UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

September 14, 2010
Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported)

Commission File Number	Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter; State of Incorporation; Address of Principal Executive Offices; and Telephone Number	IRS Employer Identification Number
1-16169	**EXELON CORPORATION** (a Pennsylvania corporation) 10 South Dearborn Street P.O. Box 805379 Chicago, Illinois 60680-5379 (312) 394-7398	23-2990190
333-85496	**EXELON GENERATION COMPANY, LLC** (a Pennsylvania limited liability company) 300 Exelon Way Kennett Square, Pennsylvania 19348-2473 (610) 765-5959	23-3064219
1-1839	**COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY** (an Illinois corporation) 440 South LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois 60605-1028 (312) 394-4321	36-0938600
000-16844	**PECO ENERGY COMPANY** (a Pennsylvania corporation) P.O. Box 8699 2301 Market Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101-8699 (215) 841-4000	23-0970240

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Section 7 — Regulation FD

Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure.

On September 15, 2010, Exelon Corporation (Exelon) will participate in the Barclays Capital CEO Energy/Power Conference. Attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K are the presentation slides to be used at the conference.

Section 9 — Financial Statements and Exhibits

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) *Exhibits*.

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Presentation slides

* * * * *

This combined Form 8-K is being furnished separately by Exelon, Exelon Generation Company, LLC, Commonwealth Edison Company and PECO Energy Company (Registrants). Information contained herein relating to any individual Registrant has been furnished by such Registrant on its own behalf. No Registrant makes any representation as to information relating to any other Registrant.

This Current Report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that are subject to risks and uncertainties. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include those discussed herein as well as those discussed in (1) Exelon's 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K in (a) ITEM 1A. Risk Factors, (b) ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and (c) ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data: Note 18; (2) Exelon's Second Quarter 2010 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in (a) Part II, Other Information, ITEM 1A. Risk Factors, (b) Part 1, Financial Information, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and (c) Part I, Financial Information, ITEM 1. Financial Statements: Note 12; and (3) other factors discussed in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Registrants. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this Current Report. None of the Registrants undertakes any obligation to publicly release any revision to its forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Current Report.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

EXELON CORPORATION
EXELON GENERATION COMPANY, LLC

/s/ Matthew F. Hilzinger
Matthew F. Hilzinger
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Exelon Corporation

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

/s/ Joseph R. Trpik, Jr.
Joseph R. Trpik, Jr.
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Commonwealth Edison Company

PECO ENERGY COMPANY

/s/ Phillip S. Barnett
Phillip S. Barnett
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
PECO Energy Company

September 14, 2010

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Presentation slides

EXHIBIT 99.1

Exelon

Barclays Capital CEO Energy-Power Conference

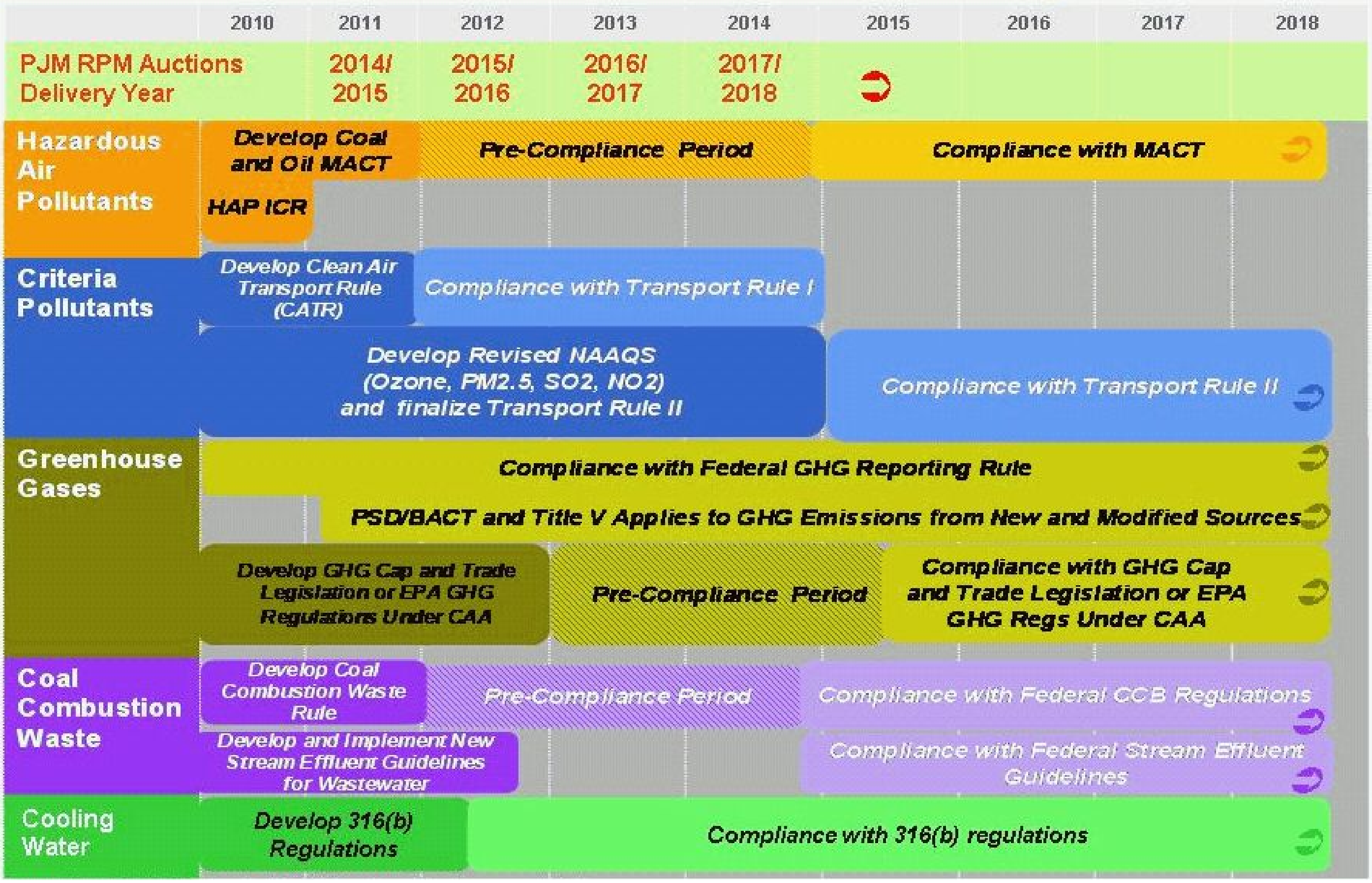
William A. Von Hoene, Jr., EVP Finance and Legal

September 15, 2010

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that are subject to risks and uncertainties. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include those discussed herein as well as those discussed in (1) Exelon's 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K in (a) ITEM 1A. Risk Factors, (b) ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and (c) ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data: Note 18; (2) Exelon's Second Quarter 2010 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in (a) Part II, Other Information, ITEM 1A. Risk Factors, (b) Part 1, Financial Information, ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and (c) Part I , Financial Information, ITEM 1. Financial Statements: Note 12 and (3) other factors discussed in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) by Exelon Corporation, Commonwealth Edison Company, PECO Energy Company and Exelon Generation Company, LLC (Companies). Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this presentation. None of the Companies undertakes any obligation to publicly release any revision to its forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation.

