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AN EXELON COMPANY

Lisa B. Luftig
Assistant General Counsel

701 Ninth Street NW
Washington, DC 20068-0001

Office: 202-428-1067
Cell: 315-345-3628
lisa.luftig@exeloncorp.com

June 24, 2022

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

Re: ComEd Update to Attachment M-2, FERC Docket No. ER22-1520-001

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,[1] Exelon Corporation ("Exelon"), on behalf of its affiliates Commonwealth Edison Company and Commonwealth Edison Company of Indiana, Inc. (collectively, "ComEd"), submits for filing the following response to the letter from Kurt M. Longo, Director, Division of Electric Power Regulation – East, to the undersigned date May 26, 2022 ("Deficiency Letter"). The Deficiency Letter advises ComEd that its March 31, 2022 filing in this proceeding (March 31 Filing) is deficient and that additional information is required in order to process the filing. ComEd's responses to the questions contained in the Deficiency Letter are set forth below and in attachments to this filing.[2] ComEd requests that the Commission accept the revision to Attachment M-2 (ComEd), effective September 1, 2022.

[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.
[2] Footnote 5 of the Deficiency Letter requires this response "include at least one tariff record to restart the statutory timeframe for Commission action even though a tariff revision might not otherwise be needed." To satisfy this directive, ComEd is resubmitting in Attachments 1 and 2 hereto, all of the same tariff records initially submitted in the March 31 Filing (i.e., Attachments 1 and 2 provided, respectively, marked and clean

ComEd also notes that, while the original filing was protested by Illinois Industrial Energy Consumers ("IIEC"), ComEd and IIEC have reached a resolution that sufficiently addresses IIEC's concerns. Consequently, IIEC has withdrawn its Protest,[3] and there are no outstanding protested issues that require resolution.

I. Responses To Deficiency Letter

On March 31, 2022, ComEd filed revisions to Attachment M-2 (ComEd) to the PJM Tariff to incorporate proposed changes in response to recent Illinois legislation. Attachment M-2's sole purpose is to allocate costs related to capacity and transmission network service to load serving entities (LSEs) serving customers in the ComEd zone. At the outset, it is important to note that the modest changes proposed by ComEd to its Attachment M-2 are intended to align with current Illinois state law and improve the cost allocation methodology in way that ensures the LSEs whose customers install renewable generating systems on their homes and businesses, or develop community supply projects, receive directly the capacity and transmission cost reductions that their systems provide to all customers within the ComEd zone. This cost allocation improvement is accomplished simply by removing the "hard floor" of a zero value and allowing an individual's peak load contribution (PLC) and network system peak load (NSPL) values to be negative to the extent a customer's solar system is a net producer in the hours used to calculate PLCs and NSPLs, as these systems are in fact reducing the peak demand on the system during these critical hours by providing generation to the grid from which all customers in the zone benefit. In no instance will an LSEs capacity or transmission system costs be allowed to go negative, in accordance with PJM's OATT which expressly prohibits an LSE from having a negative PLC and or NSPL.[4] Additionally, as stated in response to Request No. 2(b) below, ComEd's proposed revisions do not alter the calculation of "daily load," and as such do not reduce the ComEd zone's daily load as a Network Customer by energy injections into the transmission system.

Deficiency Letter Request No. 1(a):

1. ComEd states that "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 chares of that ComEd load will change."

    a. Please explain what class(es) of customer will be affected by the proposal and whether such customers are retail or wholesale customers.

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tariff sheets of the proposed changes to ComEd's Attachment M-2). ComEd does not propose any tariff revisions in this response, so the tariff records in Attachments 1 and 2 are identical to those in the March 31 Filing.

[3] *See* Notice of Withdrawal of the Illinois Industrial Energy Consumers' Protest, FERC Docket No. ER22-1520-000 (May 10, 2022).

[4] *See* PJM Manual 14D, Appendix A: Behind the Meter Generation Business Rules, Rule #40, available at http://www.pjm.com/-/media/documents/manuals/m14d.ashx.

