

**Allocation Factors**

<b>Allocator</b>	<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Weighting Cost for Allocation Factors with a Weighting Ratio</b>	<b>Costs Allocated</b>	<b>Notes</b>
HV Class	Plant investment	NA	HV ESS	2 allocation factors determined: one for each HV subclass
CP-ALL	Portion of demand attributable to the delivery class for the single hour in a particular year during which such demand for electricity on ComEd's system peaks, referred to as the coincident peak ("CP"); delivered through electric conductors entering customer premises at all voltages; under normal weather conditions; includes distribution losses	NA	HV Distribution Lines	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
CP 69 kV & Below	Portion of CP; delivered through electric conductors entering customer premises at voltages at or below 69 kilovolts ("kV"); under normal weather conditions; includes distribution losses	NA	HV Distribution Substations	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
CP<69 kV	Portion of CP; delivered through electric conductors entering customer premises at voltages below 69 kV; under normal weather conditions; includes distribution losses	NA	Shared Distribution Substations Shared Distribution Lines	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
CP-SEC	Portion of CP; delivered through transformers operating only at secondary distribution system voltages; under normal weather conditions; includes distribution losses	NA	Work paper allocations for rate design to the following sub-functions HV Distribution Substations HV Distribution Lines Shared Distribution Substations Shared Distribution Lines	7 allocation factors determined: one for each SL, ML, LL, VLL, and ELL delivery class and HV subclass
NCP-SEC	Portion of demand attributable to the delivery class in the single hour	NA	Secondary Voltage Distribution Substations;	15 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or

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	in a particular year during which the delivery class establishes its highest demand for electricity, such demand referred to as the non-coincident peak (“NCP”); delivered through transformers that operate only at secondary distribution system voltages; under normal weather conditions; includes distribution losses		Secondary Voltage Transformers	subclass, except RR Delivery Class
NCP-SEC LINE	Portion of NCP; delivered through electric conductors that operate only at secondary distribution system voltages; under normal weather conditions; includes distribution losses	NA	Secondary Voltage Distribution Lines	10 allocation factors determined: one for each SFNH, MFNH, SFH, MFH, WH, SL, ML, FIL, DDL, and GL delivery class
NCP-PRI TR	Portion of NCP; delivered through ComEd provided transformers at primary distribution system voltages; under normal weather conditions; includes distribution losses	NA	Primary Voltage Transformers	7 allocation factors determined: one for each SL, ML, LL, VLL, and ELL delivery class and HV subclass
CUST-AVG-ACCTS	Average monthly number of accounts during a particular year	NA	Used in the computation of the allocation factors for the following allocators: CUST-INSTALL BILLING-ACCT	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
DIRECT-FXT	All costs associated with fixture-included lighting	NA	Fixture-Included Lighting	1 allocation factor determined: for FIL Delivery Class; direct assignment
WEIGHTED SERVICES	Number of service connections	Annual average investment cost of a service connection	Services - costs associated with service wire connections and current transformer and potential transformer metering facilities	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
METER FACTOR	Number of customers with meter	Annual average investment cost of	Metering Services –	16 allocation factors determined:

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	facilities	standard meter facilities	standard metering facilities	one for each delivery class or subclass
METER READING	Number of customers with meter facilities	Annual average cost to perform monthly readings of standard meters	Metering Services – costs associated with obtaining electric power and energy delivered data from meters	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
METER O&M	Number of customers with meter facilities	Annual average cost to perform operation and maintenance (“O&M”) for standard meter facilities; after apportionment to residential and other delivery classes based on the number of completed Field and Meter Service jobs in the residential delivery classes vs. the other delivery classes.	Metering Services – costs associated with testing, exchanging, and maintaining standard metering facilities	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
CUST-INSTALL	Number of customers	Annual average cost of activities pertaining to customer installations; after apportionment to the residential sector as an individual group and the other delivery classes as an individual group based on applicable activities; sector portions allocated based on number of customers	Customer Installation Other - including costs to investigate customer complaints addressing issues such as outages not related to storms, costs to investigate unmetered current conditions, and costs to address requests from customers for temporary services, relocation of facilities, and revision of current services	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
BILLING-ACCT	Number of customers	Annual average cost associated with billing and account management	Billing Computation and Data Management - costs incurred by the number of customers in the delivery class with exceptions for the Large Customer Solutions Department and the System Billing Department that were apportioned to applicable delivery classes based on the time employees in those departments spent to provide services to	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass

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			customers in the applicable delivery classes	
CUST-INFO	Number of customers and Total amount of electricity, in kilowatt-hours (“kWh”), delivered in the year to the delivery class; under normal weather conditions	Total amount of the costs associated with activities pertaining to customer services and information; after apportionment to residential sector as an individual group and the other delivery classes as an individual group based on applicable activities; the residential portion is allocated by the allocation factors for the KWH-ALL allocator for each residential delivery class; the other portion is allocated by the number of customers in each delivery class for the other group	Customer Services and Information -costs associated with activities pertaining to customer services and information	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
KWH -ALL	kWh delivered in the year to the delivery class; under normal weather conditions	NA	IEDT	16 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass
CP<69 kV FOR RR	Allocation factor for the CP<69 kV allocator, excluding the RR Delivery Class	NA	Shared Distribution Substations Shared Distribution Lines	15 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass, except RR Delivery Class  based upon a technical analysis ComEd performed in collaboration with representatives of the RR Delivery Class as directed by the ICC in the Docket No. 07-0566 Order at page 220 and further modified by the ICC in the 2010 Rate Case Order
NCP-SEC for DDL	Allocation factor for the NCP-SEC, allocator, excluding the DDL Delivery Class	NA	Secondary Voltage Distribution Substations Secondary Voltage Transformers	14 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass, except DDL and RR delivery classes

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Allocator	Attribute	Weighting Cost for Allocation Factors with a Weighting Ratio	Costs Allocated	Notes
				costs pertaining to the secondary distribution system attributable to the DDL Delivery Class but assigned to such other delivery classes using a methodology as directed by the Commission in its Order in the 2010 Rate Case at pages 279-280
SERVICES for DDL	Allocation factor for the WEIGHTED SERVICES allocator, excluding the DDL Delivery Class	Annual average investment cost of a service connection	Services - costs associated with service wire connections and current transformer and potential transformer metering facilities	15 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class or subclass, except the DDL Delivery Class  costs pertaining to service connections attributable to the DDL Delivery Class but assigned to such other delivery classes using a methodology as directed by the Commission in its Order in the 2010 Rate Case at pages 279-280
AMI-PILOT	Costs associated with the Advanced Metering Infrastructure (“AMI”) pilot program	NA	AMI Pilot Costs	15 allocation factors determined: one for each delivery class and subclass, except RR Delivery Class

Notes:

Delivery Class acronyms are as follows – Residential: Single Family Without Electric Space Heat (“SFNH”), Multi Family Without Electric Space Heat (“MFNH”), Single Family With Electric Space Heat (“SFH”), and Multi Family With Electric Space Heat (“MFH”); Nonresidential: Watt-Hour (“WH”), Small Load (“SL”), Medium Load (“ML”), Large Load (“LL”), Very Large Load (“VLL”), Extra Large Load (“ELL”), High Voltage (“HV”), and Railroad (“RR”); Lighting: Fixture-Included Lighting (“FIL”), Dusk to Dawn Lighting (“DDL”), and General Lighting (“GL”)

### **Development of CPs and NCPs**

In the event that the costs analyzed in its ECOSS are for a year with normal weather conditions, ComEd utilizes the delivery classes' coincident peaks ("CPs") and noncoincident peaks ("NCPs")<sup>1</sup>, including distribution losses, without adjustment. However, in the event that the subject year experienced unusual weather conditions, ComEd makes adjustments as necessary to the delivery classes' CPs and NCPs so that they are reflective of CPs and NCPs that would be established under normal weather conditions. The following steps explain how the CPs and NCPs for the subject year are determined. The methodology in the section titled: "Weather Normalization of CPs and NCPs" is followed if it is necessary to weather normalize the CPs and NCPs.

### **CPs - Steps Followed in the Development of the CPs for the Subject Year**

To determine the CPs for the subject year, ComEd employs the following steps:

- (1) identify the weather normal date during which ComEd experienced a system peak load for the 4 pm to 5 pm hour in the subject year;
- (2) determine the CPs and voltage differentiated portions of the CPs, as applicable, for the delivery classes during the same date and hour found in step (1). The voltage differentiated portions include the primary voltage portions of the CPs and

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<sup>1</sup> The loads provided at voltages 69 kV and above are not included in determination of the NCP allocation factors used in ECOSS. The term NCP in this exhibit is referred to as the NCP for loads provided at voltages below 69 kV.

the secondary voltage portions of the CPs for the Small Load, Medium Load, Large Load, Very Large Load, Extra Large Load and High Voltage delivery classes. Note that in determining CPs for the delivery classes, demands established by customers that are considered to be part of customers' zero standard portions as that term is defined in Rider ZSS – Zero Standard Service (“Rider ZSS”) are excluded because such demands are not served under the provision of standard electric delivery service.

