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AN EXELON COMPANY

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March 31, 2022

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Commonwealth Edison Update to Attachment M-2, FERC Docket No. ER22- 1520-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act (“FPA”), 16 U.S.C. § 824d, Part 35 of the Commission’s Regulations, 18 C.F.R. Part 35, Section 9 of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (“PJM”) Open Access Transmission Tariff (“PJM Tariff”) and Article 7 of the Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, PJM Rate Schedule No. 42, Exelon Corporation (“Exelon”), on behalf of its affiliates Commonwealth Edison Company and Commonwealth Edison Company of Indiana, Inc. (collectively, “ComEd”), submits for filing revisions to Attachment M-2 (ComEd) to the PJM Tariff to incorporate changes in response to recent Illinois legislation.¹ ComEd requests that the Commission accept the revision to Attachment M-2 (ComEd), effective May 31, 2022.

I. Identification of Applicant

ComEd, an Illinois corporation, is an operating subsidiary of Exelon, a Pennsylvania corporation. ComEd maintains more than 72,897 miles of overhead and underground transmission and distribution lines in northern Illinois, as well as transmission facilities in Northern Indiana owned by its subsidiary Commonwealth Edison Company of Indiana, and provides delivered electric power to more than 4.1 million customers. On May 1, 2004,

¹ Pursuant to Order No. 714, this filing is submitted by PJM on behalf of Exelon as part of an XML filing package that conforms with the Commission’s regulations. PJM has agreed to make all filings on behalf of the PJM Transmission Owners in order to retain administrative control over the PJM Tariff. Thus, Exelon has requested PJM submit this Tariff revision in the eTariff system as part of PJM’s electronic Intra PJM Tariff.

ComEd transferred functional control over its transmission facilities to PJM. ComEd does not own any generation facilities.

ComEd's retail electric service is regulated by the Illinois Commerce Commission ("ICC"), while PJM's provision of transmission service over its transmission facilities and its sales for resale of electric energy in interstate commerce are regulated by this Commission. ComEd serves as the Electric Distribution Company ("EDC") for the ComEd Zone, pursuant to the terms of the PJM Tariff.

II. Background

Pursuant to Attachment F-1 to the PJM Tariff, as the EDC for the ComEd zone, ComEd reports to PJM the Daily Capacity Peak Load Obligation, the Daily Network Service Peak Load Obligation, and Hourly Load Obligations. The values serve as input for charges and credits issued by PJM to LSEs in the ComEd zone including Locational Reliability, Network Integration Transmission Service and Load Reconciliation for Spot Market Energy, Transmission Congestion and Transmission Losses charges. Pursuant to Section 3.6 of the Specifications of Attachment F-1 to the PJM Tariff, ComEd includes the methodologies by which it calculates the peak and hourly loads reported to PJM as part of its Attachment M-2.²

III. Statement of Nature, Reasons and Basis for Filing

For purposes of providing transparency, ComEd proposes minor modifications to Attachment M-2 (ComEd) in order to make clear how recently enacted Illinois legislation that has an impact on how ComEd determines an individual customers' peak load contribution, comports with that tariff. On September 15, 2021, Illinois Governor J.B. Pritzker signed into law a new comprehensive clean energy law (SB2408) making a number of changes to Illinois' energy policy and regulation.³ Among those changes were requirements that Electric Distribution Companies provide credits, where applicable, for certain net metering and community supply project generation customers that serve to reduce their peak load obligations. In order to implement the changes in Illinois law, ComEd determined that Attachment M-2 to the PJM tariff should be amended to clarify how the obligations of ComEd, as an EDC, under Attachment M-2 mesh with the new Illinois law and how those obligations impact certain Illinois customers affected by that new law. Importantly, although the methodology for calculating and reporting to PJM the ComEd load will not change as a result of this filing, certain individual customers' peak load contribution shares of that ComEd load will change, and therefore ComEd requests authorization to add language making clear that Capacity Peak Load Contributions and Network Service Peak

² See Attachment F-1 Specifications §3.6 ("The procedures by which an EDC will determine the peak and hourly loads reported to the Transmission Provider under Sections 3.1 and 3.3 may be set forth in a separate schedule to the Tariff for each EDC."); see also Attachment M-2 (FirstEnergy); Attachment M-2 (PSE&G), Attachment M-2 (Atlantic City Electric Co.); Attachment M-2 (Delmarva Power & Light).

³ See 220 ILCS 16/107.5(n)(1)(B), available at <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/022000050K16-107.5.htm>.

Load Contributions will reflect both consumption and generation for net metering and community supply projects in Illinois and can therefore result in a positive or negative value for any such individual customer's peak load contribution calculation. ComEd believes that these changes will further administrative efficiency and ensure that the PJM Tariff remains accurate and consistent.

IV. Information Required Under Part 35 of the Commission's Regulations

A. Documents Submitted with this Filing

Exelon is filing herewith the following documents:

1. This Transmittal Letter;
2. Marked Version of Attachment M-2 (ComEd) (Attachment 1); and
3. Clean Version of Attachment M-2 (ComEd) (Attachment 2).

B. Proposed Effective Date

Pursuant to Section 35.11 of the Commission's regulation, Exelon respectfully requests that the Commission issue an order accepting the proposed revisions to Attachment M-2 (ComEd) to be effective May 31, 2022.

C. Designation

The enclosed tariff changes are included in Attachment M-2 (ComEd) under the PJM Tariff.

D. Section 205 Compliance Requirements

1. Names and Addresses of Persons to Whom a Copy of this Filing has been Mailed

PJM has served a copy of this filing on all PJM Members and on all state utility regulatory commissions in the PJM Region by posting this filing electronically. In accordance with the Commission's Regulations, *see* 18 C.F.R. §§ 35.2(e) and 385.2010(f)(3), PJM will post a copy of this filing to the FERC filings section of its internet site, located at the following link: <https://www.pjm.com/library/filing-order> with a specific link to the newly-filed document, and will send an e-mail on the same date as this filing to all PJM Members and all state utility regulatory commissions in the PJM Region⁴ alerting them that this filing has been made by PJM and is available by following such link. If the document is not immediately available by using the referenced link, the document will be available

⁴ PJM already maintains, updates, and regularly uses e-mail lists for all PJM Members and affected state commissions.

through the referenced link within 24 hours of the filing. Also, a copy of this filing will be available on the Commission's eLibrary website located at the following link:
<http://elibrary.ferc.gov> in accordance with the Commission's Regulations and Order No. 714.

2. Brief Description of Tariff Changes

The OATT changes are described fully in Section III above.

3. Statement of the Reasons for the Tariff Change

This transmittal letter and the attachments explain the reasons for the filing.

4. Showing that All Requisite Agreements Have Been Obtained

No agreements of other parties are necessary for the changes proposed herein.

5. Illegal, Duplicative, or Unnecessary Costs

There are no costs included in this filing that have been alleged or adjudged in any administrative or judicial proceeding to be illegal, duplicative, or unnecessary costs, nor has any expense or cost been demonstrated to be the product of discriminatory employment practices within the meaning of Section 35.13(d)(3) of the Commission's regulations.

6. Cost of Service Information and Request for Waivers

This rate schedule does not affect ComEd's transmission cost of service or transmission rate design. Applicants believe that they have provided sufficient information for the Commission to determine the reasonableness of the proposed changes. To the extent that this filing requires waivers of Section 35.13 of the Commission's regulation, Applicants respectfully request such waivers, including waivers of Section 35.13 (c), (d), and (h) of the Commission's regulations. This filing, and the accompanying attachments, provides ample support for the Commission to accept the enclosed tariff revisions for filing. To the extent that this filing fails to contain any information otherwise required for technical compliance with the Commission's regulations, Applicants respectfully request that compliance with such regulations be waived.

V. Communications

Exelon requests that copies of notices and correspondence related to this filing be sent to the following individuals:

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VI. Conclusion

Exelon requests that the Commission issue an order accepting the proposed changes to be effective on May 31, 2022.

Sincerely,

Amy L. Blauman
Amy L. Blauman
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701 Ninth Street, NW
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*Attorneys for Exelon, on behalf of
Commonwealth Edison Company*

Enclosures

ATTACHMENT 1
MARKED TARIFF SHEETS
PJM TARIFF ATTACHMENT M-2 (ComEd)

ATTACHMENT M-2 (ComEd)

Determination of Capacity Peak Load Contributions, Network Service Peak Load Contributions, Daily Peak Load Obligation , Daily Network Service Peak Load Obligation, and Hourly Load Obligations

I. CAPACITY AND NETWORK SERVICE PEAK LOAD CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of Part I. is to describe the methodology used to determine capacity and network service peak load contributions for electric power and energy attributable to customers located in the ComEd Zone.

Section 2 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are for use in this Attachment M-2. Capitalized terms used and not defined in this Attachment M-2 but defined in other provisions of the PJM OATT have the meaning given them under those provisions. Capitalized terms used in this Attachment M-2 that are not defined in it or elsewhere in the PJM OATT have the meanings customarily attributed to such terms by the electric utility industry in PJM.

- a) **Average ComEd Coincident Peak Load:** the average of the sum of the (i) five (5) ComEd Zonal Loads established during the PJM Five Peaks in a summer and (ii) the corresponding Load Drop Estimates for such PJM Five Peaks.
- b) **Average ComEd Peak Load:** the average of the five (5) ComEd Zonal Loads established during the ComEd Five Peaks in a summer.
- c) **Average Customer Coincident Peak Load:** the average of the sum of the (i) five (5) customer loads established during the PJM Five Peaks in a summer and (ii) the corresponding Load Drop Estimates for such customer, with such sum adjusted to include applicable distribution and transmission system losses.
- d) **Average Customer Peak Load:** the average of the five (5) loads established by the customer during the ComEd Five Peaks in a summer, with such loads adjusted to include applicable distribution and transmission system losses.
- e) **ComEd Five Peaks:** the five hours occurring on different calendar days in a summer during which the electric system served by ComEd experiences its five highest daily summer demands.
- f) **ComEd Weather Normalized Peak Load:** the expected ComEd Zonal Load at the time of the PJM system peak load in a summer under normal weather conditions as determined by PJM.
- g) **ComEd Peak Load:** the highest ComEd Zonal Load established for PJM network service in a summer.

- h) **ComEd Zonal Load:** the demand for electricity placed upon the interconnected electricity system operated by PJM that is attributable to customers located in the ComEd Zone.
- i) **Load Drop Estimate:** the kilowatt (kW) value attributable to curtailed demand as determined by PJM.
- j) **PJM Five Peaks:** the five hours occurring on different calendar days in a summer during which the electric system served by PJM experiences its five highest daily summer demands.
- k) **Summer:** the period beginning June 1 and extending through September 30 in a calendar year.

Section 3 DETERMINATION OF THE CAPACITY PEAK LOAD CONTRIBUTION

If a customer's Average Customer Coincident Peak Load for Year Y is greater than or equal to such customer's Average Customer Peak Load for Year Y, then such customer's capacity peak load contribution (CPLC) for year Y+1 is equal to such customer's Average Customer Coincident Peak Load for Year Y.

If a customer's Average Customer Coincident Peak Load for Year Y is less than such customer's Average Customer Peak Load for Year Y, then such customer's CPLC for year Y+1 is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$CPLC_{Y+1} = ACustCPL_Y + (ComEdNPL_Y - AComEdCPL_Y) \times \frac{ACustPL_Y - ACustCPL_Y}{\sum_{SPc} (ACustPL_Y - ACustCPL_Y)}$$

Where:

$CPLC_{Y+1}$ = Capacity Peak Load Contribution for the customer, in kW, applicable for the period beginning with June in Year Y+1 and extending through May in Year Y+2.

$ACustCPL_Y$ = Average Customer Coincident Peak Load for the customer for Year Y, in kW.

$ACustPL_Y$ = Average Customer Peak Load for the customer for Year Y, in kW.

$ComEdNPL_Y$ = ComEd Weather Normalized Peak Load for Year Y, in kW.

$AComEdCPL_Y$ = Average ComEd Coincident Peak Load for Year Y, in kW.

$\sum_{SPc}$ = Summation over all customers for which the Average Customer

Coincident Peak Load for Year Y is less than the Average Customer Peak Load for Year Y.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions describing the determination of the $CPLC_{Y+1}$, for certain situations ComEd determines a customer's $CPLC_{Y+1}$ to be equal to (i) the average $CPLC_{Y+1}$ attributable to the delivery class applicable to such customer or (ii) the average $CPLC_{Y+1}$ attributable to the delivery class applicable to such customer scaled to reflect the amount of electricity delivered to such customer. Delivery classes are as described in the General Terms and Conditions of ComEd's Schedule of Rates filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission (Ill. C.C. No. 10). For purposes of this Attachment M-2 (ComEd), load attributable to net metering and community supply projects may reflect both consumption and generation in the CPLC, and therefore can result in a positive or negative value for any such individual customer's calculation.

