

**STATE OF ILLINOIS**  
**ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION**

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY	:	
	:	
Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, pursuant to Section 8-406.1 of the Illinois Public Utilities Act, and an Order pursuant to Section 8-503 of Illinois Public Utilities Act, to Construct, Operate and Maintain a new 345 kilovolt transmission line in Ogle, DeKalb, Kane and DuPage Counties, Illinois	:	No. 13-0657

**COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY'S**  
**DRAFT PROPOSED ORDER**

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Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and :  
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**COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY’S**  
**DRAFT PROPOSED ORDER**

Commonwealth Edison Company (“ComEd”) hereby submits its Draft of the Administrative Law Judges’ Proposed Order.

\* \* \* \* \*

By the Commission:

**I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

On December 2, 2013, Commonwealth Edison Company (“ComEd”) filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission (“Commission”) a Verified Petition seeking a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) pursuant to Section 8-406.1 of the Public Utilities Act (“PUA” or “Act”), authorizing ComEd to install, operate, and maintain an overhead 345kV high-voltage electric transmission line and associated facilities, referred to as the Grand Prairie Gateway (“GPG”) Project (“Project”). ComEd also sought an order authorizing or directing ComEd to construct the Project and related facilities pursuant to Section 8-503 of the Act.

The following parties filed Petitions to Intervene, which were granted by the Administrative Law Judges (“ALJs”): William Lenschow; Thomas Pienkowski and Kristine Pienkowski (collectively, “Pienkowski”); Jerry Drexler and Kristin Drexler (together, “Drexler”); Michael Thompson and Jennifer Thompson; John Tomasciewicz; Wind on the Wires (“WOW”); the County of Kane; Rob Mason; City of Elgin; Village of South Elgin; Forest Preserve District of Kane County (“FPDKC”); Board of Education of School District U-46 (“School District U-46”); Invenergy Wind Development LLC; Wayne Muirhead, Dean Muirhead, and Dennis Muirhead; John Cash and Mary Lewis;<sup>1</sup> Lynn

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Cash and Ms. Lewis filed an amended petition to intervene on March 26, 2014.

Landmeier and Betty Landmeier; Ronald E. Nightingale and Carol J. Nightingale; Mark Secco; Arlene Watermann;<sup>2</sup> Susan Payne, Charles Payne, and Jeffrey C. Payne (collectively, "Payne"); William Deutsch,<sup>3</sup> Christine Deutsch, and Patrick Deutsch (collectively, "Deutsch"); Robert Mason and Diane Mason (together, "Mason"); Village of Burlington; Denise Hubbard; Ellen Roberts Vogel (together with Mason, Drexler, Pienkowski, Tomasciewicz, and Lenschow, referred to herein as the "SKP Parties"); Ronald Hammes and Linda Hammes; Caterpillar Inc., ExxonMobil Power & Gas Services, Inc., and Thermal Chicago Corporation (collectively "IIEC"); Kenyon Brothers Company ("Kenyon Bros."); Oak Ridge Farm Homeowners Association; City of Sycamore; County of Ogle; Daryl D. Butts; Thomas D. Rhoads and Shelley J. Rhoads; Constance E. Jones; Saddlebrook Unit II Property Owners Association; and Utility Risk Management Corporation ("URMC").

Pursuant to due notice, a status hearing was held in this matter before duly authorized ALJs of the Commission at its offices in Chicago, Illinois on December 30, 2013. Pursuant to notice given in accordance with the law and the rules and regulations of the Commission, evidentiary hearings were held on May 15, 16, and 17, 2014. At the evidentiary hearings, ComEd, the Staff of the Commission ("Staff"), the SKP Parties, Payne, Deutsch, Hubbard, FPDKC, URMC and WOW, entered appearances and presented testimony, either by live witness(es) or affidavit(s).

The following witnesses testified on behalf of ComEd: Steven T. Naumann (ComEd Ex. 1.0, ComEd Ex. 1.1, ComEd Ex. 1.02, ComEd Ex. 9.0 CORR, ComEd Ex. 9.01, ComEd Ex. 21.0 CORR, ComEd Ex. 21.01, ComEd Ex. 21.02, ComEd Ex. 21.03, and ComEd Ex. 21.04); Thomas W. Leeming (ComEd Ex. 2.0, ComEd Ex. 2.01, ComEd Ex. 2.02 CORR, ComEd Ex. 15.0, ComEd Ex. 15.01, ComEd Ex. 15.02, and ComEd Ex. 25.0); Paul F. McGlynn (ComEd Ex. 3.0, ComEd Ex. 3.01, ComEd Ex. 3.02, ComEd Ex. 3.03, ComEd Ex. 3.04, ComEd Ex. 3.05, ComEd Ex. 3.06, ComEd Ex. 14.0, ComEd Ex. 14.01, ComEd Ex. 14.02, and ComEd Ex. 24.0 CORR); Laurie J. Oppel (ComEd Ex. 4.0, ComEd Ex. 4.01, ComEd Ex. 4.02, ComEd Ex. 13.0, ComEd Ex. 13.01, and ComEd Ex. 13.02); Donnell Murphy (ComEd Ex. 5.0, ComEd Ex. 5.01, ComEd Ex. 5.02, ComEd Ex. 5.03, ComEd Ex. 5.04, ComEd Ex. 5.05, ComEd Ex. 5.06, ComEd Ex. 5.07, ComEd Ex. 5.08, ComEd Ex. 5.09, ComEd Ex. 5.10, ComEd Ex. 5.11, ComEd Ex. 18.0, ComEd Ex. 18.01, ComEd Ex. 18.02, ComEd Ex. 18.03, ComEd Ex. 26.0 CORR, ComEd Ex. 26.01, ComEd Ex. 26.02, ComEd Ex. 26.03, and ComEd Ex. 26.04); Neil F. Kaup (ComEd Ex. 6.0, ComEd Ex. 6.01, ComