Commonwealth Edison Company's

Multi-Year Performance and Tracking Metrics Plan (2028 – 2031)

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I. INTRODUCTION

ComEd's Multi-Year Performance and Tracking Metrics Plan for 2028-2031 (PM Plan 2) presents descriptions of ComEd's performance and tracking metrics in effect for 2028 to 2031, in accordance with the provisions of Section 16-108.18(e) of the Public Utilities Act.

A description and calculation method, baseline and overall target, and incentive/penalty table is provided for each of ComEd's seven performance metrics. Basis points for penalties and incentives will be calculated using a "linear approach" rounded to the nearest hundredth point, notwithstanding whether the tables in this PM Plan 2 show that number of decimal points for penalties and incentives.

A description and anticipated data collection method is provided for each of ComEd's 32 tracking metrics. To the extent that a tracking metric requires ComEd to track information already publicly provided or are duplicative of other tracking metrics, ComEd cross-references the other source. Additionally, ComEd notes any information that ComEd is unable to track.

ComEd will update PM Plan 2 after receiving a final order from the Illinois Commerce Commission approving, or approving with modifications, the performance and tracking metrics.

II. PERFORMANCE METRICS

Seven performance metrics will measure ComEd's performance in applicable operating areas starting January 1, 2028.

Performance Metric
1. Overall Reliability and Resiliency
2. EJ and R3 Communities Reliability and Resiliency (SAIDI, SAIFI, CEMI, and CELID)
3. Peak Load Reduction
4. Supplier Diversity
5. Affordability
6. Interconnection Timeliness
7. Customer Service

A. PM1: RELIABILITY & RESILIENCY

ComEd's proposed systemwide reliability/resiliency performance metric, PM 1, is a composite metric with two submetrics: the first, System Average Interruption Duration Index ("SAIDI") Excluding Extreme Weather Event Days ("EWEDs"), is a reliability metric, and the second, EWED Resiliency, is a resiliency metric.

1. PM 1, Submetric 1: SAIDI Excluding EWEDs

a) Description

The reliability submetric (SAIDI Excluding EWEDs) of PM 1 is designed to measure continuous reliability improvement across the system in terms of both outage frequency and duration for the six-year period from 2028 through 2033. SAIDI is the average outage duration for each customer served during a calendar year. SAIDI is calculated as the total Customer Minutes of Interruption divided by the Total Number of Customers Served. For purposes of PM 1, Submetric 1, ComEd will exclude the following interruptions: interruptions lasting 1 minute or less in duration; interruptions as defined in 83 Ill. Admin. Code § 411.20; and interruptions that occur during a storm window on an EWED.

ComEd defines an EWED as an event during which ComEd's service territory experiences 3 or more hours with a minimum of 10,000 customers without power, consistent with the reporting threshold in 83 Ill. Admin. Code §§ 411.120(a). Outages from an EWED must occur due to an extreme weather event and would therefore not include outages caused by a planned event within ComEd's control, such as maintenance on a non-storm day.

On an EWED, the storm window start time is based on the total number of primary interruptions within a one-hour period in a region or system-wide during the first hour of the storm condition. The start time will be set as the first outage time in a set of outages that occur within one hour. The storm window end time is set when storm conditions are considered to have ended, which is determined by the following periods of time passing without a storm-related interruption:

- One hour, if the storm is fast-moving (*e.g.*, a summer thunderstorm).

- Two hours, if the storm is slow-moving (*e.g.*, an ice storm).

b) Calculation Method

ComEd will calculate PM 1, Submetric 1 (SAIDI Excluding EWEDs) by first identifying which days in the calendar year qualify as EWEDs. Outages that occur in the storm window of these EWEDs are excluded from the reliability calculation. After these exclusions, ComEd will measure reliability using SAIDI, is calculated by dividing the total duration of all applicable customer interruptions by the total number of customers served. This is the same method ComEd uses to calculate System SAIDI under the version of PM 1 that is in effect for the 2024-2027 period. See the formula below:

$$SAIDI = \frac{\Sigma\, Customer\ Interruption\ Durations}{Total\ Number\ of\ Customers\ Served}$$

c) Data Sources and Collection Method

ComEd will continue to utilize its interruption reporting system ("IRS"), which captures all sustained outages, step restorations for each outage, cause of the outages, and customer impacts. The IRS has been used to report reliability statistics to the Commission since 1998. ComEd obtains the total number of customers served from its Customer Care & Billing ("CC&B") system at the end of the year.

d) Baseline and Target Performance

PM 1, Submetric 1 (SAIDI Excluding EWEDs) uses a baseline calculated by averaging SAIDI performance during the median three years between 2023 and 2027. The SAIDI Excluding EWEDs Baseline table below provides an illustrative example of the 2023-2027 PM 1, Submetric 1 Final Baseline of 28.3 minutes:

Table 1 - SAIDI Excluding EWEDs Baseline Calculation

Year	Customers Served	Customer Minute Interruptions	PM1 SAIDI Minutes	EWED Excluded (1)	EWED SAIDI
2023	**4,056,227**	**129,086,534**	**31.82**	**7**	**303.46**
2024	4,074,542	133,603,594	32.79	8	60.71
2025	4,090,492	104,736,321	25.6	6	31.53
2026	**4,109,943**	**111,876,423**	**27.22**	**5**	**57.08**
2027	**4,090,858**	**106,047,928**	**25.92**	**7**	**99.45**
Baseline:	Bold values represent the three median years		**28.3**		

Note that the data in Table 1 is for illustrative purposes only and will updated with actual data prior to the metric becoming effective in 2028.

The annual targets for SAIDI Excluding EWEDs (measured in minutes) will be calculated on a linear interpolation from the final baseline target based on a 2033 target of a 9% improvement over the baseline, with annual targets ratably distributed (*i.e.*, in equal segments) across the 6-year period.

Table 2 - SAIDI Excluding EWEDs Annual Targets (in minutes)

Year	Penalties -0.1 to -4.0 bps	Deadband 0 bps	Incentives +0.1 to +4.0 bps
2028	28.9 to 29.9 or higher	27.8 to 28.8	27.7 to 26.7 or lower
2029	28.4 to 29.4 or higher	27.3 to 28.3	27.2 to 26.2 or lower
2030	27.9 to 28.9 or higher	26.8 to 27.8	26.7 to 25.7 or lower
2031	27.4 to 28.4 or higher	26.3 to 27.3	26.2 to 25.2 or lower
2032	26.9 to 27.9 or higher	25.8 to 26.8	25.7 to 24.7 or lower
2033	26.4 to 27.4 or higher	25.3 to 26.3	25.2 to 24.2 or lower

Note that the data in Table 2 is for illustrative purposes only and will be updated with actual data prior to the metric becoming effective in 2028.

e) Incentives and Penalties

A symmetrical incentive or penalty of up to 4 basis points (bps) annually will be applied if ComEd meets (or fails to meet) its incremental annual target. Basis points for penalties and incentives will be calculated using a "linear approach," rounded to the nearest hundredth point. Under the linear approach, the amount of incentive/penalty earned will be determined by multiplying (i) the percentage of the maximum target achieved by (ii) the maximum incentive/penalty amount. In other words, there will be straight-line interpolation from deadband performance (resulting in neither an incentive nor a penalty) to the maximum incentive/penalty amount.

2. PM 1, Submetric 2: EWED Resiliency

a) Description

This submetric is designed to measure resiliency as reflected in the system's ability to withstand and recover from EWEDs. The submetric measures improvement in the proportion of customers whose outages during an EWED storm window are restored within 12 hours.

b) Calculation Method

ComEd will calculate PM 1, submetric 2 (EWED Resiliency) by first determining which days in a calendar year qualify as EWEDs. For this metric, all outages occurring within the defined storm window as a result of EWEDs are included. ComEd classifies a reportable storm as any weather event that causes 10,000 or more customers to lose power for at least three consecutive hours,

based on the reporting threshold established in Section 83 of the Illinois Administrative Code Part 411.120(a). Extreme heat and cold events are not considered reportable storms.

The storm window is defined by the timing and duration of outages. The storm window start time is based on the total number of primary interruptions within a one-hour period in a region or system-wide during the first hour of the storm condition. The start time is set at the first outage time in a set of outages that occur within one hour. The storm window ends when storm conditions have subsided, which is marked by a period without any storm-related interruptions: one hour for fast-moving storms such as summer thunderstorms, or two hours for slow-moving storms like ice storms. All interruptions within this window are included in the resiliency metric.

Storm events are further categorized by size, based on the number of customer outages: "Small" events involve 0 to 500 outages, "Medium" events involve 501 to 1,000 outages, "Large" events involve 1,001 to 1,500 outages, and "Significant" events involve 1,501 or more outages. For each storm, the Restoration Effectiveness of Storm (RES) is calculated as the percentage of customers who remain without power for more than 12 hours, divided by the total number of sustained customer interruptions (CI) plus avoided customer interruptions (ACI) through smart switch operations, community energy storage, and microgrids (excluding substation reclosing events).

The annual average percentage of customers without power for 12 or more hours is calculated for each storm category, based on a ten-year (or five-year) average. The Annual Average for each of the four storm categories is used as the threshold. For each storm, if the percentage of customers restored within 12 hours is lower than the established threshold, the event is considered favorable to threshold. To set a baseline, the best three years out of the past five are selected, and the average proportion of storms favorable to the threshold is determined. Restoration Effectiveness Performance (RET) is then measured with the following formula:

$$\text{RET \%} = \frac{Number\ of\ storms\ where\ recovery\ is\ favorable\ to\ Threshold}{Total\ Number\ of\ Storms}$$

Subsequent years' targets are set by increasing the percentage of storms where recovery is favorable to threshold (i.e., by 6% over 6 years, ratably distributed).

c) Data Sources and Collection Method

ComEd will continue to utilize its interruption reporting system ("IRS"), which captures all sustained outages, step restorations for each outage, cause of the outages, and customer impacts. The IRS has been used to report reliability statistics to the Commission since 1998. ComEd obtains the total number of customers served from its Customer Care & Billing ("CC&B") system at the end of the year.

d) Baseline and Target Performance

PM 1, Submetric 2 (EWED Resiliency) uses a baseline calculated by averaging the number of EWEDs favorable to threshold as a percentage of total EWEDs between 2023 and 2027, as shown in the illustrative example tables below.

Table 3 - Illustrative Storm Size Baseline Calculation

Year	Small Storm % Restored >12 hrs	Medium Storm % Restored >12 hrs	Large Storm Restored % >12 hrs	Significant Storm % Restored >12 hrs
2023	5.78%	7.31%	2.50%	39.71%
2024	2.15%	3.58%	-	17.43%
2025	1.61%	1.72%	6.72%	-
2026	-	5.57%	6.53%	19.99%
2027	3.03%	6.72%	1.03%	21.21%
Baseline:	**3.14%**	**4.98%**	**4.20%**	**24.59%**

Table 4 – Illustrative EWED Resiliency Baseline Calculation

Year	EWEDs Favorable to Threshold	Total EWEDs	% Favorable
2023	**3**	**7**	**43%**
2024	**6**	**8**	**75%**
2025	5	6	83%
2026	2	**5**	40%
2027	**4**	**7**	**57%**
Baseline:	Bold values represent the three median years		**58%**

Note that the data in Tables 3 and 4 is for illustrative purposes only and will be updated with actual data prior to the metric becoming effective in 2028.

The annual targets for PM 1, Submetric 2 (EWED Resiliency) (measured in %) will be calculated on a linear interpolation from the final baseline target based on a 2033 target of a 6% improvement over the baseline, with the annual targets ratably distributed (*i.e.*, in equal segments) across the six-year period. An illustrative example is included below.

Table 5 - EWED Resiliency Annual Targets

Year	Penalties -0.1 to -1.0 BPS	Deadband 0 BPS	Incentives +0.1 to +1.0 BPS
2028	51% to 55% or lower	56% to 60%	61% to 65% or higher
2029	52% to 56% or lower	57% to 61%	62% to 66% or higher
2030	52% to 56% or lower	57% to 61%	62% to 66% or higher
2031	53% to 57% or lower	58% to 62%	63% to 67% or higher
2032	53% to 57% or lower	58% to 62%	63% to 67% or higher
2033	54% to 58% or lower	59% to 63%	64% to 68% or higher

Note that the data in Table 5 is for illustrative purposes only and will be updated with actual data prior to the metric becoming effective in 2028.

e) Incentives and Penalties

A symmetrical incentive or penalty of up to 1 basis point (bps) annually will be applied if ComEd meets (or fails to meet) its incremental annual target. Basis points for penalties and incentives will be calculated using a "linear approach," rounded to the nearest hundredth point. Under the linear approach, the amount of incentive/penalty earned will be determined by multiplying (i) the percentage of the maximum target achieved by (ii) the maximum incentive/penalty amount. In other words, there will be straight-line interpolation from deadband performance (resulting in neither an incentive nor a penalty) to the maximum incentive/penalty amount.

B. PM 2: EIEC RELIABILITY AND RESILIENCY

This performance metric is designed to allow for more precise analysis of reliability and resiliency performance for vulnerable customers located in in Equity Investment Eligible Communities ("EIECs"), which is comprised of Environmental Justice ("EJ") communities and low-income communities eligible for grant funding ("R3"), within ComEd's service territory for each calendar year during the six-year period 2028 through 2033.

EJ communities are those census block groups in ComEd's service territory that fell within the top 25 scores across Illinois and qualified for incentives and benefits. R3 communities are those census tracts within ComEd's service territory that are eligible for grant funding. ComEd will use the data extracted from the Illinois "Solar for All" website (https://www.illinoissfa.com/environmental-justice-communities/) and the R3 website (r3.illinois.gov) to identify census tracks included in EIECs. Starting in 2028, ComEd will update EIEC customers to incorporate changes to EJ. ComEd estimates approximately 1.7 million customers, or nearly 42% of ComEd's total customer base, fall within the EJ and R3 communities.

For purposes of the metric, ComEd will apply the definition of EJ communities as it appears in Public Utilities Act ("PUA") Section 16-108.18(b) and the definition of R3 communities as established pursuant to Section 10-40 of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act. 220 ILCS 5/16-108.18(b); 410 ILCS 705/10-40.

1. PM2, Submetrics 1 through 4

a) Description

In addition to SAIDI, the EJ and R3 Communities Reliability and Resiliency metric must focus on a 1% year-over-year improvement of SAIFI, CEMI (Customers Experiencing Multiple Interruptions) and CELID (Customers Experiencing Long Duration Outages). The SAIFI calculation will be consistent with the SAIDI calculation in terms of MED definitions and exclusion of certain interruptions. The CEMI calculation will be based on the number of customers experiencing three or more interruptions per year for three consecutive years or CEMI3R3. The CELID calculation will be based on the number of customers experiencing at least one 8-hour interruption per year for three consecutive years or CELID8R3. Interruptions for CEMI3R3 and CELID8R3 will be as defined in Part 411.20 and include all EWEDs. 83 Ill. Admin. Code § 411.20.

b) Calculation Method

ComEd will calculate PM 2, Submetric 1 (EIEC SAIDI Excluding EWEDs) by excluding the EWEDs following the process in PM1, Submetric 1. Outages that occur in the storm window of these EWEDs are excluded from the reliability calculation. After these exclusions, ComEd will measure reliability using SAIDI, is calculated by dividing the total duration of all applicable customer interruptions by the total number of customers served. This is the same method ComEd uses to calculate EIEC SAIDI under the version of PM 2 that is in effect for the 2024-2027 period. See the formula below:

$$\boldsymbol{EIEC\ SAIDI = \frac{\Sigma\ Customer\ Interruption\ Durations\ in\ EIEC}{Total\ Number\ of\ Customers\ Served\ in\ EIEC}}$$

ComEd will calculate PM 2, Submetric 2 (SAIFI Excluding EWEDs) by dividing the Number of Customer Interruptions (excluding those within the storm window of EWEDs) by the Total Number of Customers Served. See the formula below:

$$\boldsymbol{EIEC\ SAIFI = \frac{\Sigma\ Customer\ Interruptions\ in\ EIEC}{Total\ Number\ of\ Customers\ Served\ in\ EIEC}}$$

EIEC CEMI3R3 is the number of customers in EIEC experiencing 3 or more interruptions for 3 consecutive years.

EIEC CELID8R3 is the number of customers in EIEC experiencing at least one interruption lasting 8 or more hours for 3 consecutive years.

c) Data Sources and Collection Method

ComEd will continue to utilize its interruption reporting system ("IRS"), which captures all sustained outages, step restorations for each outage, cause of the outages, and customer impacts. The IRS has been used to report reliability statistics to the Commission since 1998.

d) Baseline and Target Performance

Consistent with Overall Reliability and Resiliency Based on SAIDI Performance Metric (see Section I.1 above), the baseline for each of these four indices will be calculated by determining the average performance during the median three years from 2023 through 2027.

The illustrative EIEC SAIDI Baseline table below uses current EIEC customers to determine hypothetical EIEC SAIDI Index Final Baseline of 27.9 minutes:

Year	Customers Served	Customer Minute Interruptions	PM2 SAIDI Minutes	EWED Excluded	EWED SAIDI
2023	**1,404,088**	**43,175,883**	**30.75**	**7**	**370.4**
2024	1,413,291	45,451,994	32.16	8	35.05
2025	1,416,293	32,106,407	22.67	6	34.17
2026	**1,417,435**	**40,876,937**	**28.84**	**5**	**20.66**
2027	**1,406,686**	**33,832,934**	**24.05**	**7**	**250.63**
Baseline:	Bold values represent the three median years	**27.9**			

The illustrative EIEC SAIFI Baseline table below uses current EIEC customers to determine a hypothetical EIEC SAIFI Index Final Baseline of 0.424.

Year	Customers Served	Customer Interruptions	PM2 SAIFI	EWED Excluded	EWED SAIFI
2023	**1,404,088**	**678,424**	**0.483**	**7**	**0.290**
2024	1,413,291	710,165	0.502	8	**0.137**
2025	1,416,293	499,840	0.353	6	**0.126**
2026	**1,417,435**	**591,563**	**0.417**	**5**	**0.061**
2027	**1,406,686**	**521,207**	**0.371**	**7**	**0.217**
Baseline:	Bold values represent the three median years	**0.424**			

The illustrative EIEC CEMI3R3 Baseline table below uses current EIEC customers to determine a hypothetical EIEC CEMI3R3 Index Final Baseline of 1,286 customers.

Year	EIEC Customer Served	EIEC CEMI3R3	EIEC CEMI3R3 % of Customer Served
2023	1,404,088	2,982	0.21%
2024	**1,413,291**	**1,863**	**0.13%**
2025	**1,416,293**	**1,181**	**0.08%**
2026	1,417,435	394	0.03%
2027	**1,406,686**	**815**	**0.06%**
Baseline:	Bold values represent the three median years	**1,286**	

The illustrative EIEC CELID8R3 Baseline table uses current EIEC customers to determine an hypothetical EIEC CELID8R3 Index Final Baseline of 228 customers.

Year	**EIEC Customer Served**	**EIEC CELID8R3**	**EIEC CELID8R3 % of Customer Served**
2023	1,404,088	621	0.0442%
2024	**1,413,291**	**368**	**0.0260%**
2025	**1,416,293**	**208**	**0.0147%**
2026	**1,417,435**	**109**	**0.0077%**
2027	1,406,686	35	0.0025%
Baseline:	Bold values represent the three median years	**228**	

e) Incentives and Penalties

The incremental annual targets will be established such that, to earn an incentive for the SAIDI index, ComEd must achieve an improvement of 1.5% per year on average to achieve a total reduction target of 9% from the baseline over a 6-year period. The incremental annual targets will be established such that, to earn an incentive for each of the SAIFI, CEMI4R3 and CELID12R3 indices, ComEd must achieve an improvement of 1.0% per year on average for each index to achieve a total reduction target of 6% from the baseline over a 6-year period. To earn an incentive in 2033 for EJ/R3 SAIDI, ComEd must achieve cumulative improvement of 9% from the baseline. For EJ/R3 SAIFI, CEMI4R3 and CELID12R3 to each earn an incentive in 2033, ComEd must achieve cumulative improvement of 6% each from the baseline. Each of the four EJ/R3, or EIEC, indices is allocated a maximum incentive/penalty of 1.25 basis points; a total of 5 basis points will be applied if ComEd meets (or fails to meet) its incremental annual target. The following tables show the incentives and penalties that are applicable to performance targets in each year. The actual values of basis points are calculated based on a linear interpolation from the baseline target.

The illustrative EIEC SAIDI (unit of measure = minutes) table is calculated, using the hypothetical baseline, on a linear interpolation from the final baseline target based on the 2033 target of a 9% improvement over the baseline to provides the updated annual targets for each year ratably (*i.e.*, in equal segments) across the full 6-year period.

