

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:

:

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

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:

:

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

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.