Section 4 DETERMINATION OF THE NETWORK SERVICE PEAK LOAD CONTRIBUTION

A customer's Network Service Peak Load Contribution (NSPLC) for Year Y+1 is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$NSPLC_{Y+1} = ACustPL_Y \times \frac{ComEdPL_Y}{\sum_{Ac} ACustPL_Y}$$

Where:

$NSPLC_{Y+1}$ = Network Service Peak Load Contribution for the customer, in kW, applicable for the period beginning with January in Year Y+1 and extending through December in Year Y+1.

$ComEdPL_Y$ = ComEd Peak Load for Year Y, in kW.

$\sum_{Ac}$ = Summation over all customers.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions describing the determination of the $NSPLC_{Y+1}$, for certain situations ComEd determines a customer's $NSPLC_{Y+1}$ to be equal to (i) the average $NSPLC_{Y+1}$ attributable to the delivery class applicable to such customer or (ii) the average $NSPLC_{Y+1}$ attributable to the delivery class applicable to such customer scaled to reflect the amount of electricity delivered to such customer. For purposes of this Attachment M-2 (ComEd), load attributable to net metering and community supply projects may reflect both consumption and generation in the NSPLC, and therefore can result in a positive or negative value for any such individual customer's calculation.

II. DAILY CAPACITY PEAK LOAD OBLIGATION AND DAILY NETWORK SERVICE PEAK LOAD OBLIGATION

Section 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of Part II is to describe the methodology used to calculate the Daily Capacity Peak Load Obligation (DCPLO) and Daily Network Service Peak Load Obligation (DNSPLO) for Load Serving Entities (LSEs) in the ComEd Zone.

Section 2 DETERMINATION OF THE DAILY CAPACITY PEAK LOAD OBLIGATION

The Daily Capacity Peak Load Obligation (DCPLO) for a LSE in the ComEd Zone taking service under Attachment F to the PJM Tariff, but not ComEd as the EDC for the ComEd Zone, (“Attachment F LSEs in the ComEd Zone”) is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$DCPLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} CPLC$$

The DCPLO for all other LSEs in the ComEd Zone, including ComEd as the EDC for the ComEd Zone, (“Attachment F-1 LSEs in the ComEd Zone”) is determined in accordance with the following equation:

:

$$DCPLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} CPLC + \left(ComEdNPL_Y - \sum_{Ac} CPLC \right) \times \left(\frac{\sum_{LSEc} CPLC}{\left(\sum_{Ac} CPLC - \sum_{Am} CPLC \right)} \right)$$

Where:

$DCPLO_{LSE}$ = Daily Capacity Peak Load Obligation for a LSE

$CPLC$ = Capacity Peak Load Contribution for a customer

$ComEdNPL_Y$ = ComEd Weather Normalized Peak Load for Year Y, in kW

$\sum_{Ac}$ = Summation over all customers

$\sum_{LSEc}$ = Summation over all customers of a LSE

$\sum_{Am}$ = Summation over all Wholesale Municipalities

Section 3 DETERMINATION OF DAILY NETWORK SERVICE PEAK LOAD OBLIGATION

The Daily Network Service Peak Load Obligation (DNSPLO) for Attachment F LSEs in the ComEd Zone is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$DNSPLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} NSPLC$$

The DNSPLO for Attachment F-1 LSEs in the ComEd Zone, is determined in accordance with the following equation:

:

$$DNSPLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} NSPLC + (ComEdPL_Y - \sum_{Ac} NSPLC) \times \left(\frac{\sum_{LSEc} NSPLC}{(\sum_{Ac} NSPLC - \sum_{Am} NSPLC)} \right)$$

Where:

$DNSPLO_{LSE}$ = Daily Network Service Peak Load Obligation for a LSE

$NSPLC$ = Network Service Peak Load Contribution for a customer

$ComEd PL_Y$ = ComEd Peak Load for Year Y, in kW

$\sum_{Ac}$ = Summation over all customers

$\sum_{LSEc}$ = Summation over all customers of a LSE

$\sum_{Am}$ = Summation over all Wholesale Municipalities

III. FINAL HOURLY LOAD OBLIGATIONS

Section 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of Part III is to describe the methodology used to calculate the Final Hourly Load Obligation for Load Serving Entities (LSEs) in the ComEd Zone.