EPA Regulations – Market Implications Leading up to 2012 Compliance



Notes: Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) auctions take place annually in May.
For definition of the EPA regulations referred to on this slide, please see the EPA's Terms of Environment (http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms/).

EPA Clean Air Standards Will Not Threaten Electric System Reliability

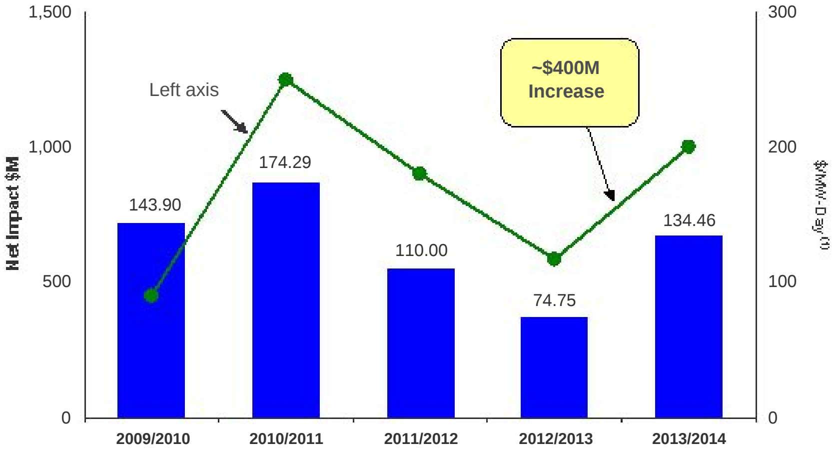
- M.J. Bradley and Analysis Group report (1) in August 2010 concluded industry is well-positioned to respond to proposed standards
  - System has >100 GWs of excess capacity
  - Regulators have tools to address localized reliability concerns, including appropriate price signals from capacity markets
  - Industry has proven track record of adding generation capacity and transmission solutions
- New clean air standards will help modernize US power generation infrastructure
  - Proven technologies for controls are commercially available: >50% of coal units have installed controls demonstrating that compliance costs can be managed
  - Pollution-intensive plant retirements will create room for cleaner, more efficient generation

Proactive steps by EPA, the industry and other agencies will allow orderly plant retirements without impacting system reliability

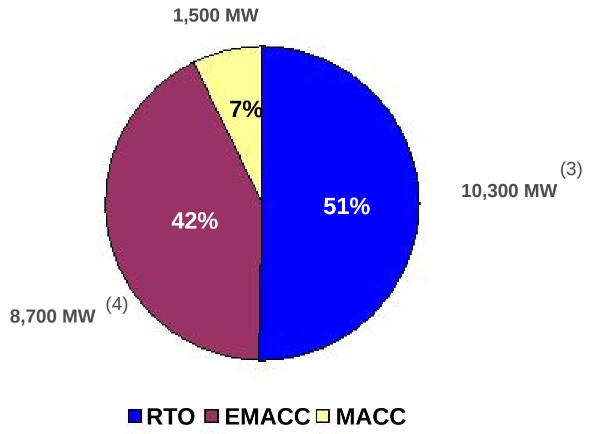
(1) M.J. Bradley & Associates, LLC and Analysis Group. 2010. *Ensuring a Clean, Modern Electric Generating Fleet while Maintaining Electric System Reliability.*

PJM RPM Capacity Auction

PJM RPM Capacity Prices and Auction ($MW-day)



Capacity by Region Eligible for 2014/15 RPM Base Residual Auction(2)



2013/14 RPM capacity prices result in a $400 million revenue increase to Exelon over the prior auction; expect 2014/15 auction to result in blended prices at least as high

(1) Weighted average $/MW-Day would apply if all generation cleared in the highlighted zone.
(2) All generation values are approximate and not inclusive of wholesale transactions; All capacity values are in installed capacity terms (summer ratings) located in the areas.
(3) Elwood contract expires on 12/31/12 and Kincaid contract expires on 2/28/13.
(4) Reflects decision in December 2010 to permanently retire Cromby Station and Eddystone Units 1&2 as of 5/31/11. None of these 933 MW cleared in the 2011/2012 or 2012/2013 auctions.

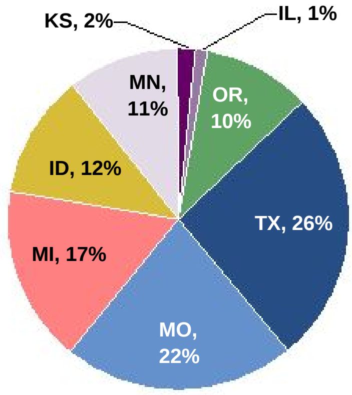
RTO = Regional Transmission Organization; EMAAC =Eastern Mid-Atlantic Area Council; MAAC = Mid-Atlantic Area Council
Note: Data contained on this slide is rounded.

John Deere Renewable Wind Acquisition

Transaction Summary

- 735 operating MW of clean, renewable energy, along with 230 MW in advanced stages of development in Michigan
- 75% of the operating portfolio is contracted
- Purchase price of $860 million plus an option for $40 million upon commencement of construction of the development projects
- Attractive economics - EPS and cash flow accretive

Operating Assets – Geographical Distribution



Acquisition positions Exelon as a large wind operator, complementing its world-class nuclear fleet

PECO – Electric & Gas Distribution Rate Case Settlements

- Joint settlement filed with the PAPUC on August 31, 2010 for both electric and gas rate cases
- Settlements are subject to administrative law judges review and PAPUC approval by mid-December 2010

Rate Case Details	Electric	Gas
Docket #	R-2010-2161575	R-2010-2161592
Revenue Requirement Increase in settlement (1)	$225 million (71% of ask)	$20 million (46% of ask)
2011 Distribution Price Increase as % of Overall Customer Bill for Residential customers	<10% (2)	~8%

New rates scheduled to go into effect on January 1, 2011

(1) Settlements are "Black box", meaning no details are provided for allowed ROE, rate base or capital structure.
(2) Excluding Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards and default service surcharge. Assumes results from final procurement in September 2010 are the same as May 2010 procurement.

