

Credit Suisse 2010 Energy Summit

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Sustainable
advantage



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 2008 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 Third Quarter 2009 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in (a) Part II, Other Information, ITEM 1A. Risk Factors and (b) Part I, Financial Information, ITEM 1. Financial Statements: Note 14 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.

Exelon's Strategic Direction



Protect Today's Value

- Deliver superior operating performance
- Advance competitive markets
- Exercise financial discipline and maintain financial flexibility
- Build healthy, self-sustaining delivery companies



Grow Long-Term Value

- Drive the organization to the next level of performance
- Adapt and advance Exelon 2020
- Rigorously evaluate and pursue new growth opportunities in clean technologies and transmission
- Build the premier, enduring competitive generation company

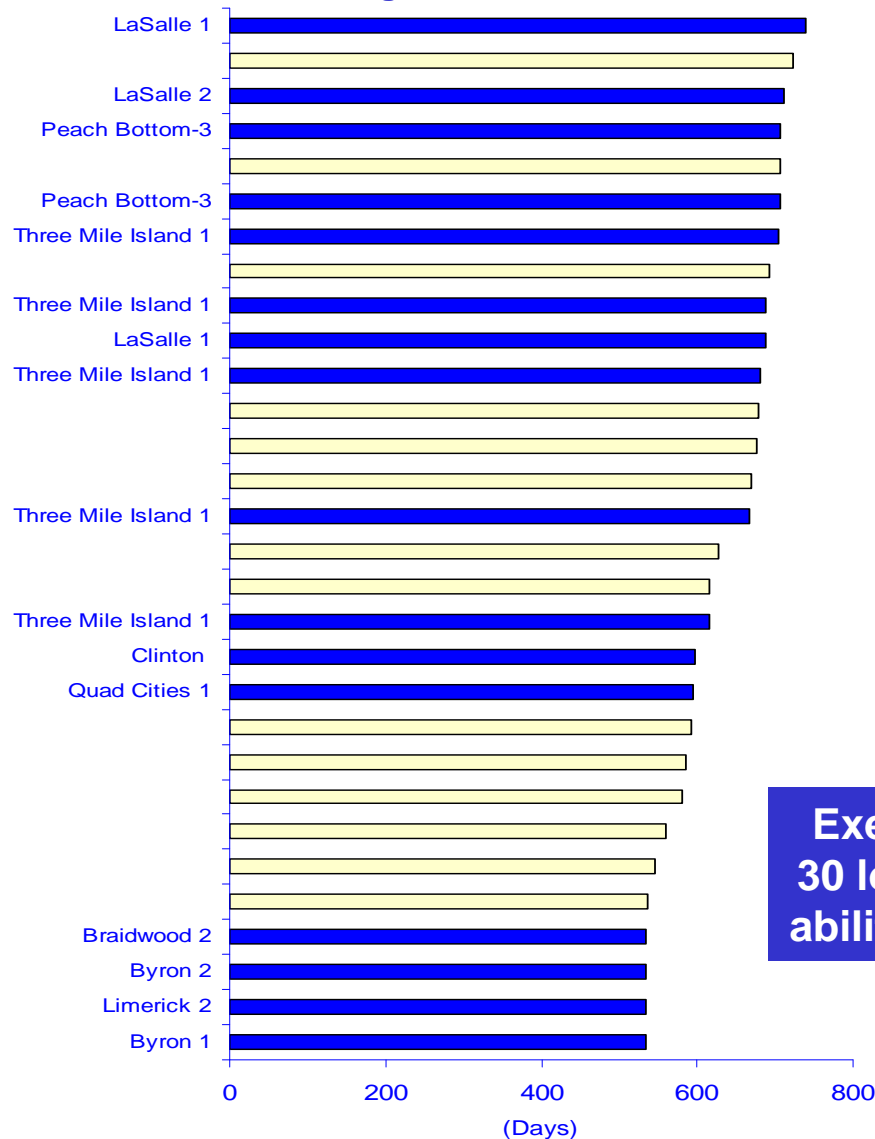
Excel in managing the elements of our business we can control, while being strategic, thoughtful and disciplined with the elements we cannot control

Exelon Generation Consistently Delivers Top-Tier Results

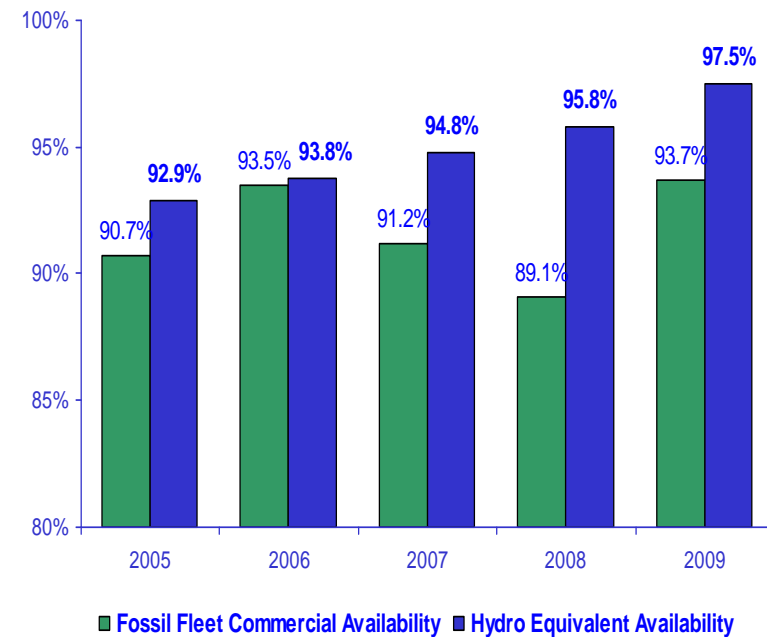


Nuclear Reliability

30 Longest Continuous US Runs



Exelon Power Fleet Availability



Exelon Generation's nuclear fleet has 16 of the 30 longest continuous US runs....evidence of its ability to replicate best practices on a large scale

Retiring Cromby Station and Eddystone Units 1&2



- Cromby Station
 - Placed in service in 1954-55
 - 144 MW coal and 201 MW oil/gas
- Eddystone Station Units 1&2
 - Placed in service in 1960
 - 588 MW of coal capacity at units 1&2
 - Units 3&4 (760 MW oil/gas) and 4 peaking units (60 MW) will continue to operate
- Retirements yield ~\$165-200 million incremental NPV vs. continuing to operate the units
 - Avoids ongoing operating and capital costs on aging units
 - Cromby and Eddystone have not cleared in the past two RPM capacity auctions (2011/12 and 2012/13)
 - Anticipates more stringent environmental regulations and avoids related capital investment
- Working with PJM to ensure reliability is maintained when units are retired