Section 2 DETERMINING FINAL HOURLY LOAD OBLIGATION

ComEd, on a monthly basis, will perform a load reconciliation to determine the difference between the Scheduled Hourly Load Obligation and the Final Hourly Load Obligation for LSEs in the ComEd Zone. The results of the reconciliation will be reported to PJM Interconnection, LLC ("PJM") for billing and settlement purposes.

Hourly Loads for customers shall be determined using customer meter data, adjusted for applicable distribution and transmission losses. In the event customer meter data is not available, customer Hourly Loads may be estimated.

The Final Hourly Load Obligation (FHLO) for an Attachment F LSEs in the ComEd Zone is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$FHLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} HL$$

The FHLO for an Attachment F-1 LSE in the ComEd Zone, is determined in accordance with the following equation:

:

$$FHLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} HL + (ZL - \sum_{Ac} HL) \times \left(\frac{\sum_{LSEc} HL}{\left(\sum_{Ac} HL - \sum_{Am} HL \right)} \right)$$

Where:

$FHLO_{LSE}$ = Final Hourly Load Obligation for a LSE

HL = Hourly Load for a customer, adjusted to include applicable distribution and transmission losses

ZL = ComEd Zone Load

$\sum_{Ac}$ = Summation over all customers

$\sum_{LSEc}$ = Summation over all customers of a LSE

$\sum_{Am}$ = Summation over all Wholesale Municipalities

If adjustments are made to the Hourly Load of an Attachment F-1 LSE in the ComEd Zone after the load reconciliation, ComEd may calculate the financial value of the adjustment and report that value to PJM. ComEd will also allocate the equal and opposite financial value to all Attachment F-1 LSEs in the ComEd Zone, on a load-ratio-share basis, and report the adjustments to PJM. PJM will include any adjustments in the next monthly billing statement issued by PJM to the affected LSE(s).

IV. Administrative Provisions for Retail Electric Service

The terms and conditions included in this Attachment M-2, Section IV are available only for such service in the ComEd Zone, and are not available under this RTO Tariff for any transmission service outside of the ComEd Zone. The rates, terms and conditions of the Transmission Provider's Open Access Transmission Tariff apply to the Illinois Retail Access Program except as amended below.

A Retail Electric Supplier (RES) is any Alternative Retail Supplier (ARES) under Section 16-102 of the Illinois Public Utilities Act, 220 ILCS 5/16-102 or any Illinois Electric Utility as defined in Section 16-102 of the Illinois Public Utilities Act, 220 ILCS

5/16-102 and, by reference, Section 3-105 of the Illinois Public Utilities Act, 220 ILCS 5/3-105 (or any agent of any such electric utility to the extent the electric utility provides tariff services to retail customers through that agent) A utility that is not an Illinois Electric Utility as defined above is not a RES unless it qualifies as an ARES, in accordance with Illinois law, rules and regulations.

RES De-certification: In the event that the State of Illinois de-certifies a Transmission Customer who is not a retail customer under Section 1.11(ii) of the PJM Tariff, then Transmission Provider may immediately terminate Transmission Service to the de-certified Transmission Customer for the load of the retail customers supplied by such Transmission Customer, provided that Transmission Owner's retail service tariffs subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois provide for continuation of service to affected retail customers as described in Section 1.11(ii) of the PJM Tariff by another supplier that is a Transmission Customer.

In the event of a de-certification, and/or upon receipt of notification from PJM that a RES is in default under PJM Tariff Section 7.3, ComEd, as EDC of the ComEd zone, will immediately assume wholesale supply obligations consistent with the terms of the ICC-approved rate schedules.

Term of Network Integration Transmission Service: The minimum term for Network Integration Transmission Service is one year or for any shorter period necessary to accommodate retail access under Illinois law.

Commencement of Service: Service under a Service Agreement for Point-to-Point Transmission Service or under a Network Service Agreement shall not commence until customer qualifies as a Transmission Customer under Transmission Provider's OATT.