Note: Electric and gas rate case filings available on Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PAPUC) website (www.puc.state.pa.us) or www.peco.com/know.

ComEd Delivery Rate Case
Alternative Regulation (Alt Reg) Proposal

- ComEd submitted an Alt Reg filing on August 31, 2010 proposing to recover the costs of pre-approved projects outside of the traditional rate case process
  - 9-month statutory process

- $60 million proposal would create a collaborative framework for increased investments in the future implementation of ICC-approved Smart Grid investments

$ millions	O&M	Capital
Man-hole refurbishment and cable replacement	$15	$30
Electric Vehicle Fleet Purchase	-	$5
Expanded funding for low income CARE programs (1)	$10	-

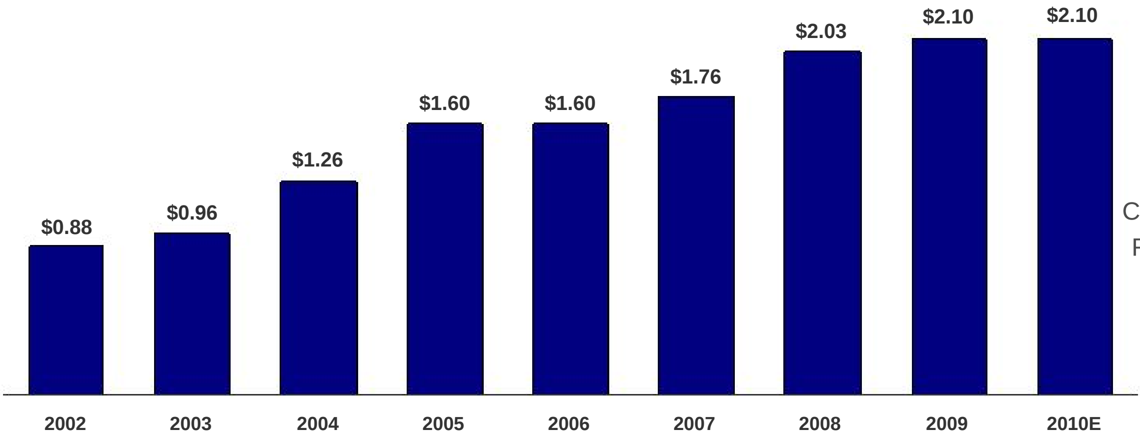
- Customer benefits include:
  - Assured savings to customers – $2 million on capped O&M costs for program costs (excluding CARE)
  - An incentive/penalty mechanism for performance above or under budget

Proposal would allow for accelerated modernization of the distribution system, increased assistance to low-income households and the purchase of electric vehicles

(1) CARE = Customers' Affordable Reliable Energy. Total CARE amount for two-year proposal is $20 million.

Exelon's Dividend Track Record

Exelon



Dividend Yield (1)

Exelon: 5.2%

Competitive Integrateds: 4.5%

Regulated Integrateds: 4.8%

Exelon has a proven track record of maintaining its dividend and currently offers one of the highest yields among its peers

Note: Chart represents dividends per share paid by Exelon for 2002-2009 and expected dividend for 2010, which is subject to Board approval.

(1) Dividend yield as of August 31, 2010. Competitive Integrated Yield average includes AYE, CEG, EIX, ETR, FE, NEE, PPL, and PEG. Regulated Integrated Yield average includes AEP, AEE, D, DTE, DUK, PCG, PGN, SO, WEC, and XEL.

Exelon Generation Hedging Disclosures

(As disclosed on July 22, 2010)

Important Information

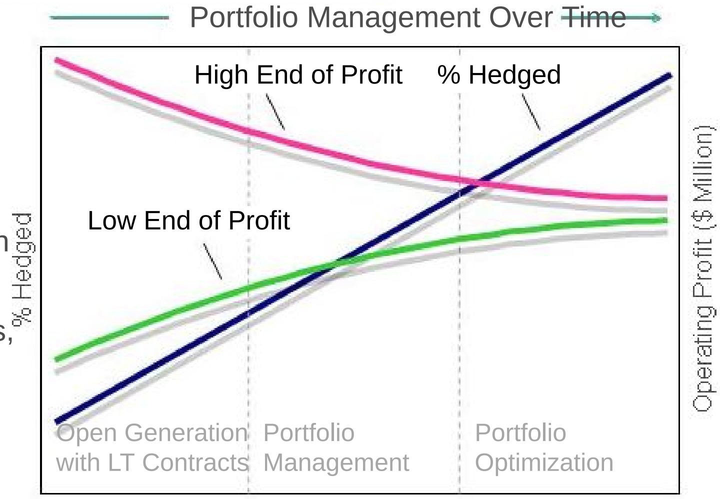
The following slides are intended to provide additional information regarding the hedging program at Exelon Generation and to serve as an aid for the purposes of modeling Exelon Generation's gross margin (operating revenues less purchased power and fuel expense). The information on the following slides is not intended to represent earnings guidance or a forecast of future events. In fact, many of the factors that ultimately will determine Exelon Generation's actual gross margin are based upon highly variable market factors outside of our control. The information on the following slides is as of June 30, 2010. We update this information on a quarterly basis.

Certain information on the following slides is based upon an internal simulation model that incorporates assumptions regarding future market conditions, including power and commodity prices, heat rates, and demand conditions, in addition to operating performance and dispatch characteristics of our generating fleet. Our simulation model and the assumptions therein are subject to change. For example, actual market conditions and the dispatch profile of our generation fleet in future periods will likely differ – and may differ significantly – from the assumptions underlying the simulation results included in the slides. In addition, the forward-looking information included in the following slides will likely change over time due to continued refinement of our simulation model and changes in our views on future market conditions.

Portfolio Management Objective

Align Hedging Activities with Financial Commitments

- **Exelon's hedging program is designed to protect the long-term value of our generating fleet and maintain an investment-grade balance sheet**
  - Hedge enough commodity risk to meet future cash requirements if prices drop
  - Consider: financing policy (credit rating objectives, capital structure, liquidity); spending (capital and O&M); shareholder value return policy
- **Consider market, credit, operational risk**
- **Approach to managing volatility**
  - Increase hedging as delivery approaches
  - Have enough supply to meet peak load
  - Purchase fossil fuels as power is sold
  - Choose hedging products based on generation portfolio – sell what we own



- **Power Team utilizes several product types and channels to market**
  - Wholesale and retail sales
  - Block products
  - Load-following products and load auctions
  - Put/call options
  - Heat rate options
  - Fuel products
  - Capacity
  - Renewable credits

Exelon Generation Hedging Program

- **Our normal practice is to hedge commodity risk on a ratable basis over the three years leading to the spot market**
  - Carry operational length into spot market to manage forced outage and load-following risks
  - By using the appropriate product mix, expected generation hedged approaches the mid-90s percentile as the delivery period approaches
  - Participation in larger procurement events, such as utility auctions, and some flexibility in the timing of hedging may mean the hedge program is not strictly ratable from quarter to quarter

Percentage of Expected Generation Hedged

$$= \frac{\textbf{Equivalent MWs Sold}}{\textbf{Expected Generation}}$$

- How many equivalent MW have been hedged at forward market prices; all hedge products used are converted to an equivalent average MW volume
- Takes ALL hedges into account whether they are power sales or financial products

Exelon Generation Open Gross Margin and Reference Prices

Exelon

	2010	2011	2012
Estimated Open Gross Margin ($ millions) (1)(2)	**$5,700**	**$5,300**	**$5,100**
Open gross margin assumes all expected generation is sold at the Reference Prices listed below			
Reference Prices (1)			
Henry Hub Natural Gas ($/MMBtu)	$4.77	$5.34	$5.68
NI-Hub ATC Energy Price ($/MWh)	$33.17	$32.63	$34.22
PJM-W ATC Energy Price ($/MWh)	$44.76	$45.54	$46.86
ERCOT North ATC Spark Spread ($/MWh) (3)	$1.28	$(0.02)	$0.53

(1) Based on June 30, 2010 market conditions.

(2) Gross margin is defined as operating revenues less fuel expense and purchased power expense, excluding the impact of decommissioning and other incidental revenues. Open gross margin is estimated based upon an internal model that is developed by dispatching our expected generation to current market power and fossil fuel prices. Open gross margin assumes there is no hedging in place other than fixed assumptions for capacity cleared in the RPM auctions and uranium costs for nuclear power plants. Open gross margin contains assumptions for other gross margin line items such as various ISO bill and ancillary revenues and costs and PPA capacity revenues and payments. The estimation of open gross margin incorporates management discretion and modeling assumptions that are subject to change.

(3) ERCOT North ATC spark spread using Houston Ship Channel Gas, 7,200 heat rate, $2.50 variable O&M.

Generation Profile

	2010	2011	2012
Expected Generation (GWh) (1)	**167,500**	**163,000**	**162,600**
Midwest	100,000	98,700	97,500
Mid-Atlantic	58,900	57,000	57,000
South	8,600	7,300	8,100
Percentage of Expected Generation Hedged (2)	**96-99%**	**86-89%**	**57-60%**
Midwest	96-99	86-89	54-57
Mid-Atlantic	96-99	90-93	59-62
South	97-100	66-69	51-54
Effective Realized Energy Price ($/MWh) (3)			
Midwest	$46.00	$43.50	$44.50
Mid-Atlantic	$36.50	$57.50	$51.00
ERCOT North ATC Spark Spread	$0.00	$(2.00)	$(5.50)

(1) Expected generation represents the amount of energy estimated to be generated or purchased through owned or contracted for capacity. Expected generation is based upon a simulated dispatch model that makes assumptions regarding future market conditions, which are calibrated to market quotes for power, fuel, load following products, and options. Expected generation assumes 10 refueling outages in 2010 and 11 refueling outages in 2011 and 2012 at Exelon-operated nuclear plants and Salem. Expected generation assumes capacity factors of 94.1%, 93.2% and 92.9% in 2010, 2011 and 2012 at Exelon-operated nuclear plants. These estimates of expected generation in 2011 and 2012 do not represent guidance or a forecast of future results as Exelon has not completed its planning or optimization processes for those years.

(2) Percent of expected generation hedged is the amount of equivalent sales divided by the expected generation. Includes all hedging products, such as wholesale and retail sales of power, options, and swaps. Uses expected value on options. Reflects decision to permanently retire Cromby Station and Eddystone Units 1&2 as of May 31, 2011. Current RMR discussions do not impact metrics presented in the hedging disclosure.

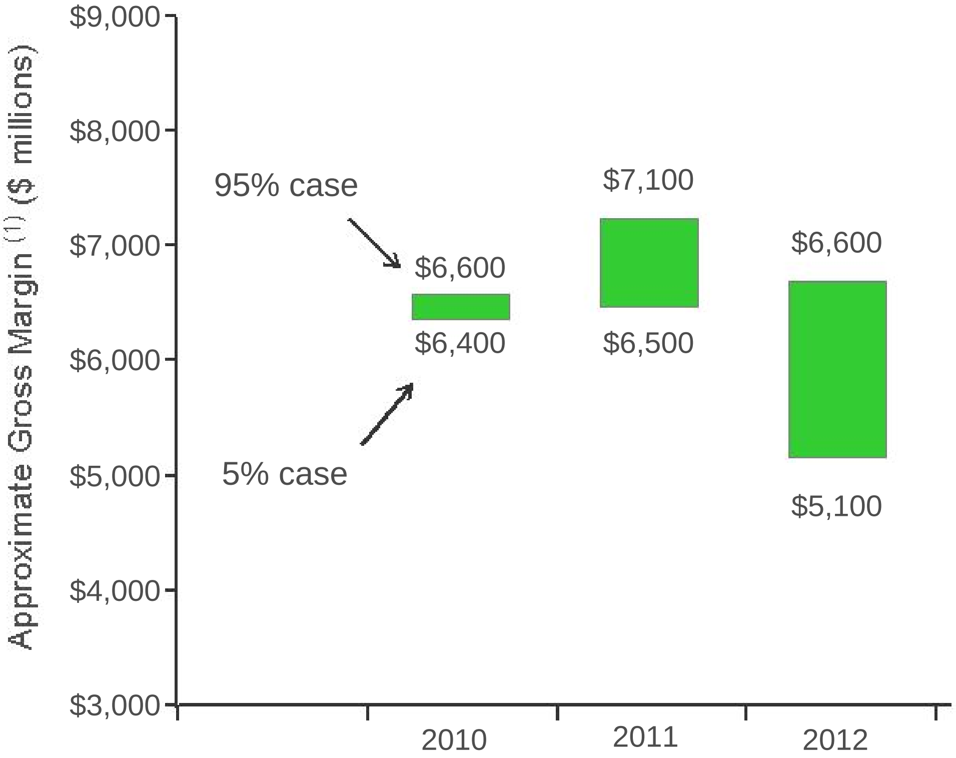
(3) Effective realized energy price is representative of an all-in hedged price, on a per MWh basis, at which expected generation has been hedged. It is developed by considering the energy revenues and costs associated with our hedges and by considering the fossil fuel that has been purchased to lock in margin. It excludes uranium costs and RPM capacity revenue, but includes the mark-to-market value of capacity contracted at prices other than RPM clearing prices including our load obligations. It can be compared with the reference prices used to calculate open gross margin in order to determine the mark-to-market value of Exelon Generation's energy hedges.