Ongoing Savings Impact

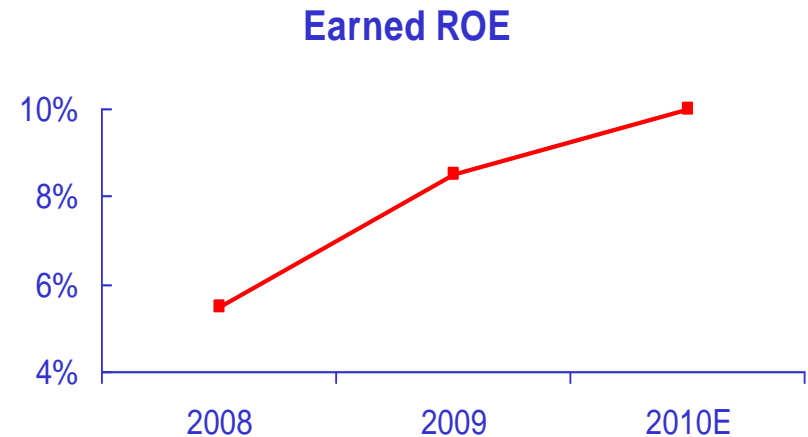
(\$ in millions)	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Revenue Net Fuel	\$0	\$(50)	\$(80)
Operating O&M Savings	24	46	75
Depreciation Savings	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>45</u>
Incremental Pre-Tax Operating Income	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$18</u>	<u>\$40</u>
Capital Expenditure Reduction	\$40	\$85	\$80

Smaller, less efficient coal plants are challenged by economic and environmental considerations

ComEd Building Strength



- Significant improvement in earned ROE, from 5.5% in 2008 to 8.5% in 2009, targeting at least 10% in 2010
- Uncollectibles expense rider tariff approved by ALJ on January 14, with ICC approval expected in February 2010



- Anticipate electric distribution rate filing in 2010
- ICC approved Illinois Power Agency's 2010 procurement plan order; annual procurement event expected to take place in Spring 2010

ComEd executing on regulatory recovery plan resulting in healthy increases in earned ROE

PECO Executing on Transition Plan



- Targeting earned ROE of approximately 11% in 2010; 9-11% post-transition
- Anticipate electric and gas distribution rate filings by end of 1Q10
- Selected as 1 of 6 utilities to receive maximum Federal stimulus award of \$200 million for smart grid/smart meter investment
- Act 129 Smart Meter Plan approved by the ALJ in January, approval expected by the PA PUC in 1Q10
- Two procurement events for post-2010 have been conducted, including 49% of residential 2011 load; next procurement in May 2010

PECO is managing through its transition period and is positioned for continued strong financial performance post-2010

Deploying Capital for Shareholder Value



Nuclear Upgrades

- 1,300–1,500 MW of new Exelon nuclear capacity by 2017, the equivalent of a new nuclear plant at roughly half the cost of a new plant and no incremental operating costs

Smart Grid

- Approximately \$725 million in investments to build smart grid infrastructure over the coming years with a regulated return on investment

Transmission

- Leveraging transmission expertise to build Exelon Transmission Company with the goal of improving reliability, reducing congestion and moving renewable energy to population centers

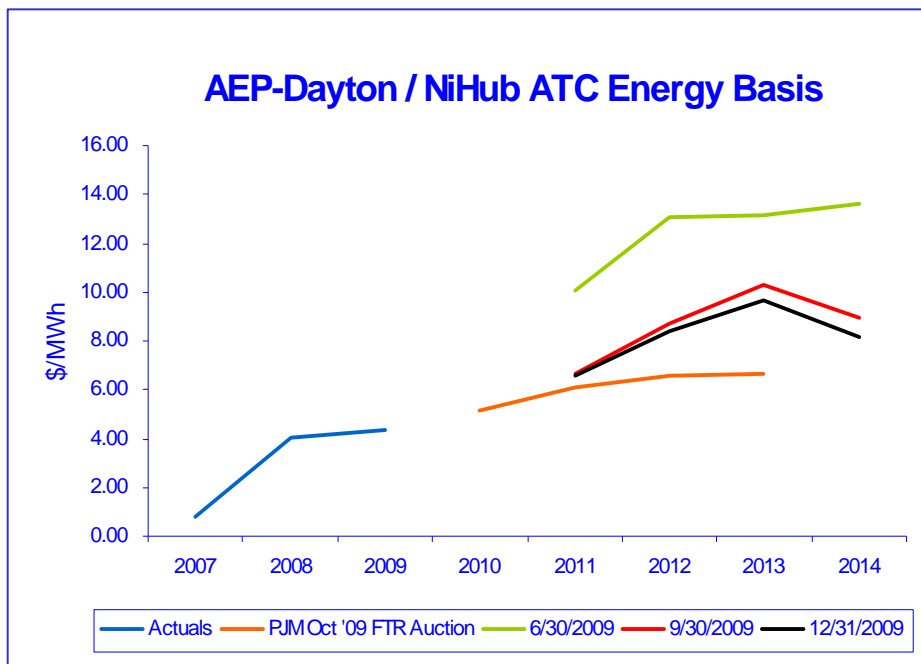
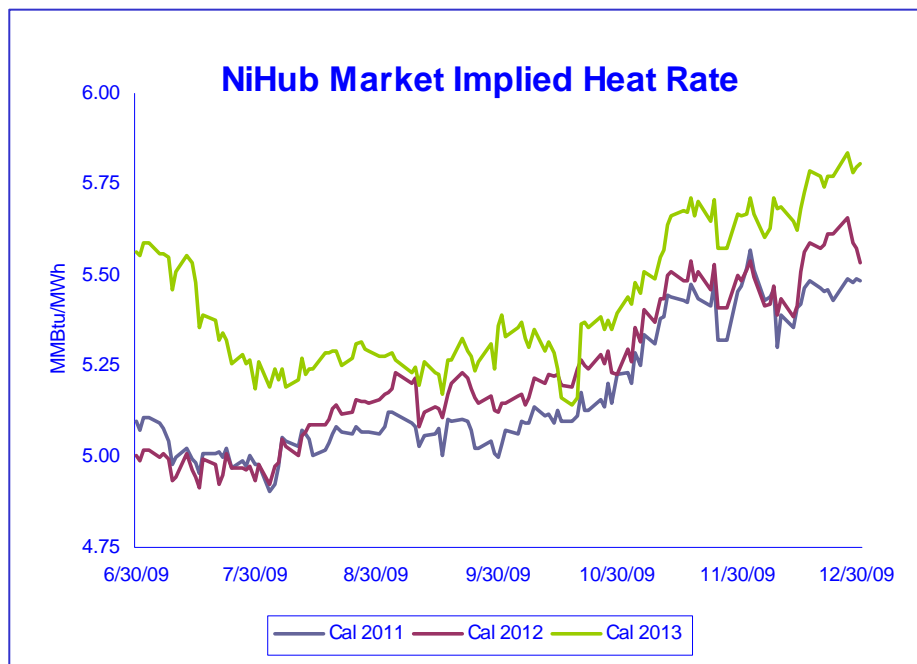
Price Recovery

- Positioned to benefit from our fundamental view of recovery in natural gas and coal prices, heat rates, and demand growth

Environmental

- Lowest carbon intensity in the sector, significant upside if and when legislation enacted or regulations promulgated, and enhancing industry-leading position with Exelon 2020

Midwest Price Recovery Update



- Last fall, we saw about \$3-6/MWh of upside over NiHub ATC forward prices
- Since then, we have seen an expansion in market implied heat rates, with NiHub prices rising slightly despite small declines in gas prices
 - We have also seen a reduction in the NiHub-ADHub spread
- Holding natural gas prices at current levels, we expect some additional increase in NiHub ATC forward prices as the economy/load recovers and transmission enhancements are completed

Exelon will benefit as Midwest prices increase, moving closer to our fundamental view...2012 gross margin increases by ~\$275 million for a \$5/MWh increase in NiHub ATC

2010 Events of Interest



	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		RPM Auction (May)		
	Uncollectibles rider tariff (March)	Illinois Power Agency RFP (spring)		
	Illinois Primaries (2/2)	Electric distribution rate case filing (tbd)		
	Electric and gas distribution rate case filings (March)	Procurement RFP (May, results in June)	Procurement RFP (Sep., results in Oct.)	
		Pennsylvania Primaries (5/18)		

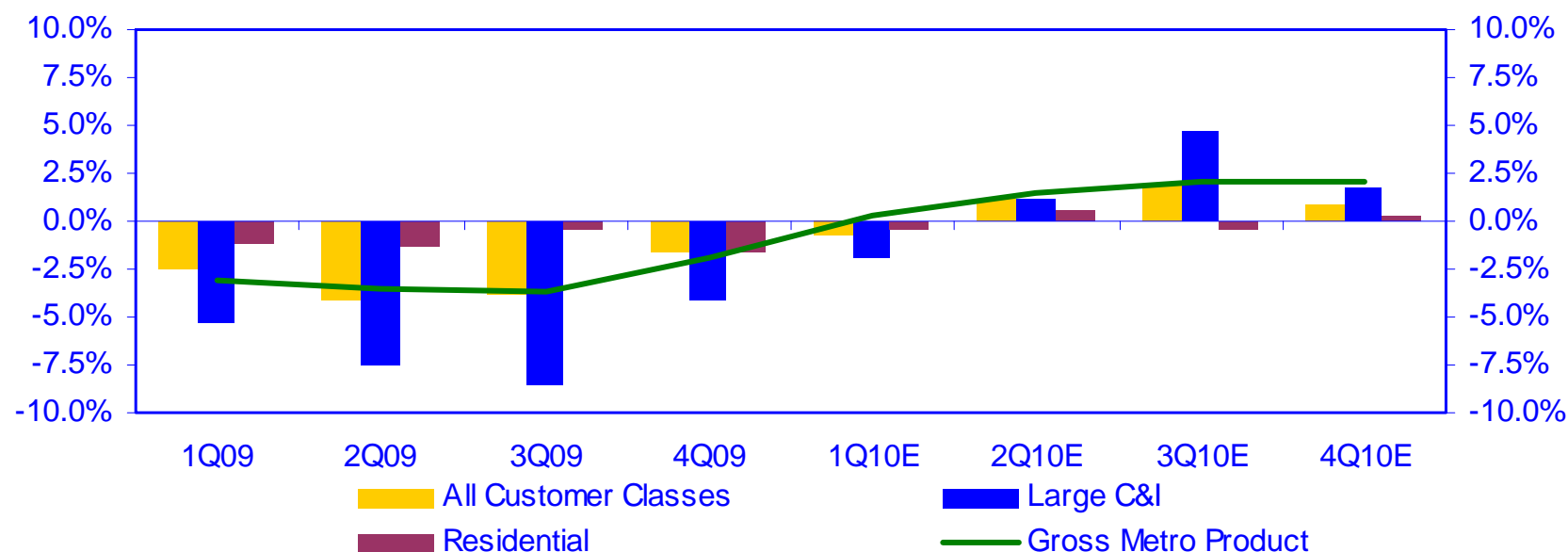
Appendix

(As disclosed on January 22, 2010)

ComEd Load Trends



Weather-Normalized Load Year-over-Year ⁽⁴⁾



Key Economic Indicators

	Chicago	U.S.
Unemployment rate ⁽¹⁾	10.9%	10.0%
2009 annualized growth in gross domestic/metro product ⁽²⁾	(3.1)%	(2.5)%
10/09 Home price index ⁽³⁾	(10.1)%	(7.3)%

(1) Source: Illinois Dept. of Employment Security (November 2009) and U.S. Dept. of Labor (December 2009)

(2) Source: Moody's Economy.com (December 2009)

(3) Source: S&P Case-Shiller Index

(4) Not adjusted for leap year effect

Weather-Normalized Load

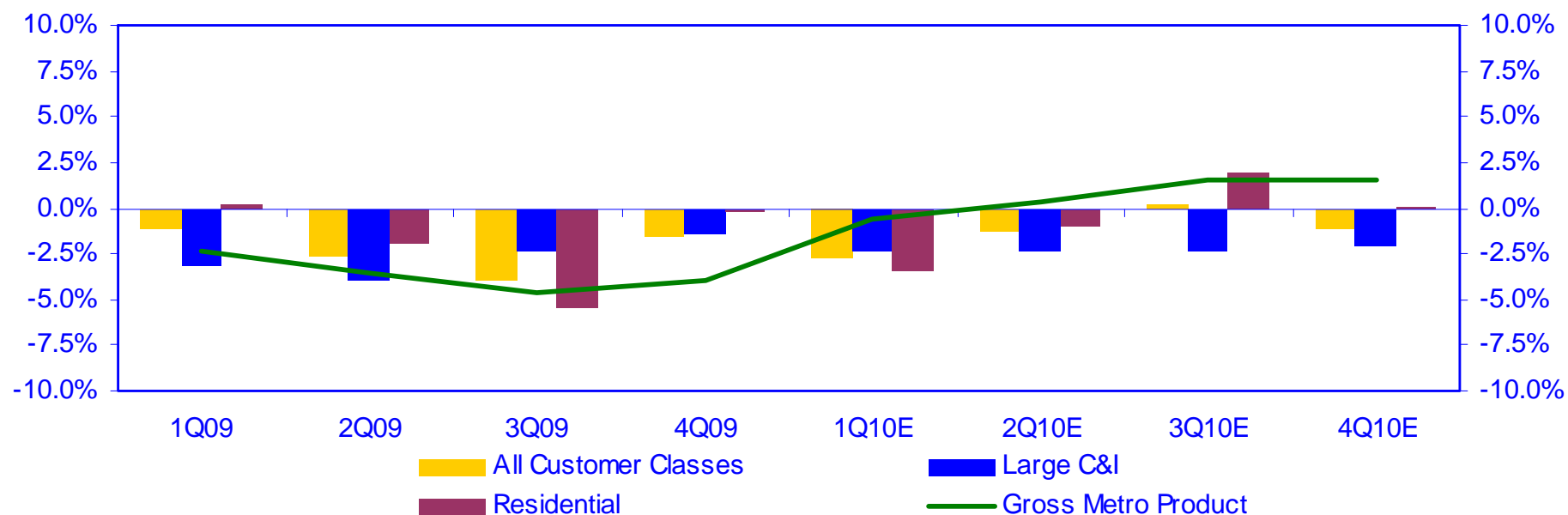
	4Q09	2009 ⁽⁴⁾	2010E
Customer Growth	(0.5)%	(0.4)%	0.1%
Average Use-Per-Customer	<u>(1.1)%</u>	<u>(1.0)%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Total Residential	(1.6)%	(1.4)%	0.0%
Small C&I	0.1%	(2.2)%	0.8%
Large C&I	(4.0)%	(6.7)%	1.5%
All Customer Classes	(1.6)%	(3.3)%	0.8%

Note: C&I = Commercial & Industrial

PECO Load Trends



Weather-Normalized Load Year-over-Year ⁽³⁾



Key Economic Indicators

	Philadelphia	U.S.
Unemployment rate ⁽¹⁾	8.5%	10.0%
2009 annualized growth in gross domestic/metro product ⁽²⁾	(3.6)%	(2.5)%

(1) Source: U.S Dept. of Labor (PHL - November 2009, US - December 2009)

(2) Source: Moody's Economy.com (December 2009)

(3) Not adjusted for leap year effect

Weather-Normalized Electric Load

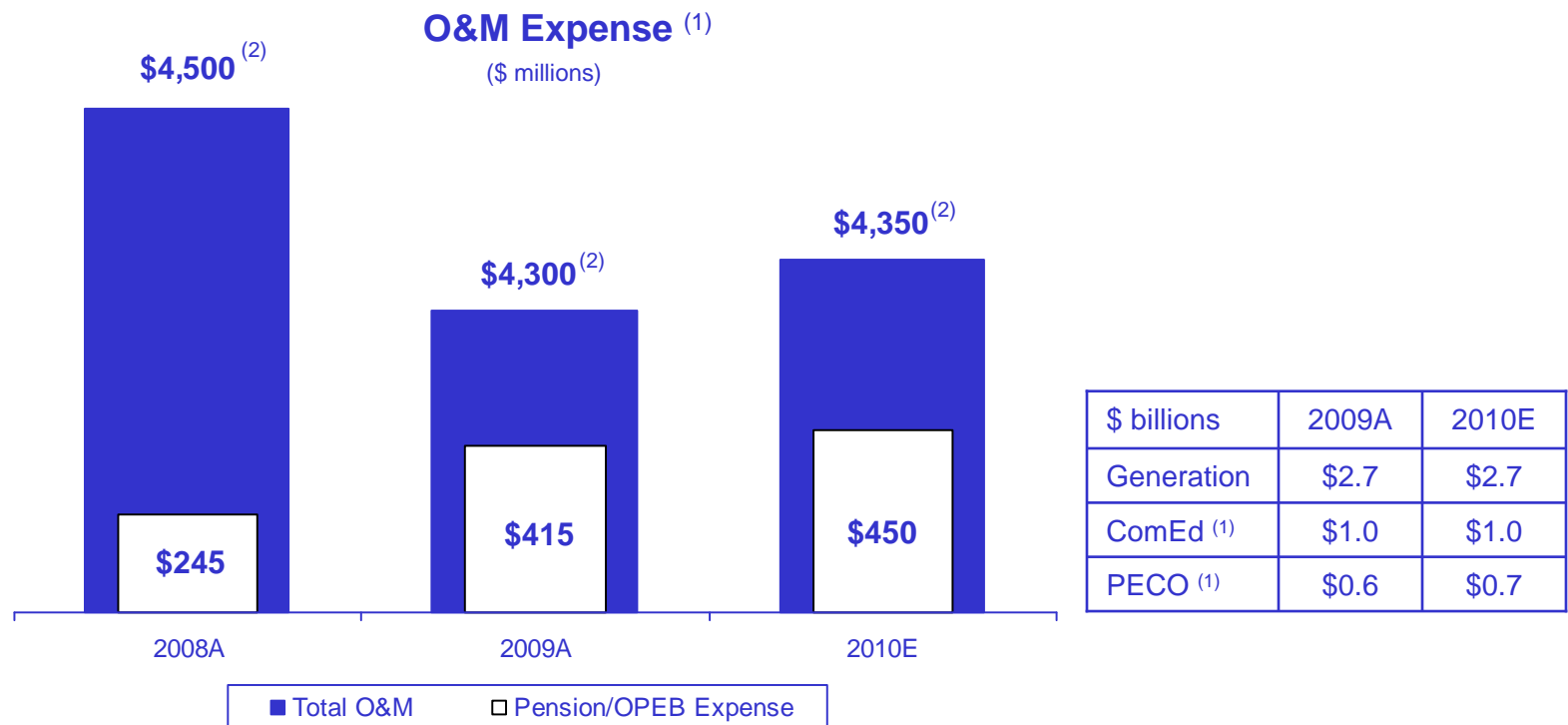
	4Q09	2009 ⁽³⁾	2010E
Customer Growth	(0.4)%	(0.2)%	(0.1)%
Average Use-Per-Customer	<u>0.2%</u>	<u>(2.1)%</u>	<u>(1.2)%</u>
Total Residential	(0.2)%	(2.3)%	(1.3)%
Small C&I	(2.5)%	(2.7)%	(0.7)%
Large C&I	(1.4)%	(3.0)%	(2.4)%
All Customer Classes	(1.3)%	(2.6)%	(1.5)%

Note: C&I = Commercial & Industrial

Delivering on Cost Savings Commitments



- Holding O&M below 2008 levels for second consecutive year
- Committed to 2010 O&M target of \$4.35 billion, offsetting inflation and \$35 million of higher pension and OPEB expense with additional cost savings
 - Reduced positions by 500 (400 in corporate support and 100 at ComEd) in 2009
 - Freezing executive salaries and reducing other compensation benefits for 2010



(1) Reflects operating O&M data and excludes decommissioning effect. ComEd and PECO operating O&M exclude energy efficiency and smart meter costs recoverable under a rider.

(2) Exelon Consolidated includes operating O&M expense from Holding Company.

Note: Data contained on this slide is rounded.



Exelon Generation Hedging Disclosures

(As disclosed on January 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 December 31, 2009. Going forward, we plan to update the information on a quarterly basis.

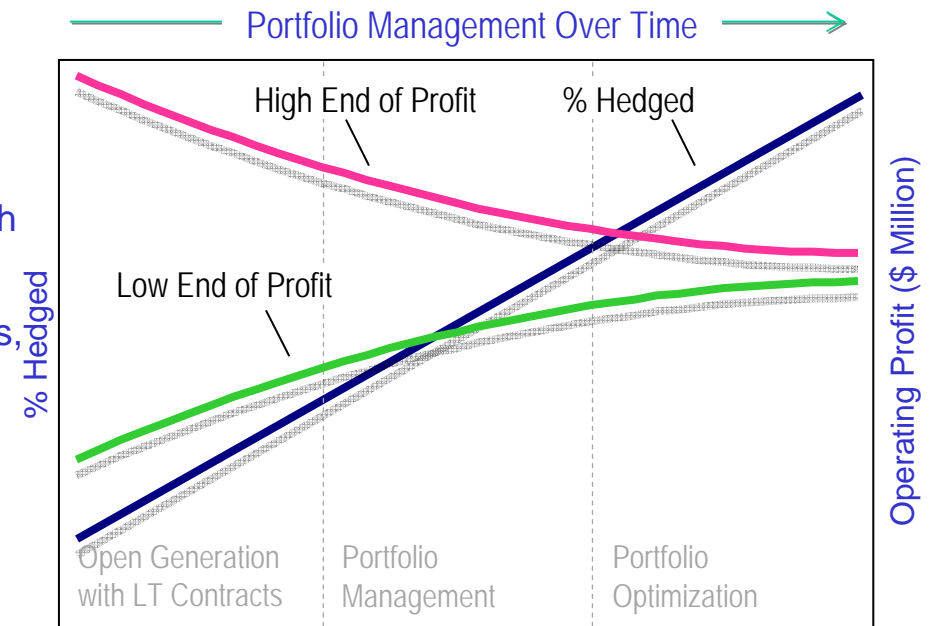
Certain information on the following slides is based upon an internal simulation model that incorporates assumptions regarding future market conditions, including power and commodity prices, heat rates, and demand conditions, in addition to operating performance and dispatch characteristics of our generating 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**

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

- 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



	2010	2011	2012
Estimated Open Gross Margin (\$ millions) ^(1,2)	\$5,900	\$5,800	\$5,750

Open gross margin assumes all expected generation is sold at the Reference Prices listed below

Reference Prices ⁽¹⁾			
Henry Hub Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu)	\$5.79	\$6.33	\$6.53
NI-Hub ATC Energy Price (\$/MWh)	\$33.83	\$34.75	\$36.13
PJM-W ATC Energy Price (\$/MWh)	\$48.04	\$49.42	\$50.43
ERCOT North ATC Spark Spread (\$/MWh) ⁽³⁾	\$(0.53)	\$(0.44)	\$0.89

(1) Based on December 31, 2009 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⁾	167,100	163,000	162,600
Midwest	99,000	98,400	97,400
Mid-Atlantic	59,600	57,200	56,600
South	8,500	7,400	8,600
Percentage of Expected Generation Hedged ⁽²⁾	91-94%	69-72%	37-40%
Midwest	89-92	71-74	43-46
Mid-Atlantic	93-96	65-68	25-28
South	97-100	66-69	39-42
Effective Realized Energy Price (\$/MWh) ⁽³⁾			
Midwest	\$46.50	\$45.00	\$46.00
Mid-Atlantic	\$35.50	\$60.00	\$53.50
ERCOT North ATC Spark Spread	\$(1.00)	\$(0.50)	\$(7.00)

- (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 93.5%, 92.8% and 92.8% 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, pending PJM approval.
- (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)

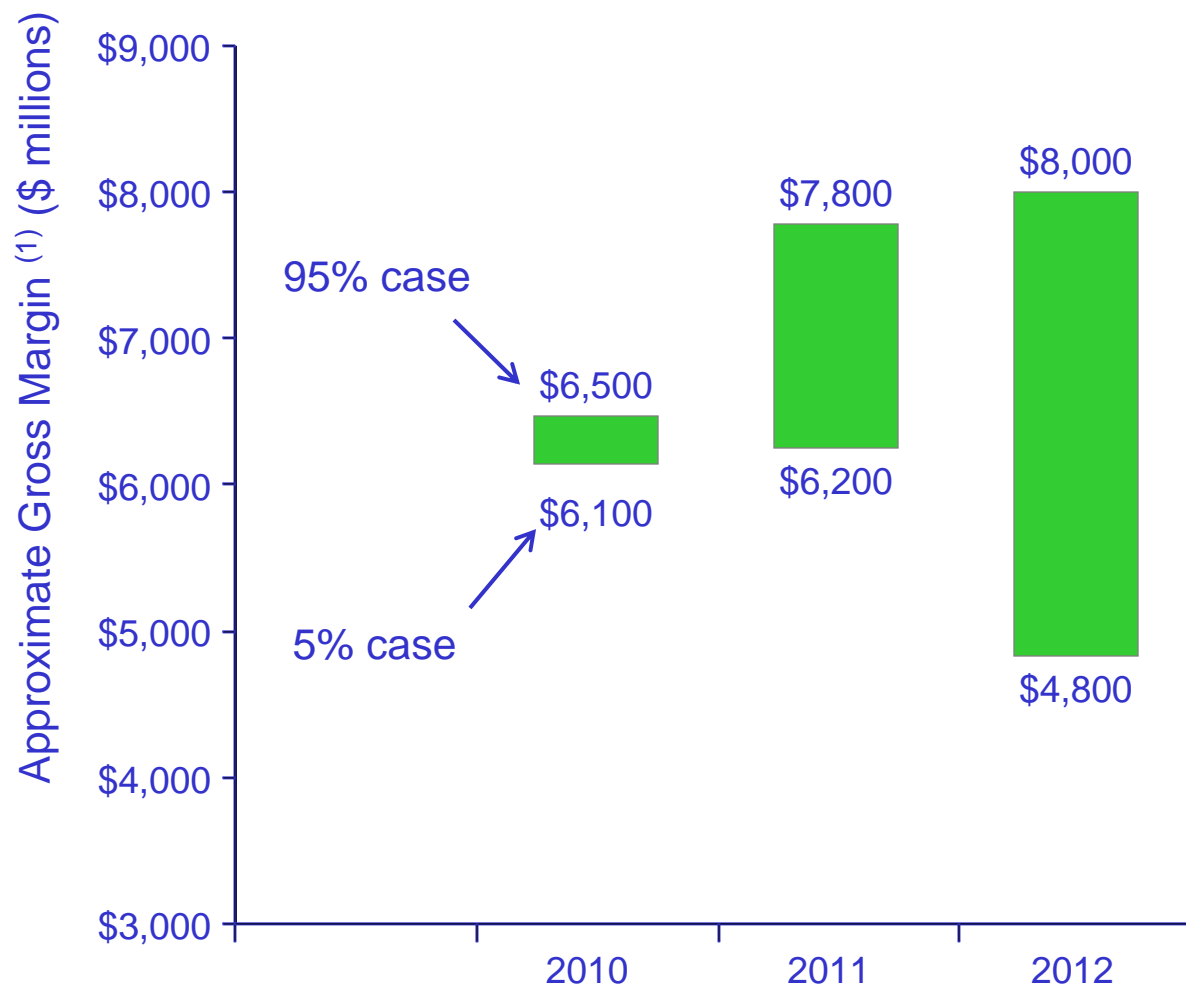


	2010	2011	2012
Gross Margin Sensitivities with Existing Hedges (\$ millions)⁽¹⁾			
Henry Hub Natural Gas			
+ \$1/MMBtu	\$40	\$190	\$395
- \$1/MMBtu	\$(40)	\$(160)	\$(395)
NI-Hub ATC Energy Price			
+\$5/MWH	\$30	\$165	\$275
-\$5/MWH	\$(25)	\$(155)	\$(270)
PJM-W ATC Energy Price			
+\$5/MWH	\$20	\$135	\$230
-\$5/MWH	\$(15)	\$(130)	\$(230)
Nuclear Capacity Factor			
+1% / -1%	+/- \$50	+/- \$50	+/- \$50

(1) Based on December 31, 2009 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 December 31, 2009.