Year	Penalties -0.1 to -1.25 BPS	Deadband 0 BPS	Incentives +0.1 to +1.25 BPS
2028	28.5 to 29.5 or higher	27.4 to 28.4	27.3 to 26.3 or lower
2029	28.0 to 29.0 or higher	26.9 to 27.9	26.8 to 25.8 or lower
2030	27.5 to 28.5 or higher	26.4 to 27.4	26.3 to 25.3 or lower
2031	27.0 to 28.0 or higher	25.9 to 26.9	25.8 to 24.8 or lower
2032	26.5 to 27.5 or higher	25.4 to 26.4	25.3 to 24.3 or lower
2033	26.0 to 27.0 or higher	24.9 to 25.9	24.8 to 23.8 or lower

The illustrative EIEC SAIFI (unit of measure = interruptions) table below is calculated, using the hypothetical baseline, on a linear interpolation from the final baseline target based on the 2033 target of a 6% improvement over the baseline to provides the updated annual targets for each year ratably (*i.e.*, in equal segments) across the full 6-year period.

Year	Penalties -0.1 to -1.25 BPS	Deadband 0 BPS	Incentives +0.1 to +1.25 BPS
2028	0.429 to 0.437 or higher	0.420 to 0.428	0.419 to 0.411 or lower
2029	0.425 to 0.433 or higher	0.416 to 0.424	0.415 to 0.407 or lower
2030	0.420 to 0.428 or higher	0.411 to 0.419	0.410 to 0.402 or lower
2031	0.416 to 0.424 or higher	0.407 to 0.415	0.406 to 0.398 or lower
2032	0.412 to 0.420 or higher	0.403 to 0.411	0.402 to 0.394 or lower
2033	0.408 to 0.416 or higher	0.399 to 0.407	0.398 to 0.390 or lower

The illustrative EIEC CEMI3R3 (unit of measure = customers) table below is calculated, using the hypothetical baseline, on a linear interpolation from the final baseline target based on the 2033 target of a 6% improvement over the baseline to provides the updated annual targets for each year ratably (*i.e.*, in equal segments) across the full 6-year period.

CEMI is typically measured as a rate, where the number of customers that equals or exceeds the set threshold (numerator) is divided by the number of customers served in the area that is being measured (denominator). However, in this case, the calculation would be so small that for clarity ComEd is showing only the number of customers from the numerator of the rate in the table below.

Year	Penalties -0.1 to -1.25 BPS	Deadband 0 BPS	Incentives +0.1 to +1.25 BPS
2028	1,527 to 1,367 or higher	1,206 to 1,366	1,045 to 1,205 or lower
2029	1,521 to 1,361 or higher	1,200 to 1,360	1,039 to 1,199 or lower
2030	1,515 to 1,355 or higher	1,194 to 1,354	1,033 to 1,193 or lower
2031	1,509 to 1,349 or higher	1,188 to 1,348	1,027 to 1,187 or lower
2032	1,503 to 1,343 or higher	1,182 to 1,342	1,021 to 1,181 or lower
2033	1,497 to 1,337 or higher	1,176 to 1,336	1,015 to 1,175 or lower

The illustrative EIEC CELID8R3 (unit of measure = customers) table below is calculated, using the hypothetical baseline, on a linear interpolation from the final baseline target based on the 2033 target of a 6% improvement over the baseline to provides the updated annual targets for each year ratably (*i.e.*, in equal segments) across the full 6-year period.

CELID is typically measured as a rate, where the number of customers that equals or exceeds the set threshold (numerator) is divided by the number of customers served in the area that is being measured (denominator). However, in this case, the calculation would be so small that for clarity ComEd is showing only the number of customers from the numerator of the rate in the table below.

Year	Penalties -0.1 to -1.25 BPS	Deadband 0 BPS	Incentives +0.1 to +1.25 BPS
2028	247 to 235 or higher	222 to 234	209 to 221 or lower
2029	245 to 233 or higher	220 to 232	207 to 219 or lower
2030	243 to 231 or higher	218 to 230	205 to 217 or lower
2031	241 to 229 or higher	216 to 228	203 to 215 or lower
2032	239 to 227 or higher	214 to 226	201 to 213 or lower
2033	237 to 225 or higher	212 to 224	199 to 211 or lower

C. PM 3: PEAK LOAD REDUCTION

1. Peak Load Reduction

a) Description

ComEd's proposed Peak Load Reduction ("PLR") performance metric consists of two components that measure the impact of demand response programs within its Demand Side Management ("DSM") portfolio for each calendar year.

The first component (3A) measures the cleared megawatts ("MW") procured by ComEd for applicable programs as part of the DSM portfolio in the PJM Load Management Capacity market (or equivalent Resource Adequacy market) contingent on winter resource matching for each delivery year. This component supports peak load reductions attributable to demand response programs because these resources participate in the supply side of the PJM capacity market as demand response resources, contributing to the region's reliability and capacity requirements and can be dispatched to reduce load.

The second component (3B) measures the total MWs of capacity obligation reduced by ComEd's applicable programs in the DSM portfolio that are not bid into the PJM Load Management Capacity market (or equivalent Resource Adequacy market). This component is intended to measure the reduction in the actual peak load reductions attributable to demand response programs that are not bid into the PJM capacity market.

1. Calculation Method

The annual performance for the PLR performance metric will be the sum of component 3A and 3B.

Component 3A will be measured each calendar year with the cleared MWs of ComEd's DSM portfolio in the PJM Load Management Capacity market's applicable start of the delivery year (or equivalent Resource Adequacy market). For example, in 2028, component 3A will be based on the PJM 2028/2029 delivery year.

For Component 3B, the reduction of capacity obligation will be measured each calendar year by comparing the customer's capacity obligations enrolled in the applicable programs in ComEd's DSM portfolio compared to a counter-factual (baseline estimation absent the action of reducing load). The difference in total MWs of the customer's capacity obligation compared to the counter-factual baseline will be the annual performance for component 3B.

b) Data Sources and Collection Method

ComEd will use PJM tools, such as DR Hub tool and the PJM Capacity Exchange Market tool, to determine the amount of cleared MWs enrolled in the PJM Load Management Capacity market for Component 3A. Component 3B will be determined through customer interval data to measure the actual load reduction/capacity obligation reduction. This would include interval data to develop a counter-factual (baseline estimation absent the action of reducing load) as applicable.

c) Annual Performance Targets

The proposed PLR performance metric baseline for calendar year 2028 will be the sum of Components 3A and 3B for the calendar year 2027. For example, if ComEd achieved 200 MW in 2027, the baseline/deadband for 2028 would be 200 MW. If ComEd then achieves 250 MW in 2028, the baseline/deadband in 2029 would be 250 MW.

Table 6 - PLR Annual Performance Targets

	Penalties		Deadband	Incentives	
Metric range	-150 MW	-0.1 MW	0 MW	0.1 MW	+150 MW
Basis points	-6 bps	-0.01 bps	0 bps	+0.01 bps	+6 bps

d) Incentives and Penalties

A symmetrical incentive or penalty of up to 6 bps annually will be applied if ComEd meets (or fails to meet) its incremental annual target. Basis points for penalties and incentives will be calculated using a "linear approach," rounded to the nearest hundredth point. Under the linear approach, the amount of incentive/penalty earned for the PLR Performance Metric will be determined by multiplying (i) the percentage of the maximum target achieved by (ii) the maximum incentive/penalty amount. In other words, there will be straight-line interpolation from deadband

performance (resulting in neither an incentive nor a penalty) to the maximum incentive/penalty amount.

D. PM 4: SUPPLIER DIVERSITY

1. Percentage of Diverse Spend

a) Description

This performance metric is designed to measure what ComEd's commitment to diversity-certified suppliers means to the Illinois economy and to the economic vitality of the communities in which we operate. Specifically, the Supplier Diversity performance metric will measure ComEd's direct spending with diverse prime suppliers and indirect spending by non-diverse prime contractors with diverse subcontractors. Diverse supplier spending will be calculated by, first, summing (i) the total invoices paid by ComEd to diversity-certified suppliers and (ii) the total invoices paid to diversity-certified subcontractors reported by ComEd's non-diverse prime contractors to determine ComEd's total diverse supplier annual actual spend. Second, the percentage of diversity-certified spend will then be calculated by dividing the total diverse supplier annual actual spend by the total invoices paid by ComEd to diverse and non-diverse suppliers. The value of total spending will exclude areas where diverse supplier opportunities do not exist (e.g., taxes, utilities, customer rebates, regulatory fees).

b) Calculation Method

ComEd will calculate its diverse supplier spending by, first, summing (i) the total invoices paid by ComEd to diversity-certified suppliers (Tier 1 spending) and (ii) the total invoices paid to diversity-certified subcontractors reported by ComEd's non-diverse prime contractors (Tier 2 spending) to determine ComEd's total diverse supplier annual actual spend. The percentage of diversity-certified spend will then be calculated by dividing the total diverse supplier annual actual spend by the total invoices paid by ComEd to diverse and non-diverse suppliers. The calculation of this metric is the same as the Supplier Diversity metric approved by the Commission in Docket 22-0067 and in effect for the 2024-2027 period.

The value of total spending will exclude areas where diverse supplier opportunities do not exist (*e.g.*, taxes, utilities, customer rebates, regulatory fees). Furthermore, payments identified as "Indirect Spend" are not included in the total spend calculations as they are not directly tied to a specific Exelon contract or purchase order and are instead covered within Tier 0 or Tier 1 spend. If a contractor is charged back for project-related errors, the reported spend may reflect as zero in ComEd's systems. Again, this is no different than how the metric is currently calculated. One new exclusion has been added for PM Plan 2 – the Transmission & Substation ("T&S") Material spend category. This category includes highly specialized equipment required for transmission and substation infrastructure projects.

c) Data Collection Method

ComEd will calculate diverse supplier spend using invoice payments recorded in Asset Suite 8 (AS8) for prime contractors. Subcontracted spend is tracked separately, with non-diverse prime contractors reporting payments to their subcontractors through ComEd's SMART/GEP system. To determine diverse supplier spend, ComEd uses its asset management tool (Passport/AS8) to total all invoices paid to diversity-certified suppliers with a "Remit To" address in Illinois. This amount is then divided by the total Tier 1 spend to calculate the proportion of spend directed to Illinois-based, diversity-certified suppliers.

d) Annual Performance Targets

With the exclusion of the Transmission and Substation (T&S) Materials category from the metric calculation, ComEd proposes to set the baseline at 45.0%, which aligns with the supplier diversity target established in Docket No. 22-0067.

ComEd will maintain 45% as an annual target for each year of PM Plan 2.

e) Incentives and Penalties

ComEd has no basis points assigned to this metric, so there are no incentives or penalties.