Exelon Generation Gross Margin Sensitivities
(with Existing Hedges)

Gross Margin Sensitivities with Existing Hedges ($ millions)[1]	2010	2011	2012
Henry Hub Natural Gas			
+ $1/MMBtu	$20	$100	$260
- $1/MMBtu	$(15)	$(90)	$(245)
NI-Hub ATC Energy Price			
+$5/MWH	$10	$75	$220
-$5/MWH	$(5)	$(65)	$(210)
PJM-W ATC Energy Price			
+$5/MWH	$5	$30	$130
-$5/MWH	$ -	$(25)	$(125)
Nuclear Capacity Factor			
+1% / -1%	+/- $25	+/- $45	+/- $45

(1) Based on June 30, 2010 market conditions and hedged position. Gas price sensitivities are based on an assumed gas-power relationship derived from an internal model that is updated periodically. Power prices sensitivities are derived by adjusting the power price assumption while keeping all other prices inputs constant. Due to correlation of the various assumptions, the hedged gross margin impact calculated by aggregating individual sensitivities may not be equal to the hedged gross margin impact calculated when correlations between the various assumptions are also considered.

Exelon Generation Gross Margin Upside / Risk
(with Existing Hedges)



(1) Represents an approximate range of expected gross margin, taking into account hedges in place, between the 5th and 95th percent confidence levels assuming all unhedged supply is sold into the spot market. Approximate gross margin ranges are based upon an internal simulation model and are subject to change based upon market inputs, future transactions and potential modeling changes. These ranges of approximate gross margin in 2011 and 2012 do not represent earnings guidance or a forecast of future results as Exelon has not completed its planning or optimization processes for those years. The price distributions that generate this range are calibrated to market quotes for power, fuel, load following products, and options as of June 30, 2010.

Illustrative Example

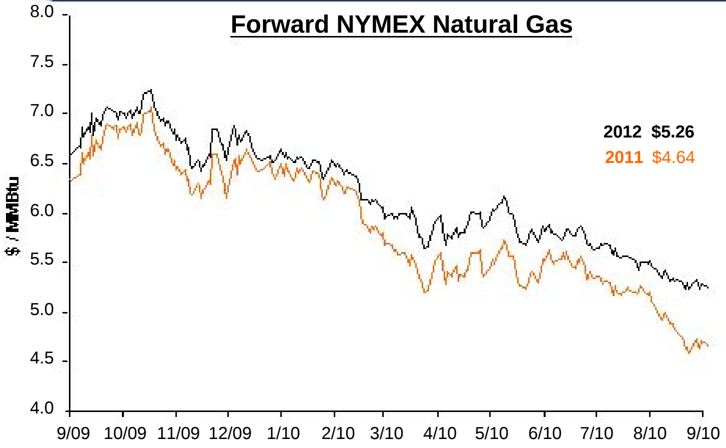
of Modeling Exelon Generation 2010 Gross Margin (with Existing Hedges)

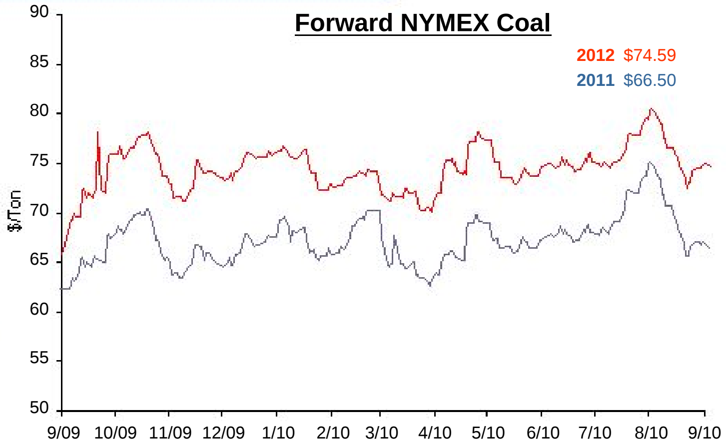
Exelon

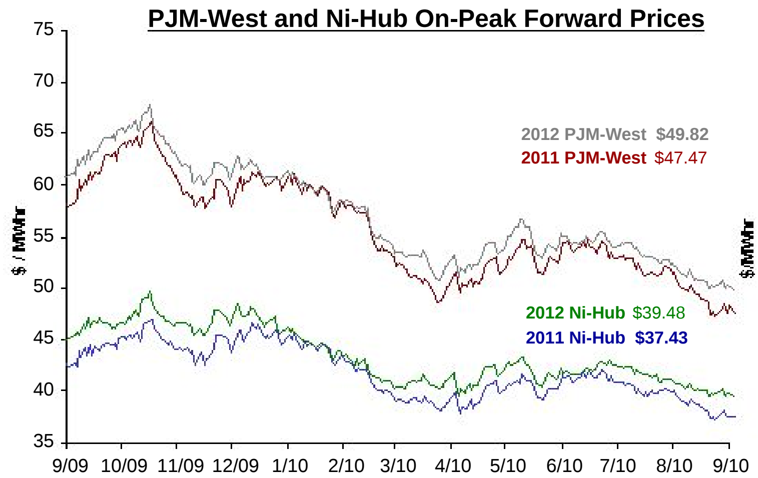
	Midwest	Mid-Atlantic	ERCOT
Step 1 Start with fleetwide open gross margin	←	$5.70 billion	→
Step 2 Determine the mark-to-market value of energy hedges	100,000GWh * 97% * ($46.00/MWh-$33.17/MWh) **= $1.24 billion**	58,900GWh * 97% * ($36.50/MWh-$44.76/MWh) **= $(0.47 billion)**	8,600GWh * 98% * ($0.00/MWh-$1.28/MWh) **= $(0.01) billion**
Step 3 Estimate hedged gross margin by adding open gross margin to mark-to-market value of energy hedges	Open gross margin: $5.70 billion MTM value of energy hedges: $1.24 billion + $(0.47 billion) + $(0.01) billion Estimated hedged gross margin: **$6.46 billion**		

