across equipment saturation levels normalized by operating efficiency levels. Given a set of fixed weights, the index will change over time with changes in equipment saturations (Sat) and operating efficiencies (Eff). Formally, the equipment index is defined as:

$$HeatIndex_y = StructuralIndex_y \, x \sum_{Type} Weight^{Type} \, x \frac{\left(Sat_y^{Type} \big/ Efficiency_y^{Type} \right)}{\left(Sat_{05}^{Type} \big/ Efficiency_{05}^{Type} \right)} \qquad (4)$$

In the above expression, 2005 is used as a base year for normalizing the index. The ratio is equal to 1 in 2005. In other years, it will be greater than 1 if equipment saturation levels are above their 2005 level. This will be counteracted by higher efficiency levels, which will drive the index downward. The weights are defined as follows.

$$\mathrm{Weight}^{\mathrm{Type}} = (\mathrm{Energy}_{05}^{\mathrm{Type}} / \mathrm{HH}_{05}) \times \mathrm{HeatShare}_{05}^{\mathrm{Type}} \qquad (5)$$

$(\mathrm{Energy}_{05}^{\mathrm{Type}}/\mathrm{HH}_{05})$ is the unit energy consumption of each end-use in 2005 according to EIA data adjusted for each service territory. $\mathrm{HeatShare}_{05}^{\mathrm{Type}}$ is the saturation levels for each heating end-use in 2005 multiplied by a structural index with base year 2005, which is a function of surface area and building shell efficiency.

$$\mathrm{HeatShare}_{05}^{\mathrm{Type}} = \mathrm{Saturation}_{05}^{\mathrm{Type}} \text{ x Structural Index}_{05} \qquad (6)$$

where

Structural $Index_y$ = (Building Shell $Efficiency_y$ x Surface $Area_y$) / (Building Shell $Efficiency_{05}$ x Surface $Area_{05}$) (7)

where

Surface Area = 892 + 1.44 x House Size (8)

The end-use saturation and efficiency trends are developed from Energy Information Administration (EIA)'s regional projections.

Heating system usage levels are impacted on a monthly basis by several factors, including weather, household size, income levels, prices and billing days. Since the revenue month heating degree days are used in the SAE index, HDD is not used as a separate variable in the model. The estimates for space heating equipment usage levels are computed as follows:

$$HeatUse_{y,m} = \left(\frac{BDays_{y,m}}{AvgBDays}\right) x \left(\frac{WgtHDD_{y,m}}{HDD_{05}}\right) x \left(\frac{Income_{y,m}}{Income_{05}}\right)^{0.20} x \left(\frac{HHSize_{y,m}}{HHSize_{05}}\right)^{0.25} x \left(\frac{ElecPrice_{y,m}}{ElecPrice_{05,7}}\right) x \left(\frac{GasPrice_{y,m}}{GasPrice_{05,7}}\right) \quad (9)$$

where $Price_{y,m}$ is the average residential real price of electricity in year (y) and month (m), $Price_{05}$ is the average residential real price of electricity in 2005, $HHIncome_{y,m}$ is the average real income per household in a year (y) and month (m), $HHIncome_{05}$ is the average real income per household in 2005, $HHSize_{y,m}$ is the average household size in a year (y) and month (m), $HHSize_{05}$ is the average household size in 2005, $HDD_{y,m}$ is the revenue month heating degree days in year (y) and month (m), and HDD_{05} is the annual heating degree days for 2005.

Constructing XCool- Electric

To construct XCool index, the same procedures as in XHeat index are followed; the only difference is that cooling degree days are used instead of heating degree days.

Constructing XOther- Electric

Monthly estimates of non-weather sensitive sales can be derived in a similar fashion to space heating and cooling. Based on end-use concepts, other sales are driven by appliance and equipment saturation levels, appliance efficiency levels, average household size, real income, real prices, and billing days. The explanatory variable for other uses is defined as follows:

$$XOther_{y,m} = OtherIndex_y \times OtherUse_{y,m} \quad (10)$$

The methodology for constructing OtherIndex is the same as heating and cooling indices except for the fact that there is no weather variable used in this index.

Peak Forecast

The monthly peak forecast for Ameren Illinois' eligible customer retail load was performed at the legacy operating company level. For each rate zone (Rate Zone I- Former AmerenCIPS and Former AmerenCIPSME, Rate Zone II- Former AmerenCILCO, and Rate Zone III- Former AmerenIP),

historical hourly data was collected. The hourly data used for each rate zone was from 2007 to 2009. For each rate zone, the corresponding daily temperatures were used for building the regression models. The daily temperatures are calculated by averaging the daily high and low values. . The loads were at transmission level and excluded wholesale load.

Methodology:
Using the hourly input data from 2007 to 2009, a daily peak regression model and a daily energy regression model were constructed. A peak and energy model for every DS class (namely DS1, DS2, DS3A, DS3B, DS4 and DS5) was built. This is because each of these DS classes has a different weather response function. For example, DS1 is the most weather-sensitive class.
Year 2008 was taken as a reference calendar year. The actual load for 2008 was weather normalized using the daily peak and energy models, by adopting the Unitized Load Calculation approach. This approach is briefly discussed below.

Unitized Load Calculation:

Using the actual hourly load data estimate the daily peak and daily average load.
Calculate the Unitized Hourly Load using the equation shown below:

Daily peak designated as: $PK_t(0)$

Daily energy designated as: $AVG_t(0)$

Unitized Hourly Load:

$$D_{ht}(0) = \frac{MW_{ht}(0) - AVG_t(0)}{PK_t(0) - AVG_t(0)}$$

The same regression coefficients are used to run-through the normal weather for daily peak and energy.

Weather normalized daily peak designated as: $PK_t(0)'$

Weather normalized daily energy designated as: $AVG_t(0)'$

Normalized hourly load:

$$MW_{ht}(0)' = AVG_t(0)' + D_{ht}(0).(PK_t(0)' - AVG_t(0)')$$

Daily Peak Model

Daily peak loads were modeled using regression within the MetrixND software package. Daily peak load was the dependent variable, and the independent variables included temperature based variables, seasonal variables, day-type variables, calendar variables, and energy growth trend variable. Average daily temperature, defined as the arithmetic mean of the day's high and low temperatures, is the basis for

all of the weather variable constructions. Temperature splines are then created from the average daily temperature variable to allow load to respond to temperature in a non-linear fashion. These temperature splines are also interacted with seasonal and weekend variables to allow the temperature response of load to change with respect to these variables (i.e. Load will respond more to an 80 degree day in July than in October, and more on a weekday than a weekend).
..
The daily peak model also includes independent binary variables representing each day of the week, each month of the year, and major holidays. This captures the change in load that is not due to weather variation, such as load reductions due to industrial customers and businesses that may not operate on weekends.