E. PM 5: AFFORDABILITY

1. Residential Disconnection Reduction in 20 Zip Codes

a) Metric Description

This performance metric is designed to enhance the affordability goals and reduce disconnections. ComEd will assess how many disconnections of residential customers due to affordability occurred within 20 zip codes with the highest level of historical disconnections. Specifically, the metric's goal is a 10% annual reduction (measured year-over-year) over a four-year period (2028-2031) in residential disconnections in the aggregate total of the top 20 zip codes with the highest historical disconnection rates from 2024 through 2026.

A holistic approach, combining customer outreach and ComEd's credit and collections policies, will benefit all customers, including the 20 zip codes targeted with this metric. ComEd will not rely on merely allowing arrearages increasing to achieve the metric. Instead, ComEd plans to achieve this metric through increased outreach to customers to connect them to assistance and energy efficiency programs. ComEd is committed to making efforts in each of the 20 zip codes. These efforts can be measured by (1) ComEd's Financial Assistance Outreach & Education Tracking Metric (Tracking Metric 28); and (2) ComEd's monthly credit and collections data report to the Commission, which tracks data by zip code and will show how ComEd was performing in each zip code.

ComEd commits to not to achieve this metric by simply allowing arrearages in the top 20 zip codes to grow as a result of the reduction in disconnections, narrowly focusing its efforts on reducing disconnections in a select-few zip codes, or strategically timing disconnections for maximum

company benefit, but instead will actively take other measures, such as improved outreach with customers whose ComEd arrearage levels indicate are struggling to afford essential utility service in order to connect those customers with financial assistance, and to adopt other measures that will improve long-term affordability of monthly electric bills for these customers.

b) Calculation Method

ComEd will calculate its performance each year by totaling the number of residential disconnections for nonpayment in the 20 target zip codes and comparing it to the annual target for that year.

c) Data Sources and Collection Method

ComEd will measure its performance under the affordability performance metric by calculating the number of disconnections due to affordability in a 12-month performance period for the 20 target zip codes and compare that with the baseline target. This data will come from the monthly credit and collections report ComEd is required to file with the ICC, which provides disconnections by zip code. These reports provide transparency on how ComEd is performing in each of the 20 target zip codes.

Disconnections due to nonpayment are recorded through ComEd's collections system. The collections process is as follows:

1. A customer has an unpaid balance of at least twice their average bill.
2. This balance triggers a notice of disconnection to be issued.
3. Ten days after the disconnection notice is sent out, the customer will be eligible for disconnection and will remain eligible for 35 days.
4. Before a disconnection is completed, customers will receive a field notification call which will notify the customer at 3 days prior to eligibility. If that field notification call is unsuccessful, another call is attempted 24 hours prior to eligibility.
5. Once the disconnection is complete the case is recorded.

d) Annual Performance Targets

To calculate the baseline and target values for the affordability metric, ComEd will use the rate of residential disconnections for nonpayment from 2024 to 2026 to determine the 20 eligible zip codes. The 20 target zip codes will be identified by determining which 20 zip codes over a three year period (in this case, from 2024 to 2026) had the highest disconnection rates for nonpayment. In making that determination ComEd will exclude any zip code with a population below 50 customers as well as the 20 target zip codes in the affordability performance metric for 2024 to 2027.

The baseline will be the number of residential disconnections for nonpayment in the 20 target zip codes in 2026. To earn an incentive in any year, ComEd must achieve a reduction of at least 6.7% from the prior year.

The table below sets forth the baseline data and the incremental annual targets for this metric using 45,000 disconnections in 2026 as an illustrative example:

Table 7 - Affordability Performance Metric Annual Targets

	Incremental Annual Target			
Baseline	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
45,000	45,000	40,500	36,450	32,805

e) Incentives and Penalties

A symmetrical incentive or penalty of up to +/- 5 basis points annually will be applied if ComEd meets (or fails to meet) its incremental annual target. Basis points for penalties and incentives will be calculated using a "linear approach," rounded to the nearest hundredth point. Under the linear approach, the amount of incentive/penalty earned for the performance metric will be determined by multiplying (i) the percentage of the maximum target achieved by (ii) the maximum incentive/penalty amount. In other words, there will be straight-line interpolation from deadband performance (resulting in neither an incentive nor a penalty) to the maximum incentive/penalty amount.

Table 8 - Incentive/Penalty Ranges for Affordability Performance Metric

Year	Penalties	Deadband (0 bps)	Incentives
	-0.01 bps to -5 bps		0.01 bps to 5 bps
2028	48,351 to 50,000 or higher	46,650 to 48,350	45,000 or lower to 46,649
2029	43,516 to 45,000 or higher	41,985 to 43,515	40,500 or lower to 41,984
2030	39,165 to 40,500 or higher	37,787 to 39,164	36,450 or lower to 37,786
2031	35,248 to 36,450 or higher	34,008 to 35,247	32,805 or lower to 34,007

F. PM 6: INTERCONNECTION TIMELINESS

1. Interconnection Timeliness

a) Description

This performance metric is designed to demonstrate ComEd's performance in reducing the time it takes to approve customer interconnection requests. The interconnection performance metric is tied to the Commission's interconnection rules (83 Ill. Admin. Code Part 466), which prescribe limits on the number of business days (Days Allotted) for performance of certain tasks associated with each interconnection request level *(i.e.*, Levels 1, 2, 3, 4).[1]

[1] This metric does not incorporate large interconnection requests pursuant to Part 467 of the Commission's Rules, because ComEd receives a comparatively low volume of such requests, and because the requests are typically much more complex.

b) Calculation Method

Performance under the metric is based on the mean number of business days saved for utility-performed interconnection tasks (Days Saved). For reference, tasks with business days allotted by the current interconnection rules are presented in the table below.

Application Level	Task Name	Business Days Allotted
Level 1	All tasks aggregated	22
Level 2, 3 & 4	Completeness Review	10
Level 2 & 3	Expedited Review	20
Level 2	Supplemental Review	30
Level 4	Feasibility Study	25
Level 4	System Impact Study	25
Level 4	Combined Study[2]	50
Level 4	Facilities Study	30

For each interconnection level, the metric compares (i) the total number of business days taken to complete utility tasks to approve interconnection requests to (ii) the total time allotted, and then divides the result by the total number of applications, to obtain the mean number of business days saved for a given calendar year. The mean performance value for each interconnection level will be derived using the formula below.

Mean Number of Business Days Saved *= (Sum of Days Allotted – Sum of Days Taken) / Number of Applications*

To derive a single mean value for the annual performance target, performance within each interconnection level will be equally weighted.

c) Data Sources and Collection Method

Data will be collected from ComEd's interconnection portal database, which is used to process and track progress of all incoming DER interconnection requests.

d) Annual Performance Targets

The baseline for this performance metric will be the total number of business days set forth in the Part 466 interconnection rules for utility-performed tasks related to interconnection requests.

To earn an incentive in any year, ComEd must achieve an increase in the number of days saved, in comparison to the days allotted under the Commission's Rules. ComEd used the incentive and penalty targets as approved by the Commission in ICC Docket No. 22-0067 as an initial baseline and considered upcoming impacts to the interconnection process. For PM Plan 2, ComEd will adjust the baseline of the interconnection timeliness metric downwards, to start at five days saved

[2] Interconnection customers often elect to combine Feasibility and System Impact Studies for their interconnection requests. For purposes of the performance metric calculation, days allotted to Combined Study are the sum of days allotted to Feasibility Study and System Impact Study.

(from ten days saved) and widening the initial deadband to five days. ComEd is maintaining the same ratio of days saved to basis point for the incentive and penalty bands. Table 10 below sets forth the proposed annual incremental target days saved for each interconnection level, and the corresponding annual incremental targets for the "days saved" index.

Table 9 - Interconnection Timeliness Annual Targets

Interconnection Timeliness (2028-2031)											
Metric Range	< -0.70	0.44-1.58	1.58-2.72	2.72-3.86	3.86-4.99	5.00-10.00	10.00-11.14	11.14-12.28	13.42-14.56	14.56-15.70	>15.70
Basis Points	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5

The baseline for this performance metric will be the total number of business days set forth in the Part 466 interconnection rules for utility-performed tasks related to interconnection requests. For reference, tasks with days allotted by the current interconnection rules are presented in Table 1 below:

e) Incentives and Penalties

A symmetrical incentive or penalty of up to +/- 5 basis points annually will be applied if ComEd meets (or fails to meet) its incremental annual target. Basis points for penalties and incentives will be calculated using a "linear approach," rounded to the nearest hundredth point. Under the linear approach, the amount of incentive/penalty earned for the performance metric will be determined by multiplying (i) the percentage of the maximum target achieved by (ii) the maximum incentive/penalty amount. In other words, there will be straight-line interpolation from deadband performance (resulting in neither an incentive nor a penalty) to the maximum incentive/penalty amount.

To earn an incentive in any year, ComEd must achieve an increase in the number of days saved, in comparison to the days allotted under the Commission's Rules. Table 2 below sets forth the proposed annual incremental target days saved for each interconnection level, and the corresponding annual incremental targets for the "days saved" index.

Interconnection Timeliness (2028-2031)											
Metric Range	< -0.70	0.44-1.58	1.58-2.72	2.72-3.86	3.86-4.99	5.00-10.00	10.00-11.14	11.14-12.28	13.42-14.56	14.56-15.70	>15.70
Basis Points	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5

G. PM 7: CUSTOMER SERVICE

1. First Contact Resolution

a) Description

The customer service performance metric measures the percentage of residential customer contacts resolved on the first contact. Specifically, this performance metric will measure the percentage of customer contacts regarding (i) billing and payments, (ii) credit and collections, and (iii) start/stop/move requests, that are resolved on the first contact with ComEd's Customer Service Representatives (CSRs), Interactive Voice Recognition system (IVR), web, and mobile app within a period of 72 hours.

a) Calculation Method

The metric is calculated as: (i) the total number of unique residential customer contacts resolved on first contact during each month, divided by (ii) the total number of unique residential customer contacts during the month. No additional residential customer contacts for the given category (billing and payments, credit and collections, or start/stop/move) within 72 hours are counted toward the metric. Any subsequent contacts by the residential customer for the given category within 72 hours will be counted against the metric, and will be counted against the metric only once, regardless of the number of additional contacts.

b) Data Sources

Data regarding contacts to ComEd's CSR, IVR, website, and mobile app will be collected through the Exelon Utilities Data Analytics Platform ("DAP"), and inputted into a dashboard that will enable ComEd to track and report on this metric.