ComEd Response:

The proposed changes to Attachment M-2 will directly affect only retail customers that own a solar generation system, and specifically those systems that generate energy at the time of peak load – that is, during the five highest daily peaks, as measured on an hourly basis, during the previous summer[5] - to the extent they are "net producers" of energy. Nevertheless, all customers will be indirectly affected due to the resulting change in each customers' proportional share of PLC and NSPL responsibilities. Though the PLC and NSPL calculations are performed on an individual account level, all retail customers are assigned to a wholesale Load Serving Entity. The sum of all customers' PLC and NSPL values for each Load Serving Entity are then reported to PJM for the ComEd zone. Thus, the reduction in the revised PLC and NSPL values will be shared across all Load Serving Entities since they still must sum to the ComEd zone load, although as previously stated a Load Serving Entity's PLC and NSPL values cannot be less than zero.

Deficiency Letter Request No. 1(b):

b. In your response, please provide an example that illustrates how the changes in customer's peak load share would impact a sample calculation.

ComEd Response:

Please find attached as Exhibit 1(b) a sample calculation for a net metering customer.

Deficiency Letter Request No. 2(a):

2. ComEd's proposed tariff revisions state that "load attributable to net metering and community supply projects may reflect both consumption and generation in the [capacity peak load contribution], and therefore can result in a positive or negative value for any such individual customer's calculation."

   a. Please provide definitions of "net metering" and "community supply projects." Also, please provide examples of each project class. If applicable, please describe these terms using defined terms found in the PJM Tariff.

ComEd Response:

"Net electricity metering" or "net metering" means measurement during the billing period applicable to an eligible customer[6] of the net amount of electricity supplied by an electricity

[5] PLC values are based on the PJM five highest measurements, while NSPL values are based on the ComEd zone five highest.

[6] "eligible customer" means a retail customer that owns, hosts, or operates, including any third-party owned systems, a solar, wind, or other eligible renewable electrical generating facility that is located on the customer's premises or customer's side of the billing meter and is intended primarily to offset the customer's own current or future electrical requirements." 220 ILCS 5/16-107.5(b).

provider to the customer's premises or provided to the electricity provider by the customer." Title 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 465.5. A net metering retail customer takes service under ComEd's net metering tariff, Rider POGNM – Parallel Operation of Retail Customer Generating Facilities with Net Metering ("Rider POGNM").

"Community supply projects" are defined in ComEd's community supply tariff, Rider POGCS – Parallel Operation of Retail Customer Generating Facilities Community Supply ("Rider POGCS"), as "a renewable generating facility that is a nonresidential retail customer taking electric service under Rate [Basic Electric Service] and that includes (a) properties owned or leased by multiple retail customers that contribute to the operation of a renewable generating facility though an ownership or leasehold interest of at least 200 watts in such facility, such as a community-owned wind project, a community-owned biomass project, a community-owned solar project, or a community methane digester processing livestock waste from multiple sources, provided that the facility is also located within the utility's service territory; (b) individual units, apartments, or properties located in a single building that are owned or leased by multiple retail customers and collectively served by a common renewable generating facility, such as an office or apartment building, a shopping center or strip mall served by photovoltaic panels on the roof; or (c) a community renewable generation project as defined in Section 1-10 of the IPA Act, including community renewable generation projects on the retail customer's side of the Company-provided meter-related facilities for billing purposes of a host facility and partially used for the retail customer's own load." ILL. C. C. No. 10, Rider POGCS, 1st Revised Sheet No. 344.1.

Deficiency Letter Request No. 2(b):

b. Please explain how ComEd will determine the "consumption and generation" in the capacity peak load contribution for each individual customer's calculation and how "consumption and generation" will be used to calculate each individual customer's capacity peak load contribution. In addition to a narrative explanation, please provide numerical examples reflecting both consumption and generation and positive and negative capacity peak load contributions.