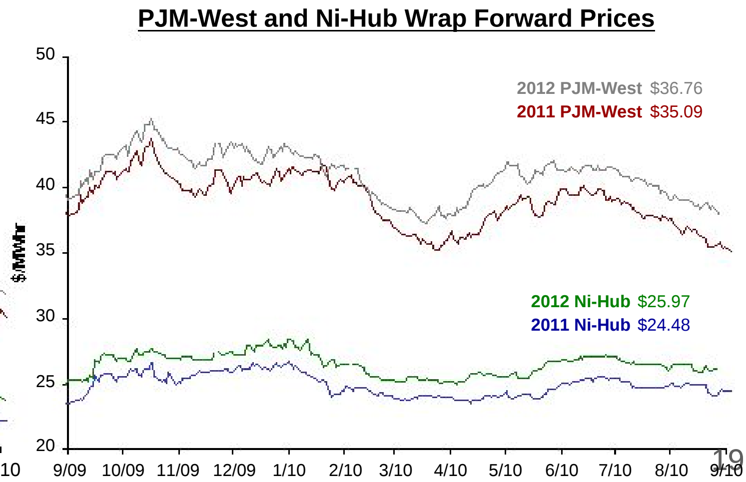
Market Price Snapshot

Rolling 12 months, as of September 8th, 2010. Source: OTC quotes and electronic trading system. Quotes are daily.



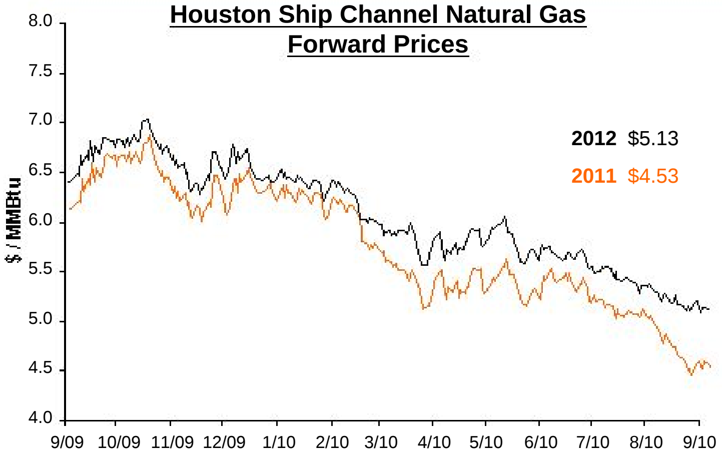


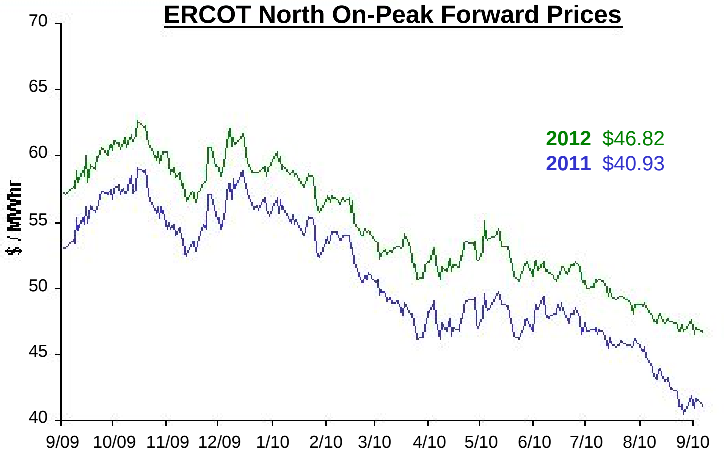


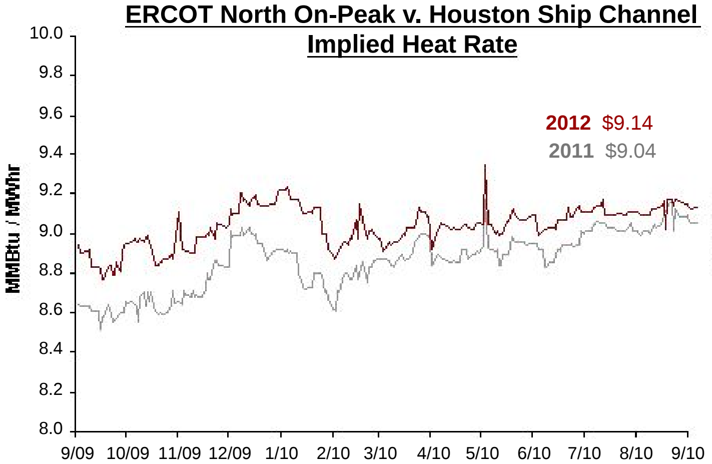


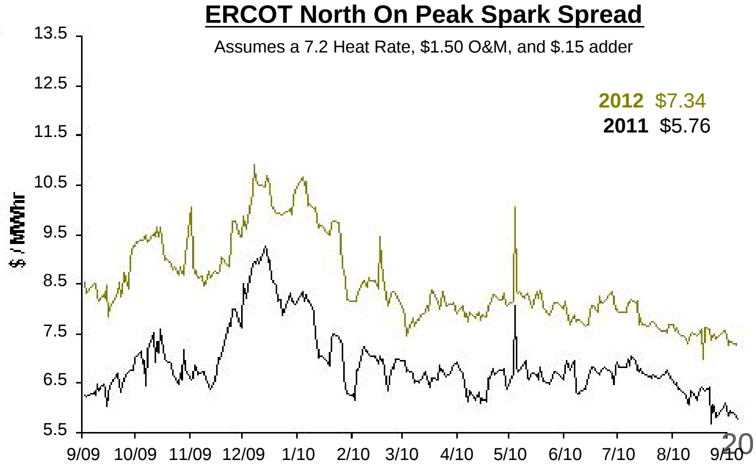
Market Price Snapshot

Rolling 12 months, as of September 8th, 2010. Source: OTC quotes and electronic trading system. Quotes are daily.









Appendix

John Deere Renewable Acquisition – Transaction Summary

Exelon.