Statistical tests verify that the models fit the data quite well. The R-Squared statistic, which indicates the amount of variation in the dependent variable (load) that is explained by the model, is around 88% on an average. The Mean Absolute Percent Error (MAPE) of the models is around 4.5% on an average, indicating that over all of the years of the analysis, the average day has a small absolute error.

Daily Energy Model

The concept for building the daily energy models is the same as that of daily peak, except that the dependent y-variable is the sum of hourly loads. The R-squared statistic is around 90% on an average for the daily energy models. The MAPE is around 4%.

Forecasting Normal Weather Conditions for the Daily Peak Model

Ameren Illinois defines normal for a weather element as the arithmetic mean of that weather element computed over the 10 year period from 2001-2010. Because daily average temperature is the weather variable of interest for the peak forecast, the daily average temperature for each date must be averaged over the 10 year period. Unfortunately, averaging temperatures by date (i.e. all January 1st values averaged, then all January 2nd values and so on) creates a series of normal temperatures that is relatively smooth (i.e. no extreme values) and therefore devoid of peak load making weather conditions. To ameliorate this situation, a routine known as the “rank and average” method is used. In this method, all 10 years of historical weather data are collected. For each summer and non-summer of each year, the respective degree day data is sorted from the highest value to the lowest. Then the sorted data is averaged across the 10 years, with all of the hottest days in each summer averaged with each other. Likewise, all of the coldest days in each non-summer season are averaged, while the mild days are averaged together.

After the weather has been averaged by the degree day rank, the days are “mapped” back to the actual weather of the reference calendar year, from each year for the historical period. For the forecast period, an average weather shape is used to map the degree days. This way, the “normal” degree days follow a realistic contour. The normal temperature series is run through the daily peak and daily energy forecast models to produce a normal peak load and a normal energy load forecast.

The year 2008 is used as the reference year. We call it the ‘Planning Calendar’. Once we have the normal peak and energy load forecast for 2008, using the unitized load approach discussed above, the normal hourly loads are constructed. This profile shape is extended to the future time periods (2011 to 2018 also called the ‘Actual Calendar’) after applying suitable calendar adjustments. In order to do this, the first step was to simulate the normal weather (from rank and average technique discussed above) from 2011 to 2018. The next step is to replicate the 24-hour profile shape (considered separately for each month) for each day into the forecast period, by considering the peak producing temperature,

second peak producing temperature, and so on. Thus we have a profile shape for each day from 2011 to 2018.

Using the peak and energy models, we forecast the normal daily peak and energy loads for the same actual calendar time period. The unitized load formula is then applied to the forecasted values to come up with normal hourly loads for all the years from 2011 to 2018.

Final Forecast Steps

The MetrixLT software is used to apply the hourly shapes developed above under the monthly energy sales forecast. For example, for the month of January-2012 there are 744 hourly values and one energy forecast value. The 744 hourly values are shaped according to the energy value. Suitable loss factors are applied to the shaped values to arrive at final hourly forecast. This is done for each rate-zone and each DS class separately. The final hourly system values (and hence the monthly peaks) are obtained by aggregating the values from each DS class.

Switching Trends and Competitive Retail Market Analysis

It is important to note in any discussion of retail switching the inherent difficulty in projecting future activity. Ameren Illinois necessarily must make some assumption of such future switching levels given that 16-111.5(b) of the PUA requires a five year analysis of the projected balance of supply and demand. In making these assumptions, Ameren Illinois has utilized an extension of existing trends and their best judgment to arrive at the expected values. This was accomplished by first establishing the current trend line utilizing actual switching data by customer class for the post rate freeze period (January 2007 through June 2011). Ameren Illinois then reviewed these trends and using their qualitative judgment made adjustments such that the end result is a forecast generally characterized by increasing switching. Given the difficulties inherent with projecting switching, it is expected that subsequent switching projections for future planning periods will likely differ substantially, and thus will have a like effect upon the projection of Ameren Illinois' power supply requirements for eligible retail customers.

Residential

As of May 1, 2011, there were eight Alternative Retail Electric Suppliers (ARES) registered with both the ICC and Ameren Illinois to serve residential customers in Ameren Illinois territories, as compared to sixteen so registered to serve non-residential customers in Ameren Illinois territories. However, as of the date this plan was prepared, less than 0.1% of residential usage of Ameren Illinois was supplied by ARES (switching is approximately 1.4% when RTP is considered). However, Ameren Illinois expects the amount of load served by ARES could increase over time since several ARES have expressed a desire to supply more residential load within Ameren Illinois.

Residential switching could be positively influenced by an increase in the number of ARES willing to serve residential customers, aggressive marketing campaigns or the development of value added products and services. It is worth noting that the amount of ARES approved to serve residential customers has increased from five to eight in the last twelve months. More so, significant reductions in market prices or an increase in aggregation of residential customers would reasonably be expected to have an impact upon residential switching rates.

In addition to the ARES options, residential customers may opt for real time pricing through a program administered for the Ameren Illinois by CNT Energy. Since program inception in 2007, participation in the program has been steadily increasing and now exceeds 1.0% of available load.

Ameren Illinois estimates that the combination of residential switching to ARES and real time pricing will be greater than 10% of energy by the end of the five year planning period. But it should be noted that the variability in this forecast could be considerable and such variability could be driven by the aggressiveness of ARES marketing campaigns (which as of this writing are commencing), customer acceptance and the headroom between ARES contracts and Ameren Illinois fixed price tariffs. Ameren Illinois proposes that it monitor switching, especially in the residential class, and provide an updated five-year forecast to the IPA and the Commission in early November 2011. During the active delivery year of 2012 and in the event that Ameren Illinois' energy forecast increases above the High Forecast or decreases below the Low Forecast, Ameren Illinois shall promptly notify the IPA. The IPA will subsequently convene a meeting with Ameren Illinois, Commission staff, and the procurement administrator to determine whether it is appropriate to rebalance the portfolio, and if so, to what extent and how such a rebalancing can be achieved.

0-149 kW Non-Residential

This customer class has seen approximately 45% load switching since January 1, 2007 which represents about a 7% increase over the prior year. Future switching patterns are difficult to predict due to uncertain market conditions. However, as long as market prices stay below the Ameren Illinois, one could reasonably expect switching to continue its upward trend.

In addition, now that ARES have been successful in gaining significant switching among the larger industrial and commercial customer classes, it is reasonable to assume ARES will focus efforts on the smaller customer classes. Finally, customers in this class also have an option for real time pricing, giving them other alternatives to switch away from tariff.

Ameren Illinois estimates that switching in this class will be approximately 59% of load by the end of the five year planning period.

150-399 kW Non-Residential

This customer class has seen approximately 75% load switching since January 1, 2007 which represents about a 7% increase over the prior year. Future switching patterns are difficult to predict due to uncertain market conditions. However, as long as market prices stay below the Ameren Illinois tariff, one could reasonably expect switching to continue its upward trend.