Illustrative Example

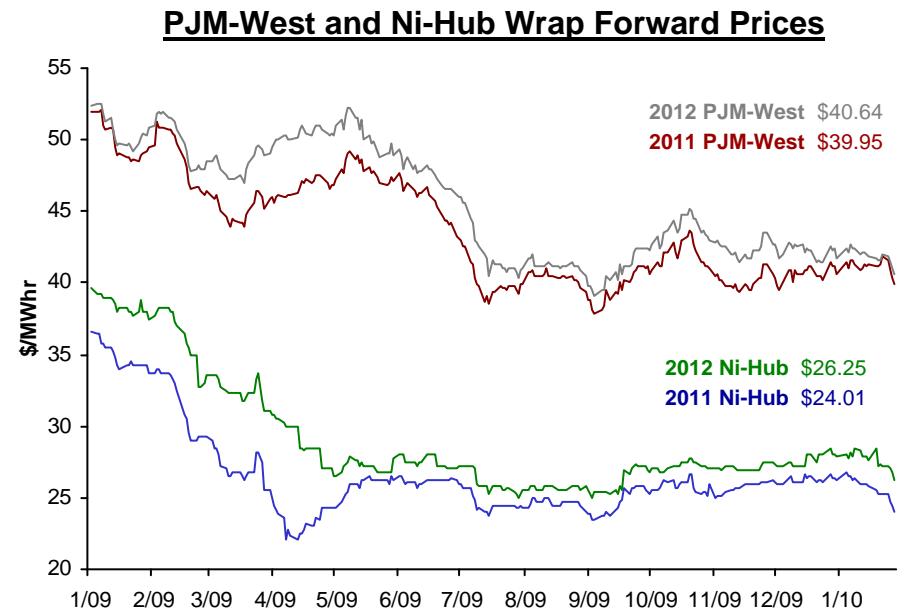
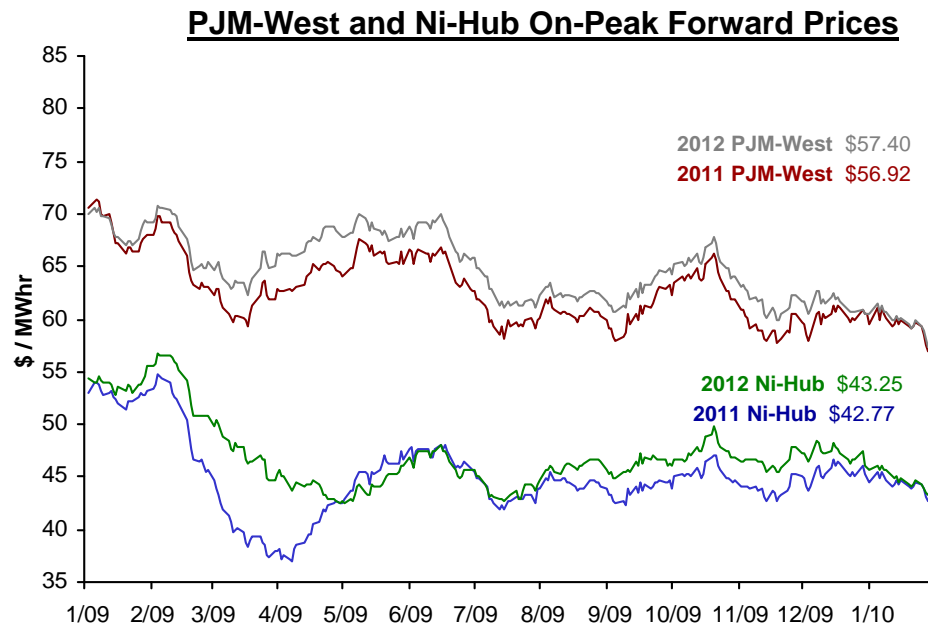
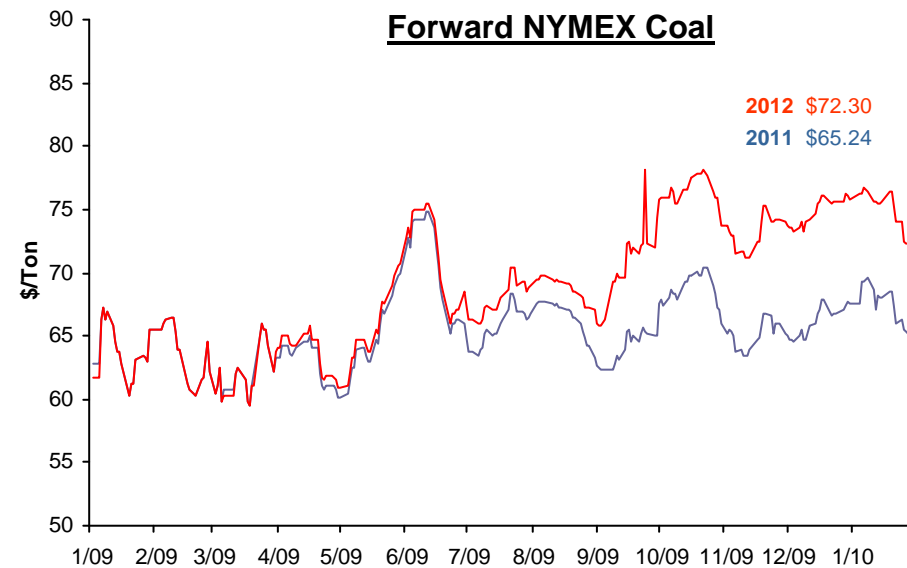
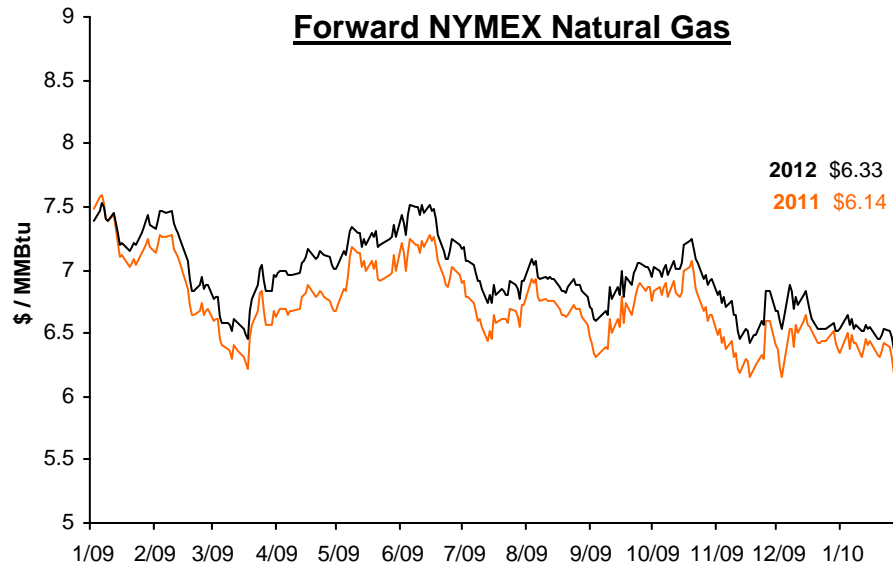


of Modeling Exelon Generation 2010 Gross Margin (with Existing Hedges)

	Midwest	Mid-Atlantic	ERCOT
Step 1 Start with fleetwide open gross margin	<div> <div></div> <div>\$5.90 billion</div> <div></div> </div>		
Step 2 Determine the mark-to-market value of energy hedges	99,000GWh * 90% * (\$46.50/MWh-\$33.83/MWh) = \$1.13 billion	59,600GWh * 94% * (\$35.50/MWh-\$48.04/MWh) = \$(0.70 billion)	8,500GWh * 98% * (\$1.00)/MWh- \$(0.53)/MWh = \$0.00 billion
Step 3 Estimate hedged gross margin by adding open gross margin to mark-to-market value of energy hedges	Open gross margin: MTM value of energy hedges: Estimated hedged gross margin:	\$5.90 billion <u>\$1.13 billion + \$(0.70 billion) + \$0.00 billion</u> \$6.33 billion	

Market Price Snapshot

Rolling 12 months, as of January 28, 2010. Source: OTC quotes and electronic trading system. Quotes are daily.