ATTACHMENT 2
CLEAN TARIFF SHEETS
PJM TARIFF ATTACHMENT M-2 (ComEd)

ATTACHMENT M-2 (ComEd)

Determination of Capacity Peak Load Contributions, Network Service Peak Load Contributions, Daily Peak Load Obligation , Daily Network Service Peak Load Obligation, and Hourly Load Obligations

I. CAPACITY AND NETWORK SERVICE PEAK LOAD CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of Part I. is to describe the methodology used to determine capacity and network service peak load contributions for electric power and energy attributable to customers located in the ComEd Zone.

Section 2 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are for use in this Attachment M-2. Capitalized terms used and not defined in this Attachment M-2 but defined in other provisions of the PJM OATT have the meaning given them under those provisions. Capitalized terms used in this Attachment M-2 that are not defined in it or elsewhere in the PJM OATT have the meanings customarily attributed to such terms by the electric utility industry in PJM.

- a) **Average ComEd Coincident Peak Load:** the average of the sum of the (i) five (5) ComEd Zonal Loads established during the PJM Five Peaks in a summer and (ii) the corresponding Load Drop Estimates for such PJM Five Peaks.
- b) **Average ComEd Peak Load:** the average of the five (5) ComEd Zonal Loads established during the ComEd Five Peaks in a summer.
- c) **Average Customer Coincident Peak Load:** the average of the sum of the (i) five (5) customer loads established during the PJM Five Peaks in a summer and (ii) the corresponding Load Drop Estimates for such customer, with such sum adjusted to include applicable distribution and transmission system losses.
- d) **Average Customer Peak Load:** the average of the five (5) loads established by the customer during the ComEd Five Peaks in a summer, with such loads adjusted to include applicable distribution and transmission system losses.
- e) **ComEd Five Peaks:** the five hours occurring on different calendar days in a summer during which the electric system served by ComEd experiences its five highest daily summer demands.
- f) **ComEd Weather Normalized Peak Load:** the expected ComEd Zonal Load at the time of the PJM system peak load in a summer under normal weather conditions as determined by PJM.
- g) **ComEd Peak Load:** the highest ComEd Zonal Load established for PJM network service in a summer.

- h) **ComEd Zonal Load:** the demand for electricity placed upon the interconnected electricity system operated by PJM that is attributable to customers located in the ComEd Zone.
- i) **Load Drop Estimate:** the kilowatt (kW) value attributable to curtailed demand as determined by PJM.
- j) **PJM Five Peaks:** the five hours occurring on different calendar days in a summer during which the electric system served by PJM experiences its five highest daily summer demands.
- k) **Summer:** the period beginning June 1 and extending through September 30 in a calendar year.

Section 3 DETERMINATION OF THE CAPACITY PEAK LOAD CONTRIBUTION

If a customer's Average Customer Coincident Peak Load for Year Y is greater than or equal to such customer's Average Customer Peak Load for Year Y, then such customer's capacity peak load contribution (CPLC) for year Y+1 is equal to such customer's Average Customer Coincident Peak Load for Year Y.

If a customer's Average Customer Coincident Peak Load for Year Y is less than such customer's Average Customer Peak Load for Year Y, then such customer's CPLC for year Y+1 is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$CPLC_{Y+1} = ACustCPL_Y + (ComEdNPL_Y - AComEdCPL_Y) \times \frac{ACustPL_Y - ACustCPL_Y}{\sum_{5Pc} (ACustPL_Y - ACustCPL_Y)}$$

Where:

$CPLC_{Y+1}$ = Capacity Peak Load Contribution for the customer, in kW, applicable for the period beginning with June in Year Y+1 and extending through May in Year Y+2.

$ACustCPL_Y$ = Average Customer Coincident Peak Load for the customer for Year Y, in kW.

$ACustPL_Y$ = Average Customer Peak Load for the customer for Year Y, in kW.

$ComEdNPL_Y$ = ComEd Weather Normalized Peak Load for Year Y, in kW.

$AComEdCPL_Y$ = Average ComEd Coincident Peak Load for Year Y, in kW.

$\sum_{5Pc}$ = Summation over all customers for which the Average Customer

Coincident Peak Load for Year Y is less than the Average Customer Peak Load for Year Y.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions describing the determination of the $CPLC_{Y+1}$, for certain situations ComEd determines a customer's $CPLC_{Y+1}$ to be equal to (i) the average $CPLC_{Y+1}$ attributable to the delivery class applicable to such customer or (ii) the average $CPLC_{Y+1}$ attributable to the delivery class applicable to such customer scaled to reflect the amount of electricity delivered to such customer. Delivery classes are as described in the General Terms and Conditions of ComEd's Schedule of Rates filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission (Ill. C.C. No. 10). For purposes of this Attachment M-2 (ComEd), load attributable to net metering and community supply projects may reflect both consumption and generation in the CPLC, and therefore can result in a positive or negative value for any such individual customer's calculation.