In addition, a key development is the ICC declaration that this class of customers is competitive with a transition period effective May 1, 2011. This means that customers currently taking fixed price supply from Ameren Illinois will be allowed to continue until May 1, 2014, unless such customers switch to ARES or real time pricing before then, at which point such customers cannot return to Ameren Illinois fixed price supply. Any customer that currently takes supply from ARES or from Ameren Illinois real time pricing will not be able to return to Ameren Illinois fixed price supply. Effective May 1, 2014, all customers must receive supply from either ARES or Ameren Illinois real time pricing.

Given this development, Ameren Illinois estimates that load switching in this class will be 100% by the end of the five year planning period.

400-999 kW Non-Residential

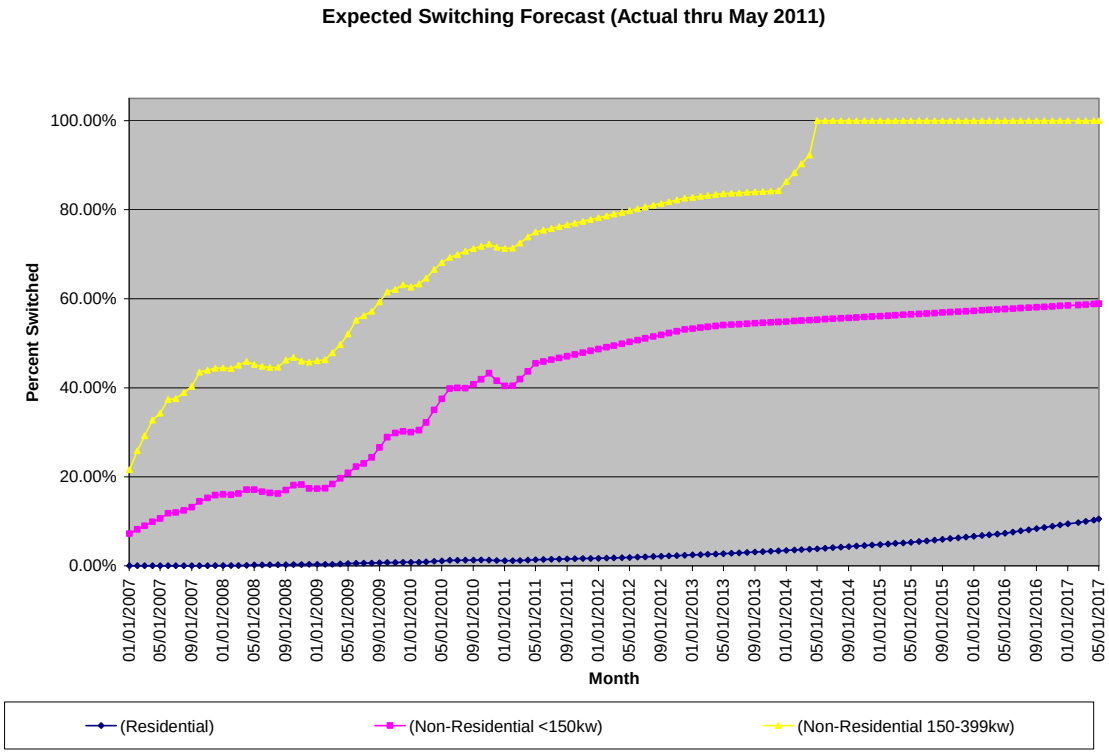
Section 16-113 (f) of the PUA declared this class to be competitive on June 1, 2010. As such, all customers are required to take supply under an ARES or the Ameren Illinois real time pricing tariff. Therefore, this customer class assumes 100% switching and is therefore no longer considered part of the Ameren Illinois fixed price load.

1,000 kW and Greater Non-Residential

This customer class is declared competitive and therefore these customers can no longer take the fixed price supply after May 31, 2008 and is therefore not included in the fixed price load.

Switching Patterns

As noted previously, it is reasonable to expect further switching among residential and small commercial customer classes to either real time pricing or ARES as such suppliers increase focus on smaller customer classes and current market prices stay below those in the Ameren Illinois tariff. Expected values through May 31, 2017 are included in the graph below:



Known or Projected Changes to Future Loads

Known or projected changes to future loads include:

1) Customer Switching behavior, as discussed in Section II.B.(2).
2) Demand Response Program Initiatives, as discussed in Section II.c.(1)
3) Energy Efficiency Initiatives, as discussed in Section II.c.(3)

Growth Forecasts by Customer Class

For the residential electric customer class, Ameren Illinois currently projects a 5-year Compound Annual Growth rate of 0.27%. Commercial growth rates for Ameren Illinois are projected to be 0.22%.

Analysis of the Impact of Any Demand Side Initiatives

Demand Response Programs

Section 12-103 of Public Act 095-0481 establishes specific requirements for Demand Response Programs to reduce peak demand of eligible retail customers.
Ameren Illinois previously had an air conditioner demand response pilot program which has been discontinued. The ICC order in the most recent Ameren Illinois energy efficiency plan (Docket 10-0568) recommended that Ameren Illinois institute a pilot of the Voltage Optimization Program and explore other measures to meet the demand response requirement. Until such time as this is complete, the demand response impact relative to Ameren Illinois' system load requirements will be negligible and therefore will have no impact on Capacity requirements. Ameren Illinois will update the forecast of demand response programs and impact in future procurement plans.

Energy Efficiency Programs

Section 12-103 (b) of Public Act 095-0481 and the ICC Order pursuant to the Ameren Illinois three year energy efficiency plan establish specific requirements for Energy Efficiency Programs that reduce energy consumption of delivery services customers. The effective reduction in Ameren Illinois supply requirements to be acquired through the RFP process (net of customer switching) is projected to be between June 1, 2012 and May 31,2017:

2012	159,162 MWh
2013	134,341 MWh
2014	130,399 MWh
2015	127,850 MWh
2016	124,204 MWh

(Please note that the above values only reflect the impact upon the amount of energy that Ameren Illinois has to acquire to serve the eligible retail customer loads, after consideration of switching).