Data for the channels will come from the following four main source systems:

- Website: Google Analytics;
- Mobile App: Google Analytics;
- IVR: Converge One and Paymentus; and
- CSRs: Oracle's Customer Care and Billing (CC&B) system

All this data is loaded into the Exelon Utilities Data Analytics Platform (DAP), which serves as a centralized dashboard for tracking and reporting performance. The datasets include records of each customer interaction-such as website pages visited, app screens accessed, or phone prompts selected-along with timestamps and session or call IDs. For CSR interactions, the system uses records of customer calls created by representatives.

c) Baseline and Target Performance

The customer service performance metric uses the results of the metric from 2024-2027 to set the baseline for the 2028-2031 period. In order to earn an incentive in any year, ComEd must achieve improvement above the baseline. To earn an incentive in any year, ComEd must achieve an improvement of 0.2% percentage points above the prior year target, as shown on the following table. Note that the table below uses illustrative numbers.

Table 10 - Customer Service Performance Metric Annual Performance Targets

Baseline	2028	2029	2030	2031
87.40%	87.60%	87.80%	88.00%	88.20%

d) Incentives and Penalties

A symmetrical incentive or penalty of +/- 3 basis points will be applied depending on whether ComEd meets (or fails to meet) its incremental annual target. The table below shows the incentives and penalties applicable in each year. Again, the numbers in the table are illustrative only; the actual targets will be set when ComEd sets the baseline based on 2024-2027 performance.

Year	-3 bps to -0.01 bps	0 bps	0.01 to 3 bps	
2028	87.40% or lower to 87.49%	87.50% to 87.59%	87.60% to 87.80% or higher	
2029	87.60% or lower to 87.69%	87.70% to 86.79%	87.80% to 88.00% or higher	
2030	87.80% or lower to 87.89%	87.90% to 87.99%	88.00% to 88.20% or higher	
2031	88.00% or lower to 88.09%	88.10% to 88.19%	88.20% to 88.40% or higher	

III. TRACKING METRICS

ComEd will track and report on 32 metrics annually, from 2028 through 2031. The 32 tracking metrics are listed below.

Category	Tracking Metric
Emissions Reductions	1. Emissions Reductions Supported by ComEd Programs
	2. ComEd Net GHG Emissions
	3. Marginal Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Index
	4. Emissions Reductions from Electrification Index
	5. Report Tracking Metrics for Any Demand Response-related Tariff or Program (11 components)
	6. Managed EV Charging (4 components)
	7. V2G Export Compensation (3 components)
	8. EV EMS Cost Savings (3 components)
	9. Direct Current Fast Charging Load
Grid Flexibility	10. DERMS and Managed Charging Network Availability
	11. DERMS Participation
	12. Cumulative DER Interconnected to ComEd Distribution System
	13. Annual DER Interconnected to ComEd Distribution System
	14. EV Load and Participation
	15. Grid Flexibility Tracking Metrics (16 components)
Cost Savings	16. Avoided Outage Cost Due to Grid Modernization Investments
	17. Number of NWA Opportunities
	18. DER projects pending capacity-constrained interconnection
	19. Number of pending interconnection requests with cost estimate and current status
	20. Interconnection upgrade cost estimates as compared to actual interconnection cost
	21. Total costs of interconnection upgrade by project and feeder
	22. Total time measured in days to complete key milestones of interconnection process

Diversity in Jobs and Opportunities	23. % Tier 1 Spend with Illinois Businesses
	24. % Diverse Professional Services Spend
	25. Number of Diverse Contractors Completing ComEd Development Programs
Equity in Allocation of Grid Planning Benefits	26. IEEE and All-In Regional SAIDI
	27. DSM Program Equitable Participation
	28. Financial Assistance Outreach & Education
	29. Customers Exceeding Minimum Service Levels
	30. Equitable Grid Planning Metric (3 components)
Other	31. ComEd employee and contractor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) -reported injuries per year
	32. Disconnections for nonpayment in each of the 20 zip codes being measured as part of the affordability metric from 2024 to 2027

I. EMISSIONS REDUCTION

1. Emissions Reductions Supported by ComEd Programs

a) Metric Description

The "Emissions Reductions Supported by ComEd Programs" tracking metric includes two calculations.

First, the tracking metric calculates annual net emissions saved by electric vehicles (EVs). This calculation subtracts (i) emissions for gasoline vehicles (tons of carbon/gallon) multiplied by the number of gallons consumed, from (ii) emissions from EVs, calculated by multiplying ComEd zone grid intensity in tons per megawatt hour (tons/MWh) multiplied by EV charging load in megawatt hours (MWh).

Second, the tracking metric calculates annual savings from other Beneficial Electrification technologies. This calculation derives net emissions saved from ComEd's energy efficiency (EE) programs (and any future ComEd non-EV electrification programs) by subtracting (i) emissions from natural gas displaced, from (ii) emissions from electric usage calculated by multiplying ComEd zone grid intensity (tons/MWh) multiplied by annual usage (MWh).

In addition, this metric will separately identify and track the outcome in EJ and R3 communities of other emission reductions attributable to programs that shift load from peak to off-peak period (i.e., not only programs that reduce load). The EJ and R3 communities tracked for purposes of this metric will be those communities identified as such as of October 2022.

The other Beneficial Electrification technologies component will report two data points:

a. Emission reductions supported by ComEd non-EV Beneficial Electrification programs including Section 8-103B energy efficiency programs.
b. Emission reductions supported by ComEd non-EV Beneficial Electrification programs excluding Section 8-103B energy efficiency programs.

b) Data Collection Method

For EVs, ComEd will track EV adoption and/or EV charging load supported by ComEd programs, relying on the following data, from the following sources, to calculate the attributable annual emissions reductions:

- Miles/kWh (EPRI vehicle eMPG data);
- ComEd zone generation emissions (PJM, Argonne/GREET model);
- EV sales (EEI/IHS Polk); and
- ICE assumptions: MPG (EPRI), gasoline emissions (Argonne/GREET model).

For other Beneficial Electrification technologies, ComEd will track adoption of such technologies supported by ComEd programs, relying on data from the sources noted above, to calculate the attributable annual emissions reductions based on current EE methodology and electricity usage and natural gas savings.

2. ComEd Net GHG Emissions

a) Metric Description

The ComEd Net GHG Emissions tracking metric measures monthly net greenhouse gas (GHG) driven by ComEd operations in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. In particular, the metric calculates net emissions of operations resulting from SF6 releases, CFC/HFC releases, Building Energy Electricity Usage, Building Energy Gas Usage, Vehicle fuel usage and emergency generator usage. Offsets include Renewable Energy Credits (RECs).

b) Data Collection Method

Emissions are tracked monthly from relevant departments within ComEd. The emissions are converted from original units of measurement to Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide equivalent.

3. Marginal Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Index

a) Metric Description

The Marginal Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction tracking metric measures the sum of the change in load for participants in applicable ComEd programs in each hourly time interval for the calendar year multiplied by emissions rate for each associated hourly interval. This index estimates the change in program participant's load by calculating each hour of the year, the usage of customers in a service class that are on a ComEd-offered program and compares that figure against a control group of customers in the same service class that are not in the program, while controlling for other variables. Applicable programs tracked under this index include any program

established at any point prior to or during the Multi-Year Rate Plan that has the effect of reducing or shifting load but excludes ComEd's Section 8-103B EE programs (which are tracked separately).

b) Data Collection Method

The formula is expressed as:

$$\Delta GHG(B) = \sum_{1}^{T} \Delta\ Marginal\ Emissions\ t$$

Where:

$\Delta\ Marginal\ Emissions = [\Delta\ in\ Program\ Participant\ Load\ in\ t] *$
$[Marginal\ Emissions\ Rate\ in\ t]$

Change in Program Participation Load in t will be calculated for each hour of the year, comparing the usage of customers on the applicable ComEd offered program that reduce or shift load, to the usage of a control group of customers in the same delivery service class that are not on the applicable program, controlling for other variables.

Marginal Emissions Rate in t will be calculated by the formula below:

$$Marginal\ Emissions\ Rate\ in\ t = (\%Fuel\ in\ t) * (Average\ Heat\ Rate\ of\ Fuel\ Source) * (Emission\ Rate\ of\ Fuel\ Source) * (1x\ 10^{-3} BTUs)$$

PJM margin fuel data and EPA's average heat and the emissions data for the respective margin fuel will be used to calculate the Marginal Emissions Rate.

4. Emissions Reductions from Electrification Index

a) Metric Description

The Emissions Reductions from Electrification Index tracking metric measures the reduction of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants that harm human health, particularly in EJ communities and EIECs, through accelerating electrification of transportation, buildings, and industries where such electrification results in net reductions. This index requires ComEd to report on the following information: (1) description of all programs and their relative impact in supporting the acceleration of electrification of transportation, buildings, and industries; (2) reduction in nitrous oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and particulate matter (PM) for each program for the applicable year; (3) reduction in NOx, SOx, and PM in EJ communities and EIECs for each program for the applicable year; and (4) any estimated increases in NOx, SOx, and PM resulting from increased electricity use for each program for the applicable year.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd will rely on the data below and the respective sources to calculate the annual emissions reductions or increase in NOx, SOx and PM from the electrification of transportation, buildings and industries attributable to ComEd programs.

- Miles/kWh (EPRI vehicle eMPG data);
- ComEd zone generation emissions (PJM, Argonne/GREET model);
- EV sales (EEI/IHS Polk);
- ICE assumptions: MPG (EPRI), gasoline emissions (Argonne/GREET model).

The EJ and R3 communities tracked for purposes of this metric will be those communities identified as such as of October 2022. For other Beneficial Electrification technologies, ComEd will track adoption of such technologies supported by ComEd programs, relying on the above data, from the above sources, to calculate the attributable annual emissions reductions based on current EE methodology and electricity usage and natural gas savings.