- Components of purchase price
  - $860M for operating assets and advanced-stage Michigan development projects
  - Up to $40M in additional payments contingent on commencement of construction on Michigan development projects
  - Equivalent to ~$1,000/KW
- Financing
  - Exelon will fund transaction with Exelon Generation debt (no equity issuance)
  - Clean capital structure with no tax equity and project debt(1)
  - Ability to utilize production tax credits
- 735 MW operating portfolio spread across 36 projects located in eight states
  - 75% of the operating portfolio is sold under long-term power purchase arrangements
  - 86% of contracted portfolio has PPAs through 2026 or beyond
- 1,468 MW in development pipeline
  - PPAs have already been executed for 230 MW in Michigan – projects expected to be operational in 2012-2013

Acquisition positions Exelon as a large wind operator, complementing its world-class nuclear fleet

(1) Except for $1.8M loan from Illinois Finance Authority for AgriWind project in IL

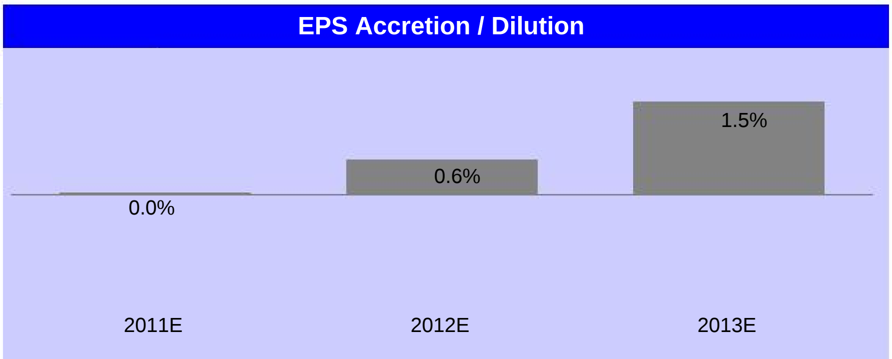
John Deere Renewable Acquisition - Strategic Rationale

Exelon.

- Diversify with additional clean generation
  - JDR's proven wind platform provides unique opportunity and entry point into U.S. wind business
  - Provides diversity in geographic presence and generation type
  - Supports Exelon 2020 by adding more "clean" generation to our portfolio and positions us for potential federal renewable portfolio standard (RPS)
- Contracted portfolio with option for future growth
  - 75% of operating portfolio sold under long-term PPAs
  - 1,468 additional MW in pipeline, of which 230 MW have executed PPAs
  - Only plan further development of contracted assets
- Attractive economics and good fit
  - Purchase price compares favorably with other wind transactions
  - Disciplined investment approach aligned with Exelon's approach
  - Addition of strong renewable energy development team

Acquisition further enhances Exelon's strong environmental leadership and provides future opportunities for incremental development

John Deere Renewable Acquisition - Financials Are Attractive



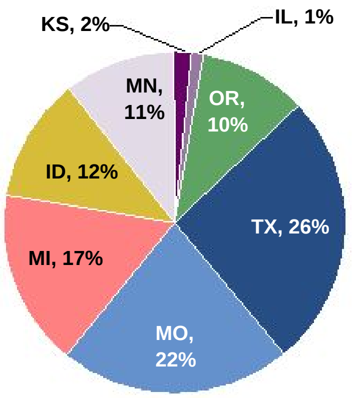
- EPS breakeven in 2011, accretive beginning in 2012
  - Assumes transaction is funded with 100% debt
- EBITDA run-rate of ~$150M/year including PTCs[1] (including Michigan development projects)
- Free cash flow accretive by 2013
  - Includes estimated capex (before tax incentives) of $450-$500M in 2011-2012 for Michigan development projects
- Expect transaction to have minimal impact on credit metrics

(1) Production Tax Credits

John Deere Renewable Acquisition
Asset Profile – Operating

Exelon

Geographic Distribution



Project State	MW	# of Wind Projects	Ownership	Placed in Service Date	PPA End Date	Federal Incentive	Off-Taker
Idaho	88.2	3	100%	2009/2010	2028/2030	ITC Grant	Idaho Power
Illinois	8.4	1	99%	2008	2018	PTC	Wabash Valley Power
Kansas	12.5	1	100%	2010	2030	PTC	Kansas Power Pool
Michigan	121.8	2	100%	2008	2018/2028	PTC	Wolverine Power Supply / Consumers Energy
Minnesota	77.7	9	94%-100%	2003/2008	2018/2028	PTC	Various
Missouri	162.5	4	99%-100%	2008	2027	PTC	Associated Electric / MO Joint Municipal
Oregon	74.5	4	99%-100%	2009	2029	ITC Grant	PacifiCorp
Texas	189.8	12	100%	2006/2009	N/A	PTC	Southwest Public Service
Total	735.4	36					

The portfolio is largely made up of contracted operating assets

Note: There is ongoing litigation with Southwest Public Service related to PURPA contracts which could impact the price at which the generation from these units is sold. Cracking issues experienced by Deere on certain Suzlon turbine blades have been addressed to our satisfaction. We have factored both items into our valuation.

John Deere Renewable Acquisition
Asset Profile – Development Pipeline

Exelon

Projects to be developed by Exelon

State	Project Name	MW
MI	Michigan Wind II	90
MI	Harvest II	59
MI	Blissfield (MW IV)	81
	Total	**230**

- PPAs already executed for these projects

Optional projects for development

Ohio	198
Michigan	40
Idaho	20
Texas	760
Maine	50
Colorado	40
Oregon	30
California	100
Total	**1,238**
Total	**1,468**

- Development pipeline includes wind projects ranging from 20 MW to 300 MW
- Development of projects to be considered on a case-by-case basis

John Deere Renewable Acquisition Regulatory Approval Process

Exelon

- FERC approval required
- DOJ antitrust approval required under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act
- Other than Texas, no state approval is necessary

Expect to close transaction in fourth quarter of 2010; no material issues expected

PJM RPM Auction Results

PJM RPM Auction ($MW-day)

Exelon Generation Eligible Capacity within PJM Reliability Pricing Model[2]

	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
in MW	Capacity [3]	Obligation	Capacity [3]	Obligation	Capacity [3]	Capacity [3]	Capacity [3]
RTO	12,800	3,800 - 4,100 [5]	23,900	9,300 - 9,400 [4]	23,200	12,100 [6]	10,300 [6]
EMAAC						9,500	8,700 [7]
MAAC + APS	11,100	9,300 – 9,400 [5]					
MAAC						1,500	1,500
Avg ($/MW-Day) [8]	$143.90		$174.29		$110.00	$74.75	$134.46

(1) MAAC = Mid-Atlantic Area Council; APS = Allegheny Power System.
(2) All generation values are approximate and not inclusive of wholesale transactions.
(3) All capacity values are in installed capacity terms (summer ratings) located in the areas.
(4) Obligation represents the remainder of the ComEd auction load that ends in May 2010.

Note: Data contained on this slide is rounded.