Attachment B: Commonwealth Edison Projection Plan

Attachment C: Ameren Rate Class Volume Projections

Contract Month	Projected Monthly Volume Requirements						
	DS1 MWh	DS2 MWh	DS3a MWh	DS5 MWh	QF MWh	Total Load MWh	Net Load MWh
June-12	1,022,865	254,093	41,607	25,401	(41,040)	1,343,967	1,302,927
July-12	1,350,795	280,461	44,838	24,942	(42,408)	1,701,035	1,658,627
August-12	1,341,043	276,897	43,077	26,165	(42,408)	1,687,182	1,644,774
September-12	944,279	239,119	39,201	29,237	(41,040)	1,251,835	1,210,795
October-12	782,362	221,773	38,825	31,413	(42,408)	1,074,373	1,031,965
November-12	852,695	210,878	36,133	35,090	(41,040)	1,134,795	1,093,755
December-12	1,165,240	239,457	37,568	38,497	(42,408)	1,480,761	1,438,353
January-13	1,252,963	245,367	36,701	41,282	(42,408)	1,576,314	1,533,906
February-13	1,020,207	228,306	33,480	36,275	(38,304)	1,318,268	1,279,964
March-13	938,300	226,332	34,150	32,566	(42,408)	1,231,348	1,188,940
April-13	720,992	201,155	30,802	30,265	(41,040)	983,214	942,174
May-13	752,873	210,272	32,765	27,218	(42,408)	1,023,128	980,720
June-13	1,020,401	239,745	34,785	25,265	0	1,320,196	1,320,196
July-13	1,346,850	265,731	37,956	24,625	0	1,675,162	1,675,162
August-13	1,336,876	263,837	36,994	26,008	0	1,663,714	1,663,714
September-13	939,644	229,335	34,187	28,742	0	1,231,909	1,231,909
October-13	775,213	213,917	34,370	31,249	0	1,054,748	1,054,748
November-13	845,311	204,839	32,503	34,847	0	1,117,500	1,117,500
December-13	1,158,061	233,223	34,226	38,396	0	1,463,906	1,463,906
January-14	1,241,899	239,096	29,508	41,178	0	1,551,680	1,551,680
February-14	1,010,818	223,844	23,342	36,164	0	1,294,168	1,294,168
March-14	928,863	221,628	19,874	32,372	0	1,202,737	1,202,737
April-14	713,151	197,215	14,396	30,137	0	954,898	954,898
May-14	744,921	206,388	0	27,132	0	978,441	978,441
June-14	1,009,188	235,005	0	25,174	0	1,269,366	1,269,366
July-14	1,332,754	260,195	0	24,542	0	1,617,491	1,617,491
August-14	1,322,128	258,262	0	25,890	0	1,606,281	1,606,281
September-14	927,680	224,542	0	28,640	0	1,180,862	1,180,862
October-14	763,383	209,444	0	31,186	0	1,004,013	1,004,013
November-14	831,725	200,235	0	34,777	0	1,066,737	1,066,737
December-14	1,139,956	228,086	0	38,315	0	1,406,358	1,406,358
January-15	1,198,307	234,597	0	41,097	0	1,474,001	1,474,001
February-15	973,733	219,087	0	36,069	0	1,228,889	1,228,889
March-15	894,204	216,857	0	32,295	0	1,143,357	1,143,357
April-15	687,773	192,950	0	30,094	0	910,818	910,818
May-15	721,162	201,802	0	27,053	0	950,017	950,017

Attachment C: Ameren Rate Class Volume Projections

Contract Month	Projected Monthly Volume Requirements						
	DS1 MWh	DS2 MWh	DS3a MWh	DS5 MWh	QF MWh	Total Load MWh	Net Load MWh
June-15	978,665	229,644	-	-	-	1,233,408	1,233,408
July-15	1,293,621	254,105	-	-	-	1,572,203	1,572,203
August-15	1,280,186	252,176	-	-	-	1,558,190	1,558,190
September-15	898,073	219,271	-	-	-	1,145,932	1,145,932
October-15	735,924	204,492	-	-	-	971,551	971,551
November-15	798,030	195,521	-	-	-	1,028,282	1,028,282
December-15	1,091,482	222,800	-	-	-	1,352,528	1,352,528
January-16	1,170,319	229,257	-	-	-	1,440,595	1,440,595
February-16	988,692	217,120	-	-	-	1,241,584	1,241,584
March-16	875,099	211,098	-	-	-	1,118,594	1,118,594
April-16	670,850	188,354	-	-	-	889,501	889,501
May-16	703,948	196,717	-	-	-	927,743	927,743
June-16	955,519	223,780	-	-	-	1,204,361	1,204,361
July-16	1,262,121	247,526	-	-	-	1,534,271	1,534,271
August-16	1,247,329	245,645	-	-	-	1,518,806	1,518,806
September-16	873,539	213,629	-	-	-	1,116,005	1,116,005
October-16	713,802	199,229	-	-	-	944,118	944,118
November-16	772,362	190,517	-	-	-	997,652	997,652
December-16	1,054,854	217,325	-	-	-	1,310,366	1,310,366
January-17	1,127,757	223,046	-	-	-	1,391,781	1,391,781
February-17	914,999	208,057	-	-	-	1,159,057	1,159,057
March-17	839,433	206,303	-	-	-	1,077,906	1,077,906
April-17	645,894	183,474	-	-	-	859,341	859,341
May-17	678,552	191,685	-	-	-	897,164	897,164

Attachment D: Ameren Total and Average Monthly Loads

Contract Month	Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
	On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
June-12	706,304	596,622	2,102	1,554
July-12	845,824	812,803	2,517	1,992
August-12	916,387	728,387	2,490	1,937
September-12	582,396	628,399	1,916	1,511
October-12	561,884	470,081	1,527	1,250
November-12	558,006	535,749	1,661	1,395
December-12	663,693	774,661	2,074	1,827
January-13	758,759	775,148	2,156	1,977
February-13	645,854	634,110	2,018	1,801
March-13	567,825	621,115	1,690	1,522
April-13	493,068	449,105	1,401	1,220
May-13	505,104	475,617	1,435	1,213
June-13	672,794	647,401	2,102	1,619
July-13	889,453	785,709	2,527	2,004
August-13	901,404	762,310	2,561	1,945
September-13	600,567	631,341	1,877	1,578
October-13	564,108	490,640	1,533	1,305
November-13	532,278	585,222	1,663	1,463
December-13	695,392	768,514	2,070	1,884
January-14	764,344	787,337	2,171	2,009
February-14	649,673	644,495	2,030	1,831
March-14	564,017	638,721	1,679	1,565
April-14	496,940	457,958	1,412	1,244
May-14	464,482	513,959	1,382	1,260
June-14	649,077	620,289	1,932	1,615
July-14	861,885	755,606	2,449	1,928
August-14	817,377	788,904	2,433	1,934
September-14	594,745	586,117	1,770	1,526
October-14	533,745	470,267	1,450	1,251
November-14	475,149	591,587	1,563	1,422
December-14	700,389	705,969	1,990	1,801
January-15	686,400	787,601	2,043	1,930
February-15	610,967	617,922	1,909	1,755
March-15	563,897	579,459	1,602	1,478
April-15	475,995	434,823	1,352	1,182
May-15	432,198	517,820	1,351	1,221