ComEd Response:

Net metering customers have a meter that measures energy flow into the customer's premise (consumption) as well as energy flow from the customer's premise to the ComEd system (generation). The consumption is measured and recorded on one channel, and the generation provided to the grid is measured and recorded on a different channel. The consumption is referred to as "Sold to Customer" and the generation is referred to as "Bought from Customer". Under the proposal, net metering customers will receive full credit for generation ("Bought from Customer") during the 10 system peak hours. Previously, only the netted consumption ("Sold to Customer") was used, with a floor of zero for a given half-

hour. Similarly, community supply projects will receive credit for all generation during the 10 system peak hours, where previously only the netted energy consumption ("Sold to Customer") was used with a floor of zero for a given half-hour. Additional adjustments to the calculations will remain unchanged. Please see attached Exhibits 2(b)(i) and 2(b)(ii) for numerical examples reflecting both consumption and generation and positive and negative capacity peak load contributions.

Deficiency Letter Request No. 2(c):

c. Please explain if any net metering and community supply projects include Behind the Meter Generation. If so, please explain how the proposed tariff revisions comport with PJM Tariff section 34.2, which states that the "daily load of a Network Customer shall not be reduced by energy injections into the transmission system by the Network Customer."

ComEd Response:

Functionally, both net metering customers and community supply projects may literally meet the definition of Behind the Meter Generation as defined in the PJM OATT. However, under Illinois law and ComEd tariffs, net metering and community supply projects do not currently include facilities that participate in the PJM wholesale markets.

ComEd's proposed revisions comport with the PJM Tariff because ComEd's proposed revisions do not alter the calculation of "daily load," and as such do not reduce ComEd's daily load as a Network Customer by energy injections into the transmission system. Rather, ComEd's revisions only result in changes to individual retail customers' proportional share of ComEd's peak load obligation.

Deficiency Letter Request No. 2(d):

d. Please explain how the benefits received by net metering and community supply projects customers from the proposed credits are commensurate with the costs associated with those credits.

ComEd Response:

PJM's peak load forecast recognizes the value of net metering and community solar projects by reducing the peak demand forecasted for ComEd's zone. When PJM procures capacity, it does so on the basis of that reduced peak demand calculation. This peak demand reduction, and the resulting reduction in the cost of capacity procured, inures to the benefit of all customers in the ComEd zone. Nevertheless, net metering customers and community supply projects that produce more energy than they use during the five highest daily peaks may fail to receive the full value of providing that reduction because their contribution is artificially limited to zero. Under the narrowly tailored changes proposed by ComEd to Attachment M-

2, those net metering customers and community supply projects will better recognize the value they provide to the system, as the benefits will accrue to the LSEs serving those customers. The LSEs serving the net metering and community solar projects are the entities providing the capacity and transmission credits to those customers and therefore should be the entities that receive the benefits of the lower capacity costs resulting from PJM's recognition of the capacity reduction benefit provided by those projects instead of those benefits being spread over all LSEs regardless of their customers' contribution to the capacity cost reduction which is what happens today under the current methodology.

II. 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 response to Deficiency Letter;
2. Exhibit 1(b)
3. Exhibit 2(b)(i)
4. Exhibit 2(b)(ii)
5. Marked Version of Attachment M-2 (ComEd) (Attachment 1); and
6. 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 September 1, 2022.

C. Designation

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

D. Service

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 Region[7] 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 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.

V. Conclusion

Exelon requests that the Commission issue an order accepting the proposed changes to be effective on September 1, 2022.

Sincerely,

Lisa B. Luftig
Lisa B. Luftig
Assistant General Counsel
Exelon Corporation
701 Ninth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20068
(202) 428-1067
lisa.luftig@exeloncorp.com

Attorney for Exelon, on behalf of Commonwealth Edison Company

Enclosures

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

Exhibit 1(b)

Difference of the Average ComEd and Average PJM 5 CPs for Weather Sensitive Customers (kW)
2,033,653

Summer 2021 Weather Normalized PJM Coincident Peak (MW)	Summer 2021 ComEd Zone PJM Coincident 5 CPs (MW)	Allocation to Weather Sensitive Load (MW)
20,290	**18,491**	**1,798.5104**

ComEd Peaks (HE CPT)	**ComEd Zonal Load (MW)**
8/24/21 4:00 PM	21,167.2
8/10/21 5:00 PM	20,454.7
8/25/21 4:00 PM	19,903.7
8/27/21 5:00 PM	19,861.9
7/6/21 4:00 PM	19,453.9
Average	**20,168.263**
NSPL Scaling Factor =	**1.04953**