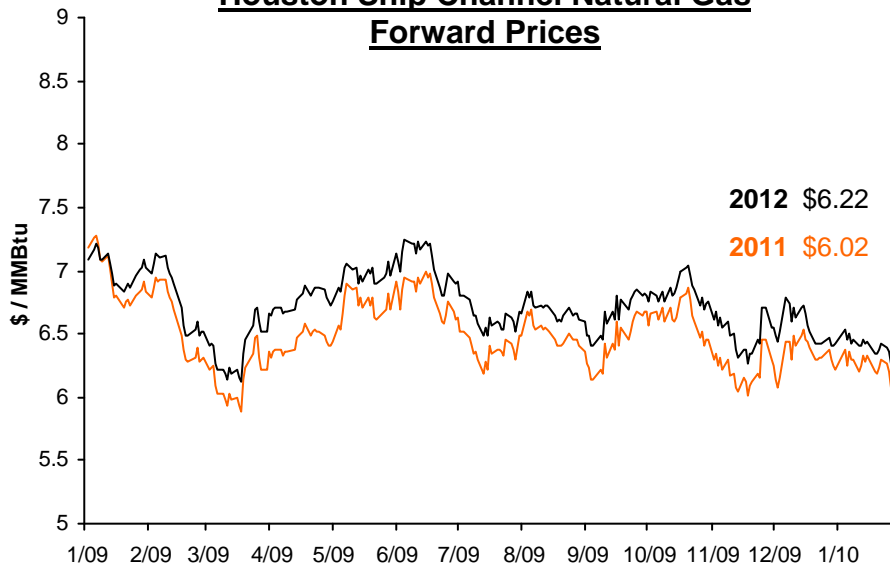


Market Price Snapshot

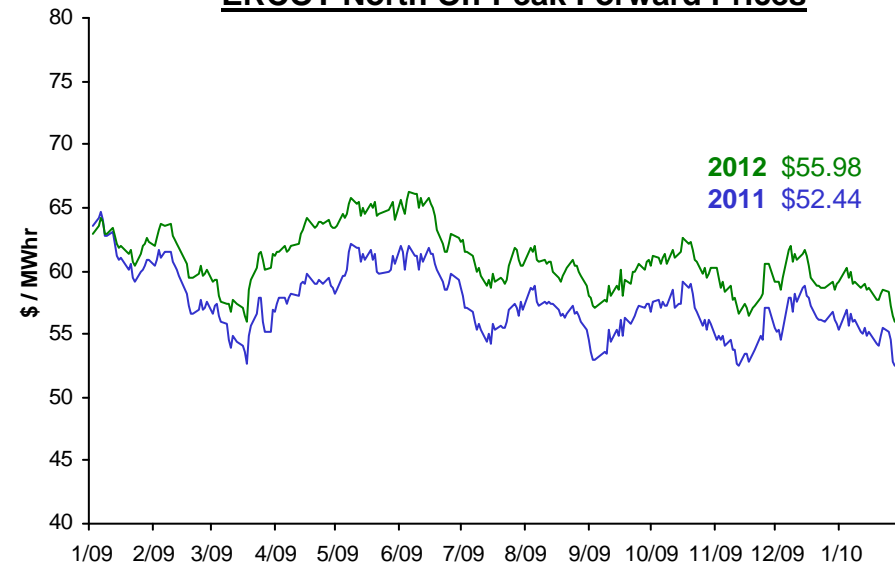
Rolling 12 months, as of January 28, 2010. Source: OTC quotes and electronic trading system. Quotes are daily.



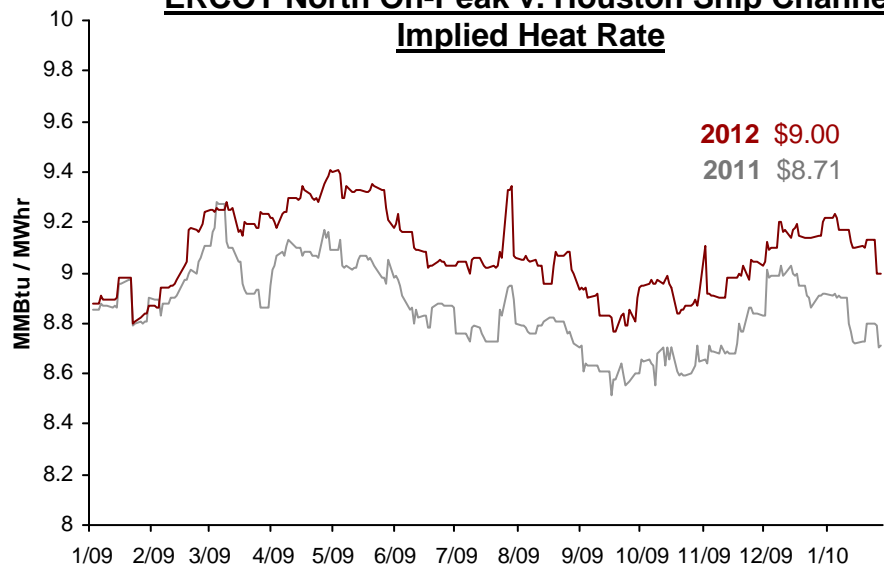
Houston Ship Channel Natural Gas Forward Prices



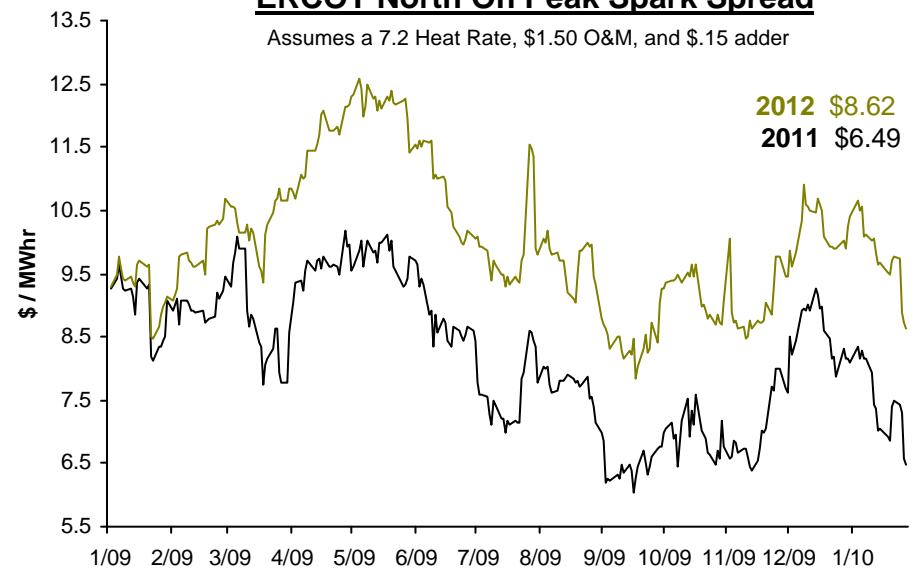
ERCOT North On-Peak Forward Prices



ERCOT North On-Peak v. Houston Ship Channel Implied Heat Rate



ERCOT North On Peak Spark Spread



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