Attachment D: Ameren Total and Average Monthly Loads

Contract Month	Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
	On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
June-15	660,641	572,767	1,877	1,556
July-15	865,435	706,768	2,352	1,880
August-15	775,060	783,130	2,307	1,919
September-15	590,585	555,347	1,758	1,446
October-15	499,046	472,504	1,418	1,205
November-15	488,132	540,150	1,525	1,350
December-15	680,111	672,417	1,932	1,715
January-16	635,921	804,674	1,987	1,898
February-16	624,187	617,396	1,858	1,715
March-16	586,077	532,517	1,593	1,416
April-16	445,404	444,097	1,326	1,157
May-16	452,430	475,313	1,347	1,165
June-16	637,030	567,332	1,810	1,542
July-16	754,917	779,354	2,359	1,838
August-16	832,021	686,785	2,261	1,827
September-16	578,190	537,815	1,721	1,401
October-16	472,023	472,095	1,405	1,157
November-16	499,723	497,929	1,487	1,297
December-16	632,204	678,163	1,882	1,662
January-17	660,154	731,627	1,965	1,793
February-17	580,141	578,916	1,813	1,645
March-17	562,597	515,310	1,529	1,371
April-17	411,501	447,840	1,286	1,120
May-17	465,564	431,600	1,323	1,101

Attachment E: Ameren Off-Peak Contract Volumes to Secure in 2012

Contract Month	Off-Peak Contract Volumes to Secure (MW)						
	Projected Volumes (MW)	Swap Volume (MW)	2010 Portfolio Volume (MW)	2011 Portfolio Volume (MW)	Long Term Renewable Energy (MW)	Residual Volume (MW)	2012 IPA Event (MW)
June-12	1,554	1,000	-	150	50	353	350
July-12	1,992	1,000	-	450	38	504	500
August-12	1,937	1,000	-	400	52	485	500
September-12	1,511	1,000	-	200	46	264	250
October-12	1,250	1,000	-	-	86	165	150
November-12	1,395	1,000	-	50	97	248	250
December-12	1,827	1,000	-	300	67	460	450
January-13	1,977	-	750	250	86	892	900
February-13	1,801	-	700	250	79	772	750
March-13	1,522	-	600	500	92	330	350
April-13	1,220	-	500	450	98	173	150
May-13	1,213	-	500	450	80	183	200
June-13	1,619	-	-	550	48	1,020	550
July-13	2,004	-	-	700	40	1,265	650
August-13	1,945	-	-	700	50	1,195	600
September-13	1,578	-	-	600	48	930	450
October-13	1,305	-	-	500	86	719	350
November-13	1,463	-	-	500	93	870	450
December-13	1,884	-	-	650	69	1,164	600
January-14	2,009	-	-	700	86	1,223	600
February-14	1,831	-	-	650	79	1,102	550
March-14	1,565	-	-	550	92	923	450
April-14	1,244	-	-	450	98	697	300
May-14	1,260	-	-	450	77	733	350
June-14	1,615	-	-	-	50	1,565	500
July-14	1,928	-	-	-	40	1,888	650
August-14	1,934	-	-	-	48	1,886	650
September-14	1,526	-	-	-	50	1,476	500
October-14	1,251	-	-	-	86	1,165	350
November-14	1,422	-	-	-	89	1,333	400
December-14	1,801	-	-	-	72	1,729	550
January-15	1,930	-	-	-	82	1,848	600
February-15	1,755	-	-	-	79	1,676	550
March-15	1,478	-	-	-	96	1,382	400
April-15	1,182	-	-	-	98	1,084	300
May-15	1,221	-	-	-	74	1,147	350

Attachment E: Ameren Off-Peak Contract Volumes to Secure in 2012

Contract Month	Off-Peak Contract Volumes to Secure (MW)						
	Projected Volumes (MW)	Swap Volume (MW)	2010 Portfolio Volume (MW)	2011 Portfolio Volume (MW)	Long Term Renewable Energy (MW)	Residual Volume (MW)	2012 IPA Event (MW)
June-15	1,556	-	-	-	53	1,504	-
July-15	1,880	-	-	-	41	1,838	-
August-15	1,919	-	-	-	48	1,872	-
September-15	1,446	-	-	-	50	1,396	-
October-15	1,205	-	-	-	82	1,123	-
November-15	1,350	-	-	-	93	1,257	-
December-15	1,715	-	-	-	72	1,643	-
January-16	1,898	-	-	-	79	1,819	-
February-16	1,715	-	-	-	78	1,637	-
March-16	1,416	-	-	-	100	1,316	-
April-16	1,157	-	-	-	94	1,063	-
May-16	1,165	-	-	-	77	1,088	-
June-16	1,542	-	-	-	53	1,489	-
July-16	1,838	-	-	-	37	1,801	-
August-16	1,827	-	-	-	52	1,775	-
September-16	1,401	-	-	-	50	1,351	-
October-16	1,157	-	-	-	79	1,078	-
November-16	1,297	-	-	-	97	1,200	-
December-16	1,662	-	-	-	69	1,593	-
January-17	1,793	-	-	-	82	1,711	-
February-17	1,645	-	-	-	79	1,565	-
March-17	1,371	-	-	-	100	1,270	-
April-17	1,120	-	-	-	90	1,030	-
May-17	1,101	-	-	-	80	1,021	-

Attachment F: Ameren On-Peak Contract Volumes to Secure

Contract Month	Peak Contract Volumes to Secure (MW)						
	Projected Volumes (MW)	Swap Volume (MW)	2010 Portfolio Volume (MW)	2011 Portfolio Volume (MW)	Long Term Renewable Energy (MW)	Residual Volume (MW)	2012 IPA Event (MW)
June-12	2,102	1,000	-	500	45	557	550
July-12	2,517	1,000	-	750	29	738	750
August-12	2,490	1,000	-	800	29	661	650
September-12	1,916	1,000	-	350	46	520	500
October-12	1,527	1,000	-	100	71	356	350
November-12	1,661	1,000	-	200	85	376	400
December-12	2,074	1,000	-	400	77	597	600
January-13	2,156	-	800	750	78	527	550
February-13	2,018	-	750	700	72	496	500
March-13	1,690	-	650	550	83	407	400
April-13	1,401	-	550	500	90	261	250
May-13	1,435	-	550	550	66	269	250
June-13	2,102	-	-	750	47	1,305	650
July-13	2,527	-	-	850	28	1,649	900
August-13	2,561	-	-	900	30	1,631	850
September-13	1,877	-	-	650	44	1,183	600
October-13	1,533	-	-	550	71	912	450
November-13	1,663	-	-	550	89	1,025	550
December-13	2,070	-	-	700	74	1,296	700
January-14	2,171	-	-	750	78	1,343	700
February-14	2,030	-	-	700	72	1,258	650
March-14	1,679	-	-	600	83	996	500
April-14	1,412	-	-	500	90	822	400
May-14	1,382	-	-	550	70	763	350
June-14	1,932	-	-	-	45	1,887	650
July-14	2,449	-	-	-	28	2,421	850
August-14	2,433	-	-	-	32	2,401	800
September-14	1,770	-	-	-	42	1,729	600
October-14	1,450	-	-	-	71	1,379	450
November-14	1,563	-	-	-	93	1,470	450
December-14	1,990	-	-	-	70	1,920	650
January-15	2,043	-	-	-	82	1,961	650
February-15	1,909	-	-	-	72	1,837	600
March-15	1,602	-	-	-	79	1,523	500
April-15	1,352	-	-	-	90	1,263	400
May-15	1,351	-	-	-	73	1,278	400