PJM Peaks (HE CPT)	**ComEd Zonal Load (MW)**
8/24/21 5:00 PM	20,933.6
7/6/21 4:00 PM	19,453.9
8/26/21 3:00 PM	18,851.6
6/29/21 4:00 PM	16,704.8
8/12/21 4:00 PM	16,513.6
Average	**18,491.490**

Account Number	11111-11111
Customer Name	Customer 1
Delivery Service Class Code	C23
Delivery Service Class Name	RESIDENTIAL SINGLE

ComEd Peaks (HE CPT)	Metered Usage (kW)	Generation (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses Applied (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses and UFT Applied (kW)
8/24/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-2.6575	-2.8442	-2.8489
8/10/21 5:00 PM	0.0000	-1.5300	-1.6375	-1.6402
8/25/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-2.3000	-2.4616	-2.4657
8/27/21 5:00 PM	0.0000	-2.6425	-2.8281	-2.8328
7/6/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-3.5950	-3.8476	-3.8540
Average	0.0000	-2.5450	-2.72380	-2.7283

Original	**Proposed**
PY 2022 NSPL value (kW)	**PY 2022 NSPL value (kW)**
0.0000	**-2.8635**

PJM Peaks (HE CPT)	Metered Usage (kW)	Generation (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses Applied (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses and UFC Applied (kW)
8/24/21 5:00 PM	0.0000	-2.3100	-2.4723	-2.4737
7/6/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-3.5950	-3.8476	-3.8497
8/26/21 3:00 PM	0.0000	-2.3450	-2.5097	-2.5111
6/29/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-1.3125	-1.4047	-1.4055
8/12/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-0.8300	-0.8883	-0.8888
Average	0.0000	-2.0785	-2.22452	-2.2258

Original	**Proposed**
PY 2022 PLC value (kW)	**PY 2022 PLC value (kW)**
0.0000	**-2.2258**

ComEd 5CP - PJM 5CP (kW)	Is customer Weather Sensitive?	Customer Weather Sensitivity Adjustment (kW)
-0.50257	**No**	0.0000

Exhibit 2(b)(i)

Difference of the Average ComEd and Average PJM 5 CPs for Weather Sensitive Customers (kW)
2,033,653

Summer 2021 Weather Normalized PJM Coincident Peak (MW)	Summer 2021 ComEd Zone PJM Coincident 5 CPs (MW)	Allocation to Weather Sensitive Load (MW)
20,290	**18,491**	**1,798.5104**

ComEd Peaks (HE CPT)	**ComEd Zonal Load (MW)**
8/24/21 4:00 PM	21,167.2
8/10/21 5:00 PM	20,454.7
8/25/21 4:00 PM	19,903.7
8/27/21 5:00 PM	19,861.9
7/6/21 4:00 PM	19,453.9
Average	**20,168.263**
NSPL Scaling Factor =	**1.04953**

PJM Peaks (HE CPT)	**ComEd Zonal Load (MW)**
8/24/21 5:00 PM	20,933.6
7/6/21 4:00 PM	19,453.9
8/26/21 3:00 PM	18,851.6
6/29/21 4:00 PM	16,704.8
8/12/21 4:00 PM	16,513.6
Average	**18,491.490**

Account Number	11111-11111
Customer Name	Customer 1
Delivery Service Class Code	C23
Delivery Service Class Name	RESIDENTIAL SINGLE

ComEd Peaks (HE CPT)	Metered Usage (kW)	Generation (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses Applied (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses and UFT Applied (kW)
8/24/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-2.6575	-2.8442	-2.8489
8/10/21 5:00 PM	0.0000	-1.5300	-1.6375	-1.6402
8/25/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-2.3000	-2.4616	-2.4657
8/27/21 5:00 PM	0.0000	-2.6425	-2.8281	-2.8328
7/6/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-3.5950	-3.8476	-3.8540
Average	0.0000	-2.5450	-2.72380	-2.7283