(5) Obligation consists of load obligations from PECO. PECO PPA expires December 2010.
(6) Elwood contract expires on 12/31/12 and Kincaid contract expires on 2/28/13.
(7) Reflects decision in December 2010 to permanently retire Cromby Station and Eddystone Units 1&2 as of 5/31/11. None of these 933 MW cleared in the 2011/2012 or 2012/2013 auctions.
(8) Weighted average $/MW-Day would apply if all generation cleared in the highlighted zones.

ComEd Delivery Service Rate Case Filing Summary

($ in millions)	Requested Revenue Increase
Rate Base: $7,717 million [1]	$179 [2]
Capital Structure [3]: ROE – 11.50% / Common Equity – 47.33% / ROR – 8.99%	$95
Pension and Post-retirement health care expenses [4]	$55
Bad debt costs (resets base level of bad debt to 2009 test year)	$22
Other adjustments [5]	$45
Total ($2,337 million revenue requirement) [6]	**$396**

Primary drivers of rate request are new plant investment, pension/retiree health care and cost of capital

(1) Filed June 30, 2010 based on 2009 test year, including pro forma capital additions through June 2011, and certain other 2010 pro forma adjustments. ICC Docket #: 10-0467, http://www.icc.illinois.gov/docket/casedetails.aspx?no=10-0467.

(2) Includes increased depreciation expense.

(3) Requested capital structure does not include goodwill; ICC docket 07-0566 allowed 10.3% ROE, 45.04% equity ratio and 8.36% ROR. ROE includes 0.40% adder for energy efficiency incentive.

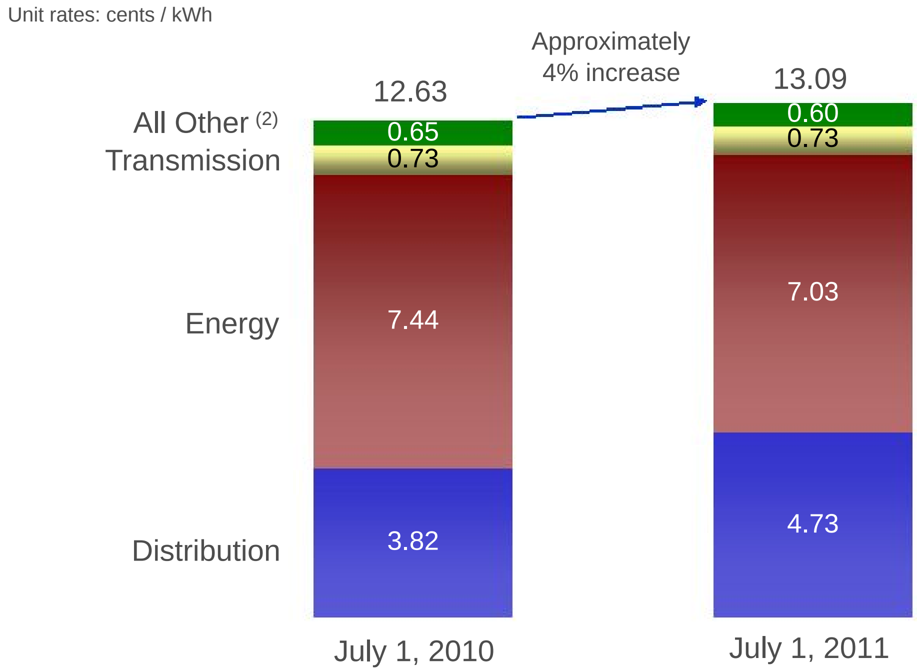
(4) Reflects 2010 expense levels, compared to 2007 expense levels allowed in last rate case.

(5) Includes reductions to O&M and taxes other than income, offset by wage increases, normalization of storm costs and the Illinois Electric Distribution Tax, other O&M increases, and decreases in load.

(6) Net of Other Revenues.

Note: ROE = Return on Equity, ROR = Return on Rate Base, ICC = Illinois Commerce Commission.

ComEd Delivery Rate Case
Residential Rate Impacts 2010 to 2011 (1)



Comments

Transmission: Subject to FERC formula rate annual update

Energy: Reflects reduced PJM capacity price that PJM has published for the June 2011 – May 2012 planning period. Energy component may vary

Distribution: As proposed

Proposed residential rate impact of 7% will be mitigated by impact of lower capacity prices resulting in a net increase of 4%

(1) Reflects change in distribution rates only. Assumes Energy, Transmission and all other components remain constant as of June 2010, except as noted above.

(2) "All Other" includes impact of riders that are applicable to residential bills.

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

ComEd Delivery Service Rate Case Schedule

- Delivery Service Rate Case Filed – June 30, 2010
- Alt Reg Proposal Filed – August 31, 2010
- Intervenor and Rebuttal Testimony – 4Q 2010
- Hearings – January 2011
- Administrative Law Judge Order – March 31, 2011
- Final Order Expected – May 2011
- New Rates Effective – June 2011

PECO Procurement

Exelon

PECO Procurement Plan [1]

Customer Class	Products
Residential	✓75% full requirements ✓20% block energy ✓5% energy only spot
Small Commercial (peak demand <100 kW)	✓90% full requirements ✓10% full requirements spot
Medium Commercial (peak demand >100 kW but <= 500 kW)	✓85% full requirements ✓15% full requirements spot
Large Commercial & Industrial (peak demand >500 kW)	✓Fixed-priced full requirements[3] ✓Hourly full requirements

2011 Supply Procured

Residential
- ✓June '09 RFP average price of $88.61/MWh [2]
- ✓Sept '09 RFP average price of $79.96/MWh [2]
- ✓May '10 RFP average price of $69.38/MWh [2]
- ✓Remaining 28% of full requirements to be procured in Sep '10

Small Commercial
- ✓Sept '09 / May '10 RFP aggregate result $77.65/MWh [2]
- ✓Remaining 40% of full requirements to be procured in Sep '10

Medium Commercial
- ✓Sept '09 / May '10 RFP aggregate result $77.89/MWh[2]
- ✓Remaining 42% of full requirements to be procured in Sep '10

Large Commercial and Industrial
- ✓Average price of $77.55/MWh[2]
- ✓100% of fixed-price full requirements procured in May '10 [3]

Final RFP for 2011 supply to be held on September 20, 2010; results will be public 30 days thereafter

(1) See PECO Procurement website (http://www.pecoprocurement.com) for additional details regarding PECO's procurement plan and RFP results.
(2) Wholesale prices. No Small/Medium Commercial products were procured in the June 2009 RFP.
(3) For Large C&I customers who have opted to participate in the 2011 fixed-priced full requirements product.

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