5. Any Demand Response-Related Tariff or Program (119 components)

a) Metric Description

The Any Demand Response-Related Tariff or Program tracking metric has 11 components, all of which will be tracked:

1. Load reduction capability interval data & Load Reduction capability customer contracts – Defined respectively as the amount of load reduction, in MW, in one-hour intervals for the ComEd demand response portfolio for any hours in which a ComEd demand response event was activated (*Load reduction capability interval data*), and the total amount of MW in contracted load response for customer specific contracts (*Load Reduction capability customer contracts*).
2. Load reduction capability measured as a weather normalized peak impact – Defined as the amount of load reduction in MWs for all participants in the ComEd demand response portfolio averaged across all event hours, contemplating weather normalized peak load contribution.
3. Total cost and revenue per MW participating in RTO capacity market – Defined as the total cost for the sum of all program costs accrued to operate the demand response programs bidding into the capacity market, averaged over the per-MW UCAP cleared. The total revenue is the sum of incentives paid out for the load reduction for the demand response programs bid into the capacity market divided by the MW (UCAP) cleared in the capacity market.
4. Number of times a contingency or other event is called – Defined as the number of events called for ComEd event-based programs or contracts by either ComEd or PJM.
5. Total and percentage MW and MWh participating by tariff and program – Defined as the respective load reduction achieved in MW and MWhs over the duration of the event(s) called for ComEd event-based programs and contracts by either ComEd or PJM, and the relative load reduction contribution of each program and tariff compared to the total.
6. Number of customers participating – Defined as the number of customers enrolled in a ComEd Demand Response program as of June 1 of the delivery year.
7. kWh delivered by time period – For existing programs, the applicable portion of energy that is collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs will be provided for the reporting period.
8. Average and hourly peak impacts – Defined as the hourly peak impact determined by finding the respective load reduction achieved over the duration of the event(s) called for

ComEd event-based programs, and the relative load reduction contribution of each program for each event hour. The average peak is the sum of each hourly peak impact divided by the total event hours.

9. Peak impacts as a function of temperature - Defined as the hourly load reduction of each event for ComEd event-based programs, measured in MWs, and the heat index measured at O'Hare Airport during the event hour.
10. Pre- and post-event impacts – Defined as the load on the ComEd system for participants in an event for a ComEd event-based programs, measured in MWs, taken before and after a Demand Response event, relative to historical loads at similar conditions (+/- 10% heat index).
11. Circuit-level peaks – Defined as the peak actual load experienced by respective highest peaking circuits in each of ComEd's four operating regions.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd will collect data for the 11 components through the following processes and from the identified sources:

1. Load reduction capability interval data & Load Reduction capability customer contracts –
   i. *Load reduction capability interval data* – For existing programs, load reduction data will be collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs.
   ii. *Load Reduction capability customer contracts* – ComEd will track contracts for existing programs utilizing existing customer management systems.
2. Load reduction capability measured as a weather normalized peak impact – For existing and applicable future programs and tariffs, load reduction data will be collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs and weather data collected in those respective programs for weather normalization.
3. Total cost and revenue per MW participating in RTO capacity market – ComEd will track costs and incentives paid utilizing existing financial processes and applications.
4. Number of times a contingency or other event is called – ComEd will track events called for existing programs through the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs.
5. Total and percentage MW and MWh participating by tariff and program – For existing and applicable future programs and tariffs, load reduction data will be collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs.
6. Number of customers participating – For existing and applicable future programs and tariffs, the number of customers participating will be collected and reported utilizing existing customer management systems.
7. kWh delivered by time period – For existing programs included in the PLR metric, the applicable portion of energy that is collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs will be provided for the reporting period.
8. Average and hourly peak impacts – For existing programs included in the PLR metric, load reduction data will be collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs.

9. Peak impacts as a function of temperature – For existing programs included in the PLR metric, load reduction data will be collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs and weather data collected in those respective programs for weather normalization.
10. Pre- and post-event impacts – For existing programs included in the PLR metric, load reduction data will be collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs.
11. Circuit-level peaks – The peak actual load for the peak circuit (anonymized) in each of ComEd's four operating regions will be provided for the prior year.

6. Managed EV Charging (4 components)

a) Metric Description

For the Managed EV Charging tracking metrics, ComEd will track the following four components:

1. Number and percentage of known[3] EV customers/known kWh/known kW on time-varying rates and/or participating in other managed charging programs and tariffs.
2. Percentage of total known kWh of EV charging that occurs by time period within each tariff and program.
3. Total known EV load participating in active managed charging programs in MW and MWh.
4. Total EV demand response performance in MW and MWh and PJM revenues and costs.

b) Data Collection Method

While ComEd can provide the number of EV customers participating in programs and on rates that ComEd manages, ComEd cannot track the number of customers who have chosen to purchase an EV, as well as the amount of energy or load being utilized by those vehicles, outside of programs and rates that are actively managed by ComEd.

Therefore, to fulfill components 1 and 2 of this tracking metric, ComEd will report the number of customers that have opted to inform ComEd that they have purchased an EV and provide the number of those customers who are participating on a time-varying rate or participating in other managed charging programs or tariffs (EV Customers). Customers on an EV-charging specific rate will automatically be assumed to be an EV customer.[4] ComEd will report on the total kWh consumed for customers identified as EV Customers within the calendar year and present that as a percentage of the total kWh consumed for those customers that are not on a managed charging program or tariff. ComEd will report on the sum of non-coincident peak demand within the calendar year from customers identified as an EV customer and present that as a percentage of the total non-coincident peak kW for those customers that are not on a managed charging program or tariff.

[3] "Known" in this context denotes known to ComEd.

[4] ComEd does not currently have an EV-charging specific rate.

To fulfill components 3 and 4, ComEd will report on the total kWh that is known to be used for charging electric vehicles from data collected from Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE), telematics, or sub-metered as an EVSE-only load as part of programs design to collect this data or that is used for demand management purposes and present that as a percentage of customers that are on and not on managed charging programs and tariffs. ComEd will report on the summed peak kW that is known to be demand from EV charging from data collected from EVSE as part of programs design to collect this data or that is used for demand management purposes and present that as a percentage of customers that are on and not on managed charging programs and tariffs.

ComEd will report on the total EV load and total energy delivered collected from EVSEs, telematics, or sub-metered as an EVSE-only load for customers participating in active managed charging programs.

Any available demand response data will be reported for any EV programs in tracking metric 5, and would only be duplicated here.

7. V2G Export Compensation (3 components)

a) Metric Description

ComEd currently does not have any Vehicle to Grid (V2G) programs. If and when ComEd establishes any V2G programs for the 2024-2028 period, ComEd will track the following three components for the V2G Export Compensation tracking metric:

1. Total EV demand enrolled in V2G export programs in MW
2. Total MWh of V2G exports
3. Total payment for V2G exports

b) Data Collection Method

If and when ComEd establishes a V2G program, ComEd will design a process for tracking data for the three components.

8. EV EMS Cost Savings (3 components)

a) Metric Description

ComEd does not currently have an EV Energy Management System (EMS)-related program. If and when ComEd establishes a program where an EV EMS is required, ComEd will track the following information for the three components of the EV EMS Cost Savings tracking metrics:

1. Number and percentage of EV charging installations with EV Energy Management Systems (EMS) – Defined as the number of customers that have opted to inform ComEd that an EV EMS has been installed, divided by the number of known EV Customers.
2. Total utility-side and customer-side make-ready cost savings enabled by EV EMS – Defined as the total rebates or incentives provided to customers for enabling EV EMS installations.

3. Average utility-side and customer-side make-ready cost savings, per port and per site, enabled by EV EMS – Defined as the total rebates or incentives provided to customers for enabling EV EMS installations divided by the total number of customers that have received a rebate or incentive for EV EMS.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd does not currently have an EV EMS-related program. ComEd does not control, and will not have access to, total EV charging station installations that occur within customer facilities other than where that information might be available in third party estimates or voluntary reporting. If and when ComEd establishes a program where an EV EMS is required, ComEd will be able to track the number of customers that have adopted an EV EMS who are participating in ComEd programs where an EV EMS is required. However, ComEd does not currently, and will not in the future, have a mechanism to be able to attribute savings to a customer who has an EV EMS installed but is not participating in a ComEd EV EMS-related program. Therefore, if and when ComEd establishes an EV EMS-related program, ComEd will design a process for tracking customers with EV EMS and related data. Any reporting will include only those instances in which the customer has explicitly provided ComEd with the requested information, regardless of ownership. ComEd is not required to perform separate studies to determine "would be" make-ready costs for alternate scenarios for a customer that indicates that they have a third-party EV EMS as part of the load letter.

9. Direct Current Fast Charging Load

a) Metric Description

This tracking metric will track the load of DC fast charging (DCFC) stations connected to the ComEd distribution system.

b) Data Collection Method

To collect data for this tracking metric, the load specific to the DCFC would have to isolated and individually metered so that it is differentiated from all other load. Currently, it is not possible for ComEd, or any party, to determine and track DCFC-only load in ComEd's service territory. ComEd does not currently have a DCFC-related program or a DCFC-specific rate. Accurate tracking would only be available where customer meters serve exclusively DCFC loads. ComEd does not control, and will not have access to, DCFC installations that occur within customer facilities other than where that information might be available in third party estimates or voluntary reporting. If and when ComEd establishes a program or a rate that allows for DCFC-originated load to be specifically and individually tracked, it will provide information responsive to this tracking metric. ComEd will provide a narrative of its related efforts to collect the requested information as part of the reporting for this Tracking Metric 9.

II. GRID FLEXIBILITY TRACKING METRICS

10. DERMS and Managed Charging Network Availability

a) Metric Description

The grid flexibility tracking metric measures and tracks the probability that a system is operational at a given time based on the advanced communication system network availability, *i.e.*, the amount of time a device is actually operating as a percentage of total time it should be operating. The amount of time a device is actually operating is calculated based on the number of minutes that the communication system (network) is available. The formula is as follows:

$$A = (1 - Nd/Nm)*100$$

A: Percentage of Availability/ Network Uptime
Nd: time the network is down
Nm: time the network was monitored
This calculation will be averaged based on the number of devices connected to the network.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd will collect data regarding the availability of the communication network availability from the Network Management Systems ("NMS").

11. DERMS Participation

c) Metric Description

The DERMS Participation tracking metric will track and measure the aggregate nameplate MW by DER type for participating customers (*e.g.*, the total sum of the participating customers at the end of a calendar year).

d) Data Collection Method

ComEd will collect the data regarding the nameplate capacity of participating projects through its DERMS systems.

12. Cumulative DER Interconnected to ComEd Distribution System

a) Metric Description

The Cumulative DER Interconnected to ComEd Distribution System tracking metric tracks and measures the cumulative quantity and capacity (kW/MW) of DER facilities interconnected to the ComEd distribution system pursuant to 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 466, broken out by interconnection level.

b) Data Collection Method

Data will be collected from the ComEd interconnection application system.

13. Annual DER Interconnected to ComEd Distribution System

a) Metric Description

The Annual DER Interconnected to ComEd Distribution System tracking metric tracks and measures annually the quantity and capacity (kW/MW) of DER facilities interconnected to the ComEd distribution system in the prior calendar year pursuant to 83 Illinois Administrative Code Part 466, broken out by interconnection level.

b) Data Collection Method

Data will be collected from the ComEd interconnection application system.