Original	**Proposed**
PY 2022 NSPL value (kW)	**PY 2022 NSPL value (kW)**
0.0000	**-2.8635**

PJM Peaks (HE CPT)	Metered Usage (kW)	Generation (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses Applied (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses and UFC Applied (kW)
8/24/21 5:00 PM	0.0000	-2.3100	-2.4723	-2.4737
7/6/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-3.5950	-3.8476	-3.8497
8/26/21 3:00 PM	0.0000	-2.3450	-2.5097	-2.5111
6/29/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-1.3125	-1.4047	-1.4055
8/12/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-0.8300	-0.8883	-0.8888
Average	0.0000	-2.0785	-2.22452	-2.2258

Original	**Proposed**
PY 2022 PLC value (kW)	**PY 2022 PLC value (kW)**
0.0000	**-2.2258**

ComEd 5CP - PJM 5CP (kW)	Is customer Weather Sensitive?	Customer Weather Sensitivity Adjustment (kW)
-0.50257	**No**	0.0000

Exhibit 2(b)(ii)

Difference of the Average ComEd and Average PJM 5 CPs for Weather Sensitive Customers (kW)
2,033,653

Summer 2021 Weather Normalized PJM Coincident Peak (MW)	Summer 2021 ComEd Zone PJM Coincident 5 CPs (MW)	Allocation to Weather Sensitive Load (MW)
20,290	**18,491**	**1,798.5104**

ComEd Peaks (HE CPT)	**ComEd Zonal Load (MW)**
8/24/21 4:00 PM	21,167.2
8/10/21 5:00 PM	20,454.7
8/25/21 4:00 PM	19,903.7
8/27/21 5:00 PM	19,861.9
7/6/21 4:00 PM	19,453.9
Average	**20,168.263**
NSPL Scaling Factor =	**1.04953**

PJM Peaks (HE CPT)	**ComEd Zonal Load (MW)**
8/24/21 5:00 PM	20,933.6
7/6/21 4:00 PM	19,453.9
8/26/21 3:00 PM	18,851.6
6/29/21 4:00 PM	16,704.8
8/12/21 4:00 PM	16,513.6
Average	**18,491.490**

Account Number	22222-22222
Customer Name	Customer 2
Delivery Service Class Code	C28
Delivery Service Class Name	SMALL (0 - 100)

ComEd Peaks (HE CPT)	Metered Usage (kW)	Generation (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses Applied (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses and UFT Applied (kW)
8/24/21 4:00 PM	0.6075	-0.8000	-0.2058	-0.2062
8/10/21 5:00 PM	7.0125	0.0000	7.4973	7.5098
8/25/21 4:00 PM	0.0075	-0.1975	-0.2031	-0.2035
8/27/21 5:00 PM	0.5050	-0.7100	-0.2192	-0.2195
7/6/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-1.8800	-2.0100	-2.0133
Average	1.6265	-0.7175	0.97185	0.9735

Proposed	**Original**
PY 2022 NSPL value (kW)	**PY 2022 NSPL value (kW)**
1.0217	**1.8281**

PJM Peaks (HE CPT)	Metered Usage (kW)	Generation (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses Applied (kW)	Metered Usage with Losses and UFC Applied (kW)
8/24/21 5:00 PM	1.8250	-0.0575	1.8897	1.8907
7/6/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-1.8800	-2.0100	-2.0111
8/26/21 3:00 PM	0.0000	-1.2875	-1.3765	-1.3773
6/29/21 4:00 PM	0.0000	-0.6700	-0.7163	-0.7167
8/12/21 4:00 PM	5.3575	0.0000	5.7279	5.7311
Average	1.4365	-0.7790	0.70296	0.7033

Proposed	**Original**
PY 2022 PLC value (kW)	**PY 2022 PLC value (kW)**
0.9422	**1.7181**

ComEd 5CP - PJM 5CP (kW)	Is customer Weather Sensitive?	Customer Weather Sensitivity Adjustment (kW)
0.27012	**Yes**	0.2389

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:

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

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:

:

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

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:
:

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

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.

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:

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

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:

:

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

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:
:

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

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.