CONTROL AREA SERVICES

PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM), is the Regional Transmission Organization (RTO), responsible for balancing load and generation and for providing transmission and ancillary transmission services in the ComEd Control Area. The transmission system is operated and administered in accordance with the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT), which is approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). For more information regarding the PJM OATT see www.pjm.com.

A Retail Electric Supplier (RES) must be a PJM Member and Transmission Service customer. ComEd will schedule electric supply on behalf of each RES and the retail customers it supplies in accordance with the PJM OATT and guidelines. The RES is charged, by PJM, on behalf of its retail customers in accordance with the PJM OATT, for transmission and ancillary transmission services.

This chapter describes the responsibilities and requirements associated with ComEd related PJM activities.

❖ Documentation:

Document	Document Location
PJM Affidavit of Membership	PJM provided document as proof of membership
OATT Service Agreements	PJM web site www.pjm.com

COMED RELATED PJM OPERATIONS

A RES, as an entity serving a retail customer's load in the PJM Control Area, is also referred to as a Load Serving Entity (LSE) in PJM documents. The following are the responsibilities of a RES.

- **Retail Load Responsibility (RLR) Schedules**
  - ComEd will establish a Unilateral Buyer contract in InSchedules for each RES
  - The RES must confirm the contract in InSchedules
- **Retail Load Responsibility Scheduling**

Retail Load Responsibility (RLR) schedule is a schedule in PJM InSchedules that shows the aggregate electric supply (including transmission and distribution losses) that a RES is obligated to provide in ComEd's service area for each hour of the day. ComEd will produce a forecast for each RES. ComEd calculates the following, ComEd Zone Load minus the sum of LSE (Load Serving Entity) forecasts in each hour. This difference will be shared with each RES and ComEd load forecast on a load share basis to produce the final schedule submitted to InSchedules each day.

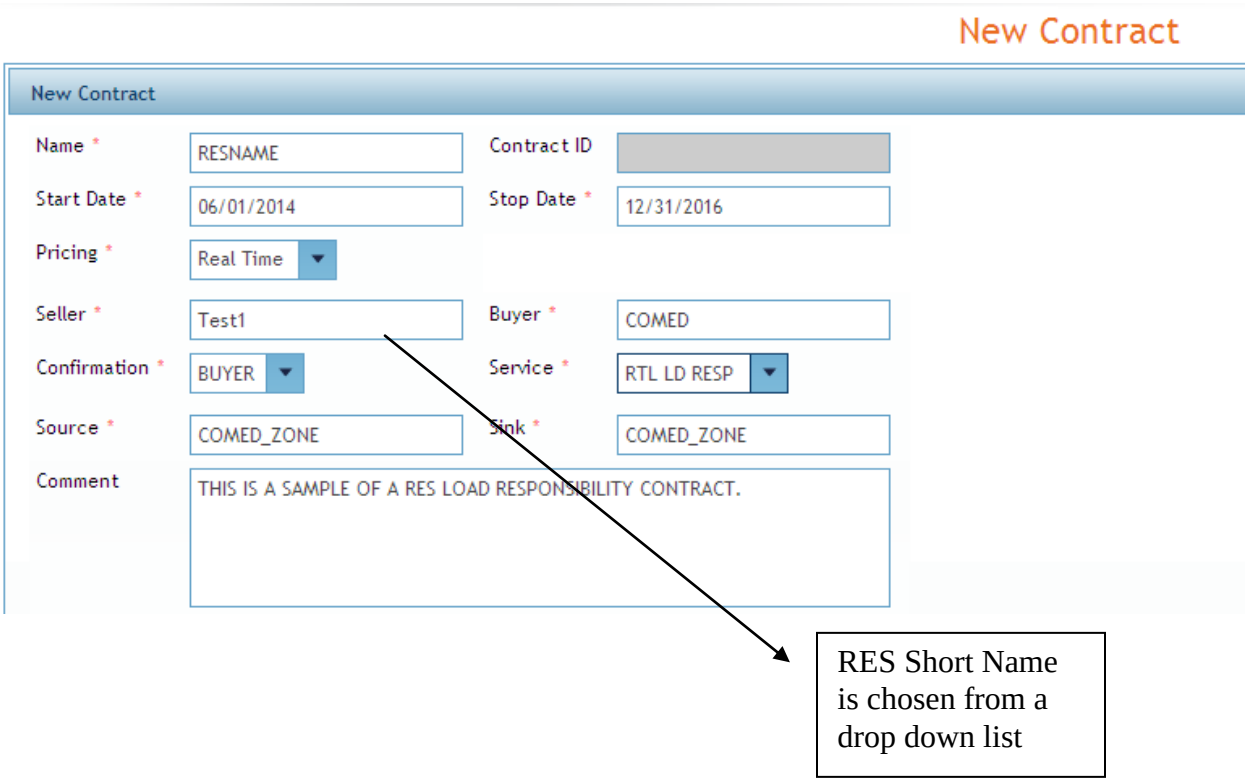
The RLR schedules are necessary because metered data for final reconciliation of loads delivered to retail customers served by individual RESs are not available until after delivery of electric supply.