14. EV Load and Participation

a) Metric Description

The EV Load and Participation tracking metric will track and report annually the following:

1. The total number of ComEd customers that self-identify to ComEd as an EV owner and are concurrently enrolled in one of ComEd's time-of-use energy supply rates and/or an EV related DSM program.
2. Annual report of average EV specific load profile and related customer counts by customer class.

b) Data Collection Method

Note that this tracking metric seeks information identical to information tracked and reported by components of Tracking Metric 6 (Managed EV Charging) and will report the same information. Using a combination of information collected by ComEd and made available by the customer, ComEd will provide average EV load data by customer class, as well as aggregate totals.

The average EV load data will be limited to information that is readily accessible to ComEd, and may include data from third party providers whom the customer has authorized to share such information with ComEd.

This average load profile may include data received from separately metered EV load, onboard vehicle telematics, or networked chargers, when the load data is readily available.

15. Grid Flexibility Tracking Metric (16 components)

a) Metric Description

For the Grid Flexibility tracking metric, ComEd will track the following 16 components:

1. The number of customers eligible for the peak time rebate tariff – Eligibility is defined in the Rider PTR – Peak Time Rebate.
2. The number of customers signed up for the peak time rebate tariff – Provided as part of the Peak Time Savings Program Annual Report.

3. The number of customers on Hourly Pricing, Real Time Pricing, other real time rates, or time-of-use rate – Provided as part of ComEd's Rider RRTP – Residential Real Time Pricing Program Annual Report and Rate RTOUPP Residential Time-of-Use Pricing Pilot Annual Evaluation Report.
4. The total MW of peak load reduction capability by customers by all applicable programs and initiatives by customer class.
5. The total MW of load shifting capability by customers by program and by customer class – Defined as the total MW of peak load reduction capability by customers by all applicable programs and initiatives by customer class.
6. The total estimated capacity and load shifting capability (in MW) of customer-sited energy storage systems – Defined as the total MWhs of energy available for load reduction of energy storage systems enrolled in a program and reported by customers, as well as the total maximum MWs of load reduction available as reported by customers enrolled in programs.
7. The total estimated capacity and load shifting capability (in MW) of customer electric vehicles participating in optimized charging programs – Defined as the total maximum MWs of load reduction available as reported by customers enrolled in programs.
8. The number of customers with AMI meters who have viewed their data on the applicable web-based portal a minimum of one time during the calendar year, by customer class – Defined as the number of customers with ComEd.com accounts that have viewed the web portal during the calendar year.
9. The number of AMI metered customers with a consumer device registered to receive information from the AMI meter – Defined as the number of customers participating in ComEd's Smart Meter Connected Devices program.
10. ComEd will also provide a list, by device type, of the consumer devices that have been certified as capable of receiving information from its AMI meters – Defined as the number of models of devices that ComEd lists as "Compatible Devices" for it's Smart Meter Connected Devices Program.
11. The number of AMI metered customers who download data through the Green Button Initiative format a minimum of one time during the calendar year – Green Button is an industry initiative stemming from a White House call to action for utility companies to voluntarily provide customers with easy access to their energy usage in a secure electronic format.
12. The number of circuits that enabled back-feed – "Enabled back-feed" is not defined. For purposes of this tracking metric, ComEd is interpreting the phrase to mean capability for energy to flow in multiple directions on the circuit.
13. The number of circuits for which the company's current hosting capacity analysis lists the estimated hosting capacity as 0 kW – "Reached hosting capacity" is not defined. To the extent this component seeks information about circuits that still have available hosting capacity, ComEd will refer to its Hosting Capacity Map.
14. The amount of hourly energy import and export from ComEd service territory for 8,760 hours in a year – PJM's publicly available data miner contains various import/export information ComEd and Illinois. These are measures of actual flows and do not represent transmission system capability. Note that import/export flows are driven by market conditions and PJM/MISO generation dispatch, and they also may be affected by other

transmission owners area constraints, so they are not an accurate or meaningful measure of transmission system grid flexibility.

15. The PJM-acknowledged or -established transmission import and exports constraints from ComEd service territory – The only PJM acknowledged measure of ComEd's import/export capability that ComEd is aware of is the Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (CETL). This measure is calculated for the annual RPM Capacity auction conducted by PJM. The CETL calculation is highly dependent on several assumptions, so although it is a calculation of the amount of energy that can be imported into the ComEd zone during a capacity emergency it is not a measure of the transmission system import capability. It is only valid for the assumptions made under the specific PJM study it references.
16. The annual combined load factor for all its AMI metered customers, by customer class, and its entire system annual load factor – Annual load factor is defined as total consumption in MWH divided by the hourly peak demand at the time of system peak in MW multiplied by 8,760 hours per year.

b) Data Collection Method

Data will be collected for the 16 components through the following processes and from the following sources, as applicable:

1. The number of customers eligible for the peak time rebate tariff – ComEd will gather information utilizing its existing customer management systems.
2. The number of customers signed up for the peak time rebate tariff – ComEd will track this utilizing existing customer management systems, as provided as a part of the Peak Time Savings Program Annual Report.
3. The number of customers on Hourly Pricing, Real Time Pricing, other real time rates, or time-of-use rates – ComEd will track this utilizing existing customer management systems, as provided as part of ComEd's Rider RRTP – Residential Real Time Pricing Program Annual Report and Rate RTOUPP Residential Time-of-Use Pricing Pilot Annual Evaluation Report.
4. The total MW of peak load reduction capability by customers by all applicable programs and initiatives by customer class – For existing programs, load reduction data will be collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs.
5. The total MW of load shifting capability by customers by program and by customer class – For existing programs, load reduction data will be collected and reported utilizing the tools used to measure demand response for those respective programs.
6. The total estimated capacity and load shifting capability (in MW) of customer-sited energy storage systems – ComEd will establish a process for tracking energy storage systems as programs for energy storage are developed.
7. The total estimated capacity and load shifting capability (in MW) of customer electric vehicles participating in optimized charging programs – ComEd will establish a process

for tracking participating electric vehicles as ComEd programs for electric vehicle programs are developed.

8. The number of customers with AMI meters who have viewed their data on the applicable web-based portal a minimum of one time during the calendar year, by customer class – ComEd will track this data through existing web traffic reporting tools.
9. The number of AMI metered customers with a consumer device registered to receive information from the AMI meter – ComEd will track this through ComEd's AMI headend, as available.
10. ComEd will also provide a list, by device type, of the consumer devices that have been certified as capable of receiving information from its AMI meters – ComEd will track this manually through ComEd's applicable program processes.
11. As applicable, the number of AMI metered customers who download data through the Green Button Initiative format a minimum of one time during the calendar – ComEd will track this data through existing web traffic reporting tools.
12. The number of circuits that enabled back-feed – ComEd will continue to provide total distribution circuit count on an annual basis.
13. The number of circuits that have reached hosting capacity – "Reached hosting capacity" is not defined. Therefore, ComEd is unable to provide information in response to this tracking metric. ComEd currently makes available, pursuant to its General Terms and Conditions, its hosting capacity maps which provide hosting capacity indications across the service territory.
14. The amount of hourly energy import and export from ComEd service territory for 8,760 hours in a year – ComEd does not control or produce this information, but will gather information from PJM's publicly available data miner, which contains various import/export calculations for ComEd and Illinois.
15. The PJM-acknowledged or established transmission import and exports constraints from ComEd service territory – As explained above, ComEd does not have this information. It will report CETL information publicly available on PJM's web site, at: https://pjm.com/markets-and-operations/rpm (listed by delivery year under "Planning Period Parameters for Base Residual Auction").
16. The annual combined load factor for all its AMI metered customers, by customer class, and its entire system annual load factor – This data would be provided utilizing AMI data and system load data from the prior year to perform calculations and will require data consolidation, review, and processing time in order to provide prior year results.

III. COST SAVINGS

16. Avoided Outage Cost Due to Grid Modernization Investments

a) Metric Description

The Avoided Outage Cost Due to Grid Modernization Investment tracking metric measures avoided outage costs due to grid modernization investments in the following categories: (i) substation resiliency and hardening; (ii) distribution automation; (iii) underground cable replacement; (iii) distribution resiliency; (iv) other system performance programs; and (v) enhanced vegetation management. The metric will calculate annual Avoided Customer Interruption ("ACI") costs for each category, based either on actual customers restored, such as

via Distribution Automation ("DA"), or reductions in customer interruptions from a three-year baseline (2021-2023), such as the number of customers impacted by bus lockouts or cable faults. The cost savings associated with this tracking metric will be calculated with the following formula:

*Annual Avoided Customer Interruptions (ACI) * $/ACI*

b) Data Collection Method

The ACI will be calculated using the ICE Calculator (Interruption Cost Estimate) developed by LBNL and Nexant, Inc.

17. Number of NWA Opportunities

a) Metric Description

The Number of NWA Opportunities tracking metric measures the number of non-wires alternatives (NWA) opportunities, according to the number of capacity expansion projects with expected capital investment of over $3 million that were evaluated for NWA opportunities (*i.e.*, the use of battery energy storage systems, DER enabled by DERMS, managed charging, or similar alternative investment technologies). Such projects must have a three-year planning time horizon to appropriately analyze and procure and incorporate an NWA solution.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd will utilize established alternatives analysis tracking and report the subject project group information.

18. DER projects pending capacity-constrained interconnection

a) Metric Description

The DER Projects Pending Capacity-Constrained Interconnection tracking metric tracks and reports pending interconnection requests, cost estimates of interconnection upgrades for each request, capacity (MW), circuit (by alias), queue position, and current status of each request.

b) Data Collection Method

Data will be published in ComEd's interconnection queue report, pursuant to ComEd's Rider IQ, Interconnection Queue. Note that ComEd will not report the reasons why interconnection requests are withdrawn because interconnection customers are not required to provide a reason.

19. Number of pending interconnection requests with cost estimate and current status

a) Metric Description

The Number of Pending Interconnection Requests with Cost Estimate and Current Status tracking metric will track and report pending interconnection requests, cost estimates of interconnection upgrades for each request, and current status of each request.

b) Data Collection Method

Data will be published in ComEd's interconnection queue report, pursuant to ComEd's Rider IQ, Interconnection Queue.