Attachment F: Ameren On-Peak Contract Volumes to Secure

Contract Month	Peak Contract Volumes to Secure (MW)						
	Projected Volumes (MW)	Swap Volume (MW)	2010 Portfolio Volume (MW)	2011 Portfolio Volume (MW)	Long Term Renewable Energy (MW)	Residual Volume (MW)	2012 IPA Event (MW)
June-15	1,877	-	-	-	43	1,834	-
July-15	2,352	-	-	-	27	2,325	-
August-15	2,307	-	-	-	32	2,275	-
September-15	1,758	-	-	-	42	1,716	-
October-15	1,418	-	-	-	74	1,343	-
November-15	1,525	-	-	-	89	1,437	-
December-15	1,932	-	-	-	70	1,862	-
January-16	1,987	-	-	-	86	1,901	-
February-16	1,858	-	-	-	69	1,789	-
March-16	1,593	-	-	-	76	1,517	-
April-16	1,326	-	-	-	94	1,232	-
May-16	1,347	-	-	-	70	1,277	-
June-16	1,810	-	-	-	43	1,767	-
July-16	2,359	-	-	-	31	2,328	-
August-16	2,261	-	-	-	29	2,232	-
September-16	1,721	-	-	-	42	1,679	-
October-16	1,405	-	-	-	78	1,327	-
November-16	1,487	-	-	-	85	1,403	-
December-16	1,882	-	-	-	74	1,808	-
January-17	1,965	-	-	-	82	1,883	-
February-17	1,813	-	-	-	72	1,741	-
March-17	1,529	-	-	-	76	1,453	-
April-17	1,286	-	-	-	99	1,187	-
May-17	1,323	-	-	-	66	1,256	-

Attachment G: Commonwealth Edison Projected Rate Class Volumes

Contract Month	Projected Monthly Volume Requirements									
	SF MWh	MF MWh	SFSH MWh	MFSH MWh	WH MWh	Small MWh	Condo MWh	DD MWh	GL MWh	Total MWh
June-12	1,862,408	406,428	44,038	97,637	42,543	546,523	11,071	8,152	1,265	3,020,066
July-12	2,308,488	501,215	42,282	100,687	43,337	560,897	12,205	8,385	1,301	3,578,797
August-12	1,948,506	435,148	34,800	85,839	38,771	512,556	12,123	8,857	1,375	3,077,976
September-12	1,230,600	282,873	23,681	58,735	30,669	409,066	10,540	8,837	1,372	2,056,371
October-12	1,073,729	249,209	29,361	64,552	29,462	391,219	10,213	9,774	1,517	1,859,037
November-12	1,170,272	262,658	51,282	103,705	28,671	383,287	9,983	10,002	1,552	2,021,413
December-12	1,403,676	299,516	78,815	168,815	31,403	431,962	13,906	10,623	1,649	2,440,366
January-13	1,409,167	294,672	91,373	210,436	32,484	448,003	14,478	10,627	1,649	2,512,889
February-13	1,133,697	253,192	79,072	183,970	28,757	397,864	12,871	9,190	1,426	2,100,039
March-13	1,112,592	252,065	70,417	161,802	30,014	414,301	13,487	9,459	1,468	2,065,604
April-13	965,201	222,497	50,248	112,290	27,613	374,125	9,853	8,767	1,361	1,771,956
May-13	1,055,635	246,575	38,222	85,534	29,240	396,049	10,469	8,779	1,362	1,871,865
June-13	1,464,954	328,580	34,784	81,793	31,060	423,015	11,117	8,408	1,305	2,385,016
July-13	1,963,195	436,418	35,984	90,024	34,320	469,240	12,363	8,711	1,352	3,051,608
August-13	1,757,854	400,443	31,305	80,269	33,428	459,594	12,181	9,117	1,415	2,785,607
September-13	1,199,617	280,177	22,930	58,418	28,967	404,310	10,695	9,171	1,423	2,015,708
October-13	1,040,964	244,952	28,183	63,616	27,706	386,564	10,327	10,090	1,566	1,813,969
November-13	1,134,686	257,798	49,164	101,952	27,013	377,989	10,037	10,250	1,591	1,970,480
December-13	1,384,969	298,666	76,797	168,459	29,879	429,476	14,121	10,974	1,703	2,415,046
January-14	1,383,258	291,369	88,144	207,563	30,977	446,062	14,657	10,922	1,695	2,474,646
February-14	1,113,628	250,177	76,260	181,225	27,508	396,274	13,016	9,455	1,467	2,069,012
March-14	1,092,901	248,983	67,900	159,298	28,837	414,292	13,645	9,754	1,514	2,037,124
April-14	946,198	219,387	48,369	110,357	26,627	374,294	9,968	9,056	1,406	1,745,660
May-14	1,029,024	242,029	36,670	83,730	28,150	394,593	10,530	9,031	1,402	1,835,160
June-14	1,452,415	328,052	33,948	81,433	30,302	425,724	11,283	8,726	1,354	2,373,237
July-14	1,945,337	435,409	35,097	89,553	33,587	471,768	12,483	8,992	1,396	3,033,621
August-14	1,732,279	397,174	30,356	79,365	32,837	461,857	12,246	9,364	1,453	2,756,932
September-14	1,187,395	279,009	22,329	57,985	28,957	408,913	10,854	9,494	1,473	2,006,409
October-14	1,020,532	241,716	27,228	62,592	27,785	390,548	10,430	10,380	1,611	1,792,822
November-14	1,107,445	253,085	47,250	99,771	26,924	378,707	10,075	10,471	1,625	1,935,353
December-14	1,369,285	296,810	74,719	166,852	30,358	436,377	14,327	11,309	1,755	2,401,792
January-15	1,351,739	286,137	84,775	203,173	31,204	449,047	14,740	11,142	1,729	2,433,686
February-15	1,092,068	246,487	73,589	177,975	27,792	400,067	13,128	9,694	1,505	2,042,303
March-15	1,076,652	246,482	65,833	157,178	29,284	420,315	13,832	10,061	1,561	2,021,196
April-15	925,595	215,766	46,588	108,177	26,869	377,465	10,043	9,307	1,444	1,721,255
May-15	1,003,006	237,302	35,210	81,828	28,248	395,825	10,548	9,242	1,434	1,802,644