ComEd will submit RESs schedules to InSchedules prior to the close of PJM eMKT to assist any suppliers who participate in the optional Day Ahead Energy Market. These values will be preliminary.

❖ Setup of a New RES for PJM InSchedules

Below are the steps and information needed to set-up for PJM InSchedules

1. The RES sets up a CAM account with PJM and is assigned a short name for this account.
2. The RES communicates the short name to the ComEd Account Manager as well as the first date the supplier expects to supply load to customers in the ComEd zone. Any date earlier will be acceptable.
3. ComEd sets up a Unilateral Buyer contract in InSchedules for the supplier under the short name. The contract will be in a "Pending" status.
4. ComEd Account Manager will communicate the contract number to the RES.
5. RES will approve the contract in InSchedules.
6. ComEd will begin scheduling on behalf of the RES whenever EDI enrollments are received for the RES by ComEd.



Sixty (60) Day Reconciliation

Sixty days after each PJM monthly bill, individual customer usage data is aggregated for each RES and compared to the usage estimates submitted by ComEd for each RES in InSchedules. The difference is sent to PJM to process the reconciliation billing. Any charges or credits are then applied and billed by PJM.

For example, the monthly billing by PJM for InSchedules submitted in January is processed in February and the reconciliation billing, by PJM, is included in the April PJM bill.

Chapter 8

Retail Electric Suppliers Handbook

DETERMINING LOAD USAGE

ComEd gathers data on usage using interval data recording meters or cumulative meters. For customers with cumulative meters, hourly customer demand is estimated using statistical load profiling. Data on usage is used for settlement purposes with PJM.

❖ Metering

A customer's hourly electricity usage can be determined by using interval meters or by statistically profiling cumulative meter read values. Except for certain unmetered customers, such as street lighting, any customer that has a 30 minute maximum demand of at least 100 kilowatts is required to have ComEd or a Meter Service Provider (MSP) provide metering equipment that is capable of interval metering.

ComEd sends electricity usage information to RESs through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). For more information, see Chapter 5, *Electronic Communications Requirements and Procedures*, and Chapter 6, *Metering and Meter Reading*.

❖ Historical Load Profiling

ComEd has separated the less than or equal to 100 kilowatt nonresidential customers into the classes. Profiles are produced for each class and used to forecast loads for scheduling purposes.

ComEd's load profiles are based on average historical hourly load data in kWh, collected from a statistical sample of the segment to be profiled. From the sample data, an average profile for each delivery service class is created for each hour in the year. The sample data used to compute these averages are also utilized in the PJM 60-day reconciliation process.

The historical load profiles are available on the ComEd web site at www.comed.com. The data goes back to April 1, 2009 CST and is updated on a monthly basis.