20. Interconnection upgrade cost estimates as compared to actual interconnection cost

a) Metric Description

The Interconnection Upgrade Cost Estimates As Compared to Actual Interconnection Cost tracking metric will track and report annually: (1) estimated interconnection costs compared to actual interconnection costs expressed in terms of total dollars on aggregated basis for all projects that complete interconnection over for each interconnection Level 1-4; (2) estimated costs as a percentage of actual costs for each project and at the feeder level that complete interconnection for interconnection Levels 3 and 4; and (3) for interconnection Levels 3 and 4, the total number of projects and percentage of cost difference within the following bands in 10% increments: less than 20%; greater than 20% but less than 30%; greater than 30% but less than 40%; greater than 40% but less than 50%, greater than 50% but less 60%; greater than 60% and less than 75% and greater than 75%, broken down by month.

b) Data Collection Method

Data will be collected from the ComEd interconnection application system.

21. Total costs of interconnection upgrade by project and feeder

a) Metric Description

The Total Costs of Interconnection Upgrade by Project and Feeder tracking metric will track and report annually for completed interconnections the total cost of all interconnection upgrades broken down by project and feeder for interconnection Levels 3 and 4. The information will be presented in aggregate for interconnection Level 1 and 2, broken down by month.

b) Data Collection Method

Data will be collected from the ComEd interconnection application system.

22. Total time measured in days to complete key milestones of interconnection process

a) Metric Description

The Total Time Measured in Days to Complete Key Milestones of Interconnection Process tracking metrics will track and report annually the total number of calendar days between (1) the date ComEd receives an interconnection application with the associated application fee and the date ComEd provides authorization to interconnect (i.e., execution of an interconnection agreement by ComEd and the interconnection customer, or ComEd provision of conditional

approval); and (2) total number of calendar days between the date of mechanical completion (i.e., customer submittal of the Certificate of Completion) and the date that permission to operate is provided by ComEd (i.e., ComEd execution of the Certificate of Completion) presented in aggregate for interconnection Levels 1-4; and by individual project for interconnection Levels 3 and 4 broken down by month.

b) Data Collection Method

Data will be collected through the ComEd interconnection application system.

IV. DIVERSITY

23. Percentage of Tier 1 Spend with Illinois Businesses

a) Metric Description

The Percentage Of Tier 1 Spend With Illinois Business tracking metric measures the percentage of ComEd's spending directly contracted with diverse Illinois businesses ("Tier 1 Spend"). This metric calculates the percentage of spend with suppliers with a "Remit To" address in Illinois in relation to ComEd's total Tier 1 Spend.

b) Data Collection Method

Using data from ComEd's asset management tool (Passport/AS8), ComEd will calculate the total invoices paid to diversity-certified suppliers with a "Remit To" address in Illinois, divided by total Tier 1 Spend.

24. Percentage of Diverse Professional Services Spend

a) Metric Description

The Percentage Of Diverse Professional Services Spend tracking metric measures ComEd's spend on professional services, using ComEd's spend with diversity-certified suppliers as a percentage of total professional services contracting. Professional services spend generally includes Advertising and Marketing, Business Consulting, Engineering and Technical Consulting, Financial Services, HR Services, and IT Professional Services.

The percent of diversity-certified spend is calculated by dividing the total invoices paid to diversity-certified professional services suppliers by the total invoices paid to diverse and non-diverse suppliers.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd will calculate the total invoices paid to diversity-certified professional services suppliers in Passport/AS8 to the total invoices paid to diversity-certified subcontractors reported by non-diverse prime contractors in SMART/GEP.

25. Number of Diverse Contractors Completing ComEd Development Programs

a) Metric Description

The Number Of Diverse Contractors Completing ComEd Development Programs tracking metric measures the total number of current and aspiring future diverse contractors that complete a ComEd development program. The metric measures the number of current and aspiring future Tier 1 and Tier 2 diverse contractors that within the year complete an engagement in a ComEd or Exelon program designed to remove barriers and provide increased opportunities to do business with ComEd.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd will report based on participation data in the respective programs.

V. EQUITY

26. IEEE and All-In Regional SAIDI

a) Metric Description

The IEEE and All-In Regional SAIDI tracking metric will track and report both: (i) SAIDI as defined by IEEE (which excludes MED, interruptions lasting 5 minutes or less in duration, and planned interruptions); and (ii) an all-in tracking amount that does not contain any such MED exclusions. In addition, ComEd will provide SAIFI and CAIDI for each of the SAIDI metrics to better understand the impact those metrics have on SAIDI.

For comparison purposes, ComEd will provide SAIDI, SAIFI, and CAIDI as defined by Part 411 of the Illinois Administrative Code, Title 83. The Part 411 metrics will include indices both with and without MEDs.

ComEd will report the same metrics for EJ and R3 communities, as identified as of October 2022.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd will utilize its Interruption Reporting System (IRS) to collect this data, which captures all sustained outages by region, step restorations for each outage, cause of the outages, and customer impacts.

27. DSM Program Equitable Participation

a) Metric Description

The DSM Program Equitable Participation tracking metric is designed to track the percentage of residential customers that are economically disadvantaged and participating in a qualifying DSM program. These programs currently include: (i) residential demand response programs (e.g., Peak Time Savings, A/C Cycling Direct Load Control); (ii) the residential dynamic pricing supply plan (Real Time Pricing); (iii) residential programs within the Energy Efficiency portfolio; and (iv) distributed generation solar programs. To the extent additional programs that provide load

flexibility or that reduce ComEd's capacity obligations as forecasted or determined by PJM are implemented, those programs may also be included. ComEd will also track the number of customers that satisfy the above definition and are located in an EJ community.

ComEd will identify residential customers as "economically disadvantaged" if they are identified in ComEd's systems as having received bill payment assistance and/or a waiver of the deposits and late payment fees as part of: (i) Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP); (ii) Percentage of Income Payment Plan (PIPP); (iii) Supplemental Arrearage Protection Program (SARP); (iv) waiver of late payment or deposit charges as specified by Sections 8-201.7 and 8-201.8 of the Public Utilities Act; or (v) any similar future programs for which ComEd has the ability to track participation.

ComEd will identify residential customers as those residing in an EJ community, identified as of October 2022 (and used for the duration of the reporting period (2024-2028). Additionally:

- For customers also participating in ComEd Demand Response or Dynamic Pricing programs, or in programs or facilities that ComEd enables and that reduce ComEd's capacity obligations, a customer's program participation will carry over year-over-year until the customer unenrolls from the program.
- For customers participating in Section 8-103B Energy Efficiency programs, participation in the program will count for a total of three years from the initial date of participation to account for the ongoing benefits these programs provide customers.

b) Data Collection Method

Using a combination of manual and automated processes, ComEd's customer information systems (*e.g.*, CIMS) will flag customers, to the extent achievable within the tools and systems, that either qualify as economically disadvantaged or are located in an EJ community. This information will be combined with existing program participation information to determine reportable data for this tracking metric.

28. Financial Assistance Outreach & Education

a) Metric Description

The Financial Assistance Outreach and Education tracking metric tracks outreach to customers regarding financial assistance, including its availability, eligibility requirements and methods to apply. The tracking metric will provide data specifically about ComEd's efforts in each of the 20 zip codes identified in ComEd's Affordability performance metric. The tracking metric will track customer connections made to educate and inform about financial assistance via channels such as: (i) direct customer communications including letters, bill inserts, newsletters, and emails; (ii) customer website visits (including to the Smart Assistance Manager (SAM)); (iii) social media posts; and (iv) community events.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd will establish a process to track this data manually. Data is currently available via separate systems and processes, such as visits to SAM being captured using Google Analytics. The process

to be established will consolidate data from separate systems for the annual tracking metric reporting.

29. Customers Exceeding Minimum Service Levels

a) Metric Description

The Customers Exceeding Minimum Service Levels tracking metric will track the number of customers whose reliability performance does not meet minimum service level targets for reliability and resiliency. These levels for reporting are:

- Customers experiencing four or more interruptions per year for three consecutive years; and
- Customers experiencing at least one 12-hour interruption per year for three consecutive years.

b) Data Collection Method

ComEd will utilize its Interruption Reporting System (IRS) to collect this data, which captures all sustained outages by region, step restorations for each outage, cause of the outages, and customer impacts.

30. Equitable Grid Planning Metric (3 components)

a) Metric Description

The Equitable Grid Planning tracking metric proposes to measure three components:

1. total amount of distribution system investment, by investment category;
2. total amount of distribution system investments that have a direct, locational impact on the reliability, safety, affordability, environmental objectives, and economic objectives of EIECs; and
3. total amount of distribution system investments that have a systemwide impact on the reliability, safety, affordability, environmental objectives and economic objectives of EIECs, multiplied by the share of customer electricity load by customers in EIECs.

b) Data Collection Method

For component (1), ComEd will use the distribution system investments provided to the Commission through the annual reliability report submitted pursuant to Part 411.120 Notice sand Reporting Requirements, Section (b)(3)(G)(iv).

For component (2), it is not possible to track distribution system investments by community impact since ComEd's grid does not observe neighborhood or community boundaries. Because of the interconnected design and operations of an electric distribution system, investment benefits cannot be isolated by community: Investments that improve performance impact both EIEC and non-EIEC areas. There is no industry standard methodology or defined accepted practice to track distribution system investments by community impact.

Despite these hurdles, ComEd will track and report the estimated percentage of investments identified for component (1) where the impacted communities can be estimated that is impacting EIEC areas. The amounts reported will include investments in projects and improvements that will benefit both EIEC and Non-EIEC areas and are not exclusive to EIEC communities.

For component (3), ComEd is unable to track or report data. ComEd is unable to determine and report a single representative share of customer electricity load by customers in EIEC since customer's usage changes day-to-day, year-to-year. ComEd will engage stakeholders to develop a methodology to measure component (3). 2023 Order at 45.

VI. OTHER

31. ComEd employee and contractor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) -reported injuries per year

a) Metric Description

The ComEd employee and contractor OSHA reported injuries Tracking Metric is focused on employee safety. It will measure ComEd employee and contractor injuries that are reported to the OSHA.

b) Data Collection Method

The employee OSHA recordable injuries are collected in the Occupational Health Manager ("OHM") software platform. Once the injury is reported by the employee to OSHA, it is then entered into the OHM system. Contractor injuries rely on the contractor employees and Project Managers to report them to Safety.

32. Disconnections for nonpayment in each of the 20 zip codes being measured as part of the affordability metric from 2024 to 2027

a) Metric Description

To help determine whether the improvements realized through 2027 are sustainable, ComEd will track the number of disconnections for nonpayment in each of the 20 zip codes currently being measured as part of the affordability metric from 2024 to 2027 in PM Plan 1.

b) Data Calculation Method

This data will come from the monthly credit and collections report ComEd is required to file with the ICC, which provides disconnections by zip code. These reports provide transparency on how ComEd is performing in each of the 20 target zip codes.