#### **NCPs - Steps Followed in the Development of NCPs for the Subject Year**

To determine the NCPs for the subject year, ComEd employs the following steps:

- (1) identify the date and hour during which each delivery class independently experienced a peak load in the subject year;
- (2) determine the NCPs and voltage differentiated portions of the NCPs, as applicable, for the delivery classes during the same date and hour found in step (1). The voltage differentiated portions include the primary voltage portions of the NCPs and the secondary voltage portions of the NCPs for the Small Load, Medium Load, Large Load, Very Large Load, Extra Large Load and High Voltage delivery classes. Note that in determining NCPs for the delivery classes, demands established by customers that are considered to be part of customers' zero standard portions as that term is defined in Rider ZSS – Zero Standard Service (“Rider ZSS”) are excluded because such demands are not served under the provision of standard electric delivery service.;

**Weather Normalization of CPs and NCPs**

In the event that the CPs and NCPs for a weather normal year are not used for cost assignment because the subject year experienced unusual weather conditions, ComEd weather normalizes the subject year CPs and NCPs for delivery classes that are sensitive to weather conditions as provided in the following table:

**Weather Sensitivity of Delivery Classes**

Delivery Class	Weather Sensitive
Single Family Without Electric Space Heat	Yes
Multi Family Without Electric Space Heat	Yes
Single Family With Electric Space Heat	Yes
Multi Family With Electric Space Heat	Yes
Watt-Hour	Yes
Small Load (0 to 100 kW)	Yes
Medium Load (Over 100 to 400 kW)	Yes
Large Load (Over 400 to 1000 kW)	Yes
Very Large Load (Over 1,000 to 10,000 kW)	Yes
Extra Large Load (Over 10,000 kW)	No
High Voltage (Up to 10,000 kW and Over 10,000 kW)	No
Fixture-Included Lighting	No
Dusk to Dawn Lighting	No
General Lighting	No
Railroad	No

In ICC Dockets Nos. 10-0467, 11-0321, and 12-0321, ComEd used the year 2006 as a year with normal weather conditions for purposes of scaling the subject year CPs and NCPs. In 2006, the actual ComEd system peak occurred on August 1st between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. The weather conditions on that day were above normal. The day with weather conditions closest to the system peak under weather normal conditions was July 17, 2006. ComEd's system peak for that day occurred between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. ComEd used the CPs for that hour as the CPs for the weather normal year in the ECOSS provided in ICC Docket No. 07-0566. In that docket, actual NCPs are used in the ECOSS for all classes except the two non-space heating residential classes, for the NCP for each of these two classes is the highest load that occurred for each class on July 16, 2006. ComEd continues to use these ICC approved CPs and NCPs to determine the shares of CPs and the shares of the NCPs for the residential delivery classes as a group vs. all other delivery classes as a group until a subject year has normal weather conditions. To determine the weather normalized CPs and NCPs for the subject year, ComEd employs the following steps:

- (1) determine the subject year CPs using the same methodology described in the section titled: CPs - Steps Followed in the Development of the CPs for the Subject Year;
- (2) determine the subject year NCPs using the same methodology described in the section titled: NCPs - Steps Followed in the Development of NCPs for the Subject Year;

- (3) scale each of the weather sensitive delivery classes' subject year CPs and NCPs to the weather normalized shares from the year with normal weather conditions. The weather normalized CPs and NCPs for allocation purposes are determined using the following formulas and weather normalized shares for all residential customers and other delivery class as a group determined from the year 2006:

<b>2006 Weather Normalized</b>	<b>CP-ALL<sub>2006</sub></b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>NCP&lt;69 KV<sub>2006</sub></b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Residential	9,799,256	45.2%	10,894,829	46.6%
Nonresidential	11,888,584	54.8%	12,498,678	53.4%
Total	21,687,840	100.0%	23,393,507	100.0%

**Residential:**

$$\text{CP ALL 2006 or NCP < 69 kV 2006} \times \frac{[\text{Delivery Class Subject Year CP or NCP}]}{\text{Residential Sector Subject Year CP or NCP}}$$

**Nonresidential Weather Sensitive:**

$$\left[ \text{CP ALL 2006 or NCP < 69 kV 2006} - \sum \text{NotWS:NR\&LT Subject year CPs or NCPs} \right] \times \frac{[\text{NWS Delivery Class Subject Year CP or NCP}]}{\sum \text{NWS Delivery Classes Subject Year CPs or NCPs}}$$

Where: NotWS:NR&LT = Nonresidential and Lighting delivery classes that are not weather sensitive  
 NWS = Nonresidential Weather Sensitive