Section 4 DETERMINATION OF THE NETWORK SERVICE PEAK LOAD CONTRIBUTION

A customer's Network Service Peak Load Contribution (NSPLC) for Year Y+1 is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$NSPLC_{Y+1} = ACustPL_Y \times \frac{ComEdPL_Y}{\sum_{Ac} ACustPL_Y}$$

Where:

$NSPLC_{Y+1}$ = Network Service Peak Load Contribution for the customer, in kW, applicable for the period beginning with January in Year Y+1 and extending through December in Year Y+1.

$ComEdPL_Y$ = ComEd Peak Load for Year Y, in kW.

$\sum_{Ac}$ = Summation over all customers.

Notwithstanding the previous provisions describing the determination of the $NSPLC_{Y+1}$, for certain situations ComEd determines a customer's $NSPLC_{Y+1}$ to be equal to (i) the average $NSPLC_{Y+1}$ attributable to the delivery class applicable to such customer or (ii) the average $NSPLC_{Y+1}$ attributable to the delivery class applicable to such customer scaled to reflect the amount of electricity delivered to such customer. For purposes of this Attachment M-2 (ComEd), load attributable to net metering and community supply projects may reflect both consumption and generation in the NSPLC, and therefore can result in a positive or negative value for any such individual customer's calculation.

II. DAILY CAPACITY PEAK LOAD OBLIGATION AND DAILY NETWORK

SERVICE PEAK LOAD OBLIGATION

Section 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of Part II is to describe the methodology used to calculate the Daily Capacity Peak Load Obligation (DCPLO) and Daily Network Service Peak Load Obligation (DNSPLO) for Load Serving Entities (LSEs) in the ComEd Zone.

Section 2 DETERMINATION OF THE DAILY CAPACITY PEAK LOAD OBLIGATION

The Daily Capacity Peak Load Obligation (DCPLO) for a LSE in the ComEd Zone taking service under Attachment F to the PJM Tariff, but not ComEd as the EDC for the ComEd Zone, (“Attachment F LSEs in the ComEd Zone”) is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$DCPLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} CPLC$$

The DCPLO for all other LSEs in the ComEd Zone, including ComEd as the EDC for the ComEd Zone, (“Attachment F-1 LSEs in the ComEd Zone”) is determined in accordance with the following equation:

:

$$DCPLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} CPLC + (ComEdNPL_Y - \sum_{Ac} CPLC) \times \left(\frac{\sum_{LSEc} CPLC}{\left(\sum_{Ac} CPLC - \sum_{Am} CPLC \right)} \right)$$

Where:

DCPLO_{LSE} = Daily Capacity Peak Load Obligation for a LSE

CPLC = Capacity Peak Load Contribution for a customer

ComEdNPL_Y = ComEd Weather Normalized Peak Load for Year Y, in kW

$\sum_{Ac}$ = Summation over all customers

$\sum_{LSEc}$ = Summation over all customers of a LSE

$\sum_{Am}$ = Summation over all Wholesale Municipalities

Section 3 DETERMINATION OF DAILY NETWORK SERVICE PEAK LOAD OBLIGATION

The Daily Network Service Peak Load Obligation (DNSPLO) for Attachment F LSEs in

the ComEd Zone is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$DNSPLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} NSPLC$$

The DNSPLO for Attachment F-1 LSEs in the ComEd Zone, is determined in accordance with the following equation:
:

$$DNSPLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} NSPLC + \left(ComEdPL_Y - \sum_{Ac} NSPLC \right) \times \left(\frac{\sum_{LSEc} NSPLC}{\left(\sum_{Ac} NSPLC - \sum_{Am} NSPLC \right)} \right)$$

Where:

$DNSPLO_{LSE}$ = Daily Network Service Peak Load Obligation for a LSE

$NSPLC$ = Network Service Peak Load Contribution for a customer

$ComEd PL_Y$ = ComEd Peak Load for Year Y, in kW

$\sum_{Ac}$ = Summation over all customers

$\sum_{LSEc}$ = Summation over all customers of a LSE

$\sum_{Am}$ = Summation over all Wholesale Municipalities

III. FINAL HOURLY LOAD OBLIGATIONS

Section 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of Part III is to describe the methodology used to calculate the Final Hourly Load Obligation for Load Serving Entities (LSEs) in the ComEd Zone.