Attachment G: Commonwealth Edison Projected Rate Class Volumes

Contract Month	Projected Monthly Volume Requirements									
	SF MWh	MF MWh	SFSH MWh	MFSH MWh	WH MWh	Small MWh	Condo MWh	DD MWh	GL MWh	Total MWh
June-15	1,437,653	326,754	33,115	80,854	30,701	430,996	11,410	9,008	1,398	2,361,888
July-15	1,922,512	433,040	34,185	88,788	33,867	475,432	12,562	9,237	1,434	3,011,056
August-15	1,707,796	394,032	29,492	78,494	33,108	465,389	12,322	9,609	1,491	2,731,734
September-15	1,162,985	274,973	21,551	56,975	29,187	411,895	10,918	9,738	1,511	1,979,733
October-15	989,873	235,883	26,018	60,895	27,839	391,194	10,431	10,577	1,642	1,754,350
November-15	1,088,134	250,096	45,711	98,283	27,264	383,203	10,184	10,761	1,670	1,915,307
December-15	1,341,631	292,357	72,046	163,832	30,612	439,748	14,419	11,558	1,794	2,367,998
January-16	1,323,273	281,500	82,137	200,201	31,280	450,051	14,750	11,310	1,755	2,396,258
February-16	1,119,509	253,609	74,611	183,283	29,094	417,982	13,718	10,265	1,593	2,103,666
March-16	1,068,899	245,359	64,612	156,484	29,616	424,862	13,963	10,328	1,603	2,015,728
April-16	909,949	212,514	45,264	106,487	26,860	377,338	10,021	9,471	1,470	1,699,374
May-16	1,002,476	237,429	34,771	81,770	28,570	400,147	10,647	9,508	1,476	1,806,793
June-16	1,439,818	327,315	32,758	80,838	30,885	433,481	11,454	9,222	1,431	2,367,202
July-16	1,920,844	432,318	33,720	88,409	33,813	474,707	12,513	9,383	1,456	3,007,165
August-16	1,737,085	400,028	29,599	79,424	33,615	472,209	12,481	9,904	1,537	2,775,883
September-16	1,169,088	275,581	21,364	56,871	29,360	414,229	10,958	9,951	1,544	1,988,948
October-16	989,256	234,737	25,623	60,311	27,841	391,209	10,408	10,745	1,668	1,751,796
November-16	1,103,094	252,108	45,625	98,531	27,563	387,223	10,274	11,027	1,711	1,937,158
December-16	1,352,137	292,584	71,433	162,945	30,675	440,569	14,418	11,729	1,820	2,378,311
January-17	1,345,253	284,648	82,652	201,578	31,626	454,777	14,887	11,554	1,793	2,428,768
February-17	1,087,517	245,015	71,733	176,318	28,098	404,201	13,225	10,066	1,562	2,037,735
March-17	1,080,039	246,576	64,617	156,591	29,764	426,855	14,008	10,522	1,633	2,030,605
April-17	912,950	212,085	44,954	105,819	26,809	376,645	9,986	9,606	1,491	1,700,344
May-17	1,020,057	240,352	35,028	82,424	28,850	403,913	10,734	9,750	1,513	1,832,621

Attachment H: Commonwealth Edison Peak Total and Average Load to Secure

Contract Month	Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
	On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
June-12	1,568,749	1,451,317	4,669	3,779
July-12	1,809,454	1,769,343	5,385	4,337
August-12	1,688,548	1,389,427	4,588	3,695
September-12	954,040	1,102,331	3,138	2,650
October-12	999,814	859,223	2,717	2,285
November-12	1,020,449	1,000,964	3,037	2,607
December-12	1,129,692	1,310,674	3,530	3,091
January-13	1,264,666	1,248,223	3,593	3,184
February-13	1,058,886	1,041,153	3,309	2,958
March-13	993,346	1,072,258	2,956	2,628
April-13	930,291	841,665	2,643	2,287
May-13	963,004	908,861	2,736	2,319
June-13	1,175,669	1,209,348	3,674	3,023
July-13	1,612,265	1,439,343	4,580	3,672
August-13	1,464,536	1,321,071	4,161	3,370
September-13	986,577	1,029,132	3,083	2,573
October-13	974,360	839,609	2,648	2,233
November-13	943,983	1,026,497	2,950	2,566
December-13	1,169,558	1,245,488	3,481	3,053
January-14	1,242,992	1,231,654	3,531	3,142
February-14	1,040,543	1,028,468	3,252	2,922
March-14	976,649	1,060,475	2,907	2,599
April-14	913,947	831,714	2,596	2,260
May-14	898,386	936,775	2,674	2,296
June-14	1,224,319	1,148,917	3,644	2,992
July-14	1,605,164	1,428,456	4,560	3,644
August-14	1,386,463	1,370,469	4,126	3,359
September-14	1,033,636	972,772	3,076	2,533
October-14	962,032	830,789	2,614	2,210
November-14	880,123	1,055,230	2,895	2,537
December-14	1,214,847	1,186,945	3,451	3,028
January-15	1,167,389	1,266,297	3,474	3,104
February-15	1,029,790	1,012,513	3,218	2,876
March-15	1,014,723	1,006,474	2,883	2,568
April-15	898,846	822,409	2,554	2,235
May-15	838,075	964,569	2,619	2,275

Attachment H: Commonwealth Edison Peak Total and Average Load to Secure

Contract Month	Total Load (MWh)		Average Load (MW)	
	On-Peak	Off-Peak	On-Peak	Off-Peak
June-15	1,272,873	1,089,016	3,616	2,959
July-15	1,662,072	1,348,985	4,517	3,588
August-15	1,370,446	1,361,287	4,079	3,336
September-15	1,018,457	961,276	3,031	2,503
October-15	899,208	855,142	2,555	2,181
November-15	913,619	1,011,688	2,855	2,529
December-15	1,198,469	1,169,529	3,405	2,983
January-16	1,095,118	1,301,140	3,422	3,069
February-16	1,077,081	1,026,585	3,206	2,852
March-16	1,055,779	959,949	2,869	2,553
April-16	845,734	853,640	2,517	2,223
May-16	882,821	923,972	2,627	2,265
June-16	1,285,803	1,081,400	3,653	2,939
July-16	1,453,034	1,554,130	4,541	3,665
August-16	1,531,791	1,244,092	4,162	3,309
September-16	1,013,134	975,814	3,015	2,541
October-16	857,070	894,726	2,551	2,193
November-16	967,285	969,873	2,879	2,526
December-16	1,147,959	1,230,352	3,417	3,016
January-17	1,161,288	1,267,480	3,456	3,107
February-17	1,025,104	1,012,630	3,203	2,877
March-17	1,059,430	971,174	2,879	2,583
April-17	806,349	893,995	2,520	2,235
May-17	937,677	894,945	2,664	2,283