Section 2 DETERMINING FINAL HOURLY LOAD OBLIGATION

ComEd, on a monthly basis, will perform a load reconciliation to determine the difference between the Scheduled Hourly Load Obligation and the Final Hourly Load Obligation for LSEs in the ComEd Zone. The results of the reconciliation will be reported to PJM Interconnection, LLC (“PJM”) for billing and settlement purposes.

Hourly Loads for customers shall be determined using customer meter data, adjusted for applicable distribution and transmission losses. In the event customer meter data is not available, customer Hourly Loads may be estimated.

The Final Hourly Load Obligation (FHLO) for an Attachment F LSEs in the ComEd Zone is determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$FHLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} HL$$

The FHLO for an Attachment F-1 LSE in the ComEd Zone, is determined in accordance with the following equation:

:

$$FHLO_{LSE} = \sum_{LSEc} HL + (ZL - \sum_{Ac} HL) \times \left(\frac{\sum_{LSEc} HL}{\left(\sum_{Ac} HL - \sum_{Am} HL \right)} \right)$$

Where:

$FHLO_{LSE}$ = Final Hourly Load Obligation for a LSE

HL = Hourly Load for a customer, adjusted to include applicable distribution and transmission losses

ZL = ComEd Zone Load

$\sum_{Ac}$ = Summation over all customers

$\sum_{LSEc}$ = Summation over all customers of a LSE

$\sum_{Am}$ = Summation over all Wholesale Municipalities

If adjustments are made to the Hourly Load of an Attachment F-1 LSE in the ComEd Zone after the load reconciliation, ComEd may calculate the financial value of the adjustment and report that value to PJM. ComEd will also allocate the equal and opposite financial value to all Attachment F-1 LSEs in the ComEd Zone, on a load-ratio-share basis, and report the adjustments to PJM. PJM will include any adjustments in the next monthly billing statement issued by PJM to the affected LSE(s).

IV. Administrative Provisions for Retail Electric Service

The terms and conditions included in this Attachment M-2, Section IV are available only for such service in the ComEd Zone, and are not available under this RTO Tariff for any transmission service outside of the ComEd Zone. The rates, terms and conditions of the Transmission Provider's Open Access Transmission Tariff apply to the Illinois Retail Access Program except as amended below.

A Retail Electric Supplier (RES) is any Alternative Retail Supplier (ARES) under Section 16-102 of the Illinois Public Utilities Act, 220 ILCS 5/16-102 or any Illinois Electric Utility as defined in Section 16-102 of the Illinois Public Utilities Act, 220 ILCS 5/16-102 and, by reference, Section 3-105 of the Illinois Public Utilities Act, 220 ILCS

5/3-105 (or any agent of any such electric utility to the extent the electric utility provides tariff services to retail customers through that agent) A utility that is not an Illinois Electric Utility as defined above is not a RES unless it qualifies as an ARES, in accordance with Illinois law, rules and regulations.

RES De-certification: In the event that the State of Illinois de-certifies a Transmission Customer who is not a retail customer under Section 1.11(ii) of the PJM Tariff, then Transmission Provider may immediately terminate Transmission Service to the de-certified Transmission Customer for the load of the retail customers supplied by such Transmission Customer, provided that Transmission Owner's retail service tariffs subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois provide for continuation of service to affected retail customers as described in Section 1.11(ii) of the PJM Tariff by another supplier that is a Transmission Customer.

In the event of a de-certification, and/or upon receipt of notification from PJM that a RES is in default under PJM Tariff Section 7.3, ComEd, as EDC of the ComEd zone, will immediately assume wholesale supply obligations consistent with the terms of the ICC-approved rate schedules.

Term of Network Integration Transmission Service: The minimum term for Network Integration Transmission Service is one year or for any shorter period necessary to accommodate retail access under Illinois law.

Commencement of Service: Service under a Service Agreement for Point-to-Point Transmission Service or under a Network Service Agreement shall not commence until customer qualifies as a Transmission Customer under Transmission Provider's OATT.