Attachment I: Commonwealth Edison Peak Load to Secure in 2012

Contract Month	Off-Peak Contract Volumes to Secure (MW)					
	Projected Volume (MW)	Swap Volumes (MW)	2011 IPA Procurement (MW)	Long Term Renewable Energy (MW)	Residual Volumes (MW)	2012 IPA Procurement (MW)
June-12	3,779	3,000	-	104	675	700
July-12	4,337	3,000	600	76	661	650
August-12	3,695	3,000	300	104	291	300
September-12	2,650	3,000	-	95	(445)	-
October-12	2,285	3,000	-	171	(886)	-
November-12	2,607	3,000	-	195	(589)	-
December-12	3,091	3,000	-	183	(92)	-
January-13	3,184	3,000	-	181	3	-
February-13	2,958	3,000	-	165	(207)	-
March-13	2,628	3,000	-	210	(582)	-
April-13	2,287	3,000	-	202	(914)	-
May-13	2,319	3,000	-	160	(841)	-
June-13	3,023	-	1,250	100	1,673	750
July-13	3,672	-	1,800	79	1,793	700
August-13	3,370	-	1,650	100	1,621	600
September-13	2,573	-	1,050	99	1,424	650
October-13	2,233	-	1,100	171	962	300
November-13	2,566	-	1,250	187	1,129	350
December-13	3,053	-	1,250	191	1,612	700
January-14	3,142	-	1,300	181	1,661	700
February-14	2,922	-	1,400	165	1,357	500
March-14	2,599	-	1,250	210	1,139	350
April-14	2,260	-	1,100	202	959	300
May-14	2,296	-	1,100	153	1,043	350
June-14	2,992	-	-	104	2,888	950
July-14	3,644	-	-	79	3,565	1,200
August-14	3,359	-	-	96	3,263	1,100
September-14	2,533	-	-	103	2,430	800
October-14	2,210	-	-	171	2,039	600
November-14	2,537	-	-	180	2,356	700
December-14	3,028	-	-	198	2,829	850
January-15	3,104	-	-	174	2,930	900
February-15	2,876	-	-	165	2,711	850
March-15	2,568	-	-	219	2,349	700
April-15	2,235	-	-	202	2,033	600
May-15	2,275	-	-	147	2,127	650

Attachment I: Commonwealth Edison Peak Load to Secure in 2012

Contract Month	Off-Peak Contract Volumes to Secure (MW)					
	Projected Volume (MW)	Swap Volumes (MW)	2011 Procurement Volumes (MW)	Long Term Renewable Energy (MW)	Residual Volumes (MW)	2012 IPA Procurement (MW)
June-15	2,959	-	-	109	2,851	-
July-15	3,588	-	-	82	3,505	-
August-15	3,336	-	-	96	3,241	-
September-15	2,503	-	-	103	2,400	-
October-15	2,181	-	-	164	2,018	-
November-15	2,529	-	-	187	2,342	-
December-15	2,983	-	-	198	2,785	-
January-16	3,069	-	-	167	2,901	-
February-16	2,852	-	-	162	2,690	-
March-16	2,553	-	-	228	2,325	-
April-16	2,223	-	-	193	2,030	-
May-16	2,265	-	-	153	2,111	-
June-16	2,939	-	-	109	2,830	-
July-16	3,665	-	-	73	3,592	-
August-16	3,309	-	-	104	3,205	-
September-16	2,541	-	-	103	2,438	-
October-16	2,193	-	-	157	2,036	-
November-16	2,526	-	-	195	2,331	-
December-16	3,016	-	-	191	2,825	-
January-17	3,107	-	-	174	2,933	-
February-17	2,877	-	-	165	2,712	-
March-17	2,583	-	-	228	2,355	-
April-17	2,235	-	-	185	2,050	-
May-17	2,283	-	-	160	2,123	-

Attachment J: Commonwealth Edison Off Peak Load to Secure in 2012

Contract Month	Peak Contract Volumes to Secure (MW)					
	Projected Volume (MW)	Swap Volumes (MW)	2011 IPA Procurement (MW)	Long Term Renewable Energy (MW)	Residual Volumes (MW)	2012 IPA Procurement (MW)
June-12	4,669	3,000	600	92	976	1,000
July-12	5,385	3,000	1,500	58	827	850
August-12	4,588	3,000	1,150	58	381	400
September-12	3,138	3,000	-	95	44	50
October-12	2,717	3,000	-	142	(425)	-
November-12	3,037	3,000	-	170	(133)	-
December-12	3,530	3,000	-	212	318	300
January-13	3,593	3,000	-	165	428	450
February-13	3,309	3,000	-	150	159	150
March-13	2,956	3,000	-	141	(185)	-
April-13	2,643	3,000	-	185	(542)	-
May-13	2,736	3,000	-	133	(397)	-
June-13	3,674	-	1,800	97	1,777	650
July-13	4,580	-	2,250	56	2,275	900
August-13	4,161	-	2,100	60	2,000	750
September-13	3,083	-	1,300	90	1,693	750
October-13	2,648	-	1,350	142	1,156	350
November-13	2,950	-	1,450	179	1,321	450
December-13	3,481	-	1,750	202	1,528	500
January-14	3,531	-	1,500	165	1,866	800
February-14	3,252	-	1,600	150	1,501	550
March-14	2,907	-	1,400	141	1,365	500
April-14	2,596	-	1,300	185	1,112	350
May-14	2,674	-	1,350	139	1,185	400
June-14	3,644	-	-	92	3,551	1,200
July-14	4,560	-	-	56	4,505	1,550
August-14	4,126	-	-	63	4,063	1,400
September-14	3,076	-	-	86	2,991	1,000
October-14	2,614	-	-	142	2,472	750
November-14	2,895	-	-	188	2,707	850
December-14	3,451	-	-	193	3,258	1,000
January-15	3,474	-	-	173	3,302	1,050
February-15	3,218	-	-	150	3,068	1,000
March-15	2,883	-	-	135	2,748	850
April-15	2,554	-	-	185	2,369	700
May-15	2,619	-	-	146	2,473	750

Attachment J: Commonwealth Edison Off Peak Load to Secure in 2012

Contract Month	Peak Contract Volumes to Secure (MW)					
	Projected Volume (MW)	Swap Volumes (MW)	2011 IPA Procurement (MW)	Long Term Renewable Energy (MW)	Residual Volumes (MW)	2012 IPA Procurement (MW)
June-15	3,616	-	-	88	3,528	-
July-15	4,517	-	-	53	4,463	-
August-15	4,079	-	-	63	4,016	-
September-15	3,031	-	-	86	2,945	-
October-15	2,555	-	-	149	2,406	-
November-15	2,855	-	-	179	2,676	-
December-15	3,405	-	-	193	3,212	-
January-16	3,422	-	-	181	3,241	-
February-16	3,206	-	-	143	3,062	-
March-16	2,869	-	-	129	2,740	-
April-16	2,517	-	-	194	2,323	-
May-16	2,627	-	-	139	2,488	-
June-16	3,653	-	-	88	3,565	-
July-16	4,541	-	-	61	4,480	-
August-16	4,162	-	-	58	4,105	-
September-16	3,015	-	-	86	2,930	-
October-16	2,551	-	-	156	2,395	-
November-16	2,879	-	-	170	2,709	-
December-16	3,417	-	-	202	3,214	-
January-17	3,456	-	-	173	3,283	-
February-17	3,203	-	-	150	3,053	-
March-17	2,879	-	-	129	2,750	-
April-17	2,520	-	-	203	2,317	-
May-17	2,664	-	-	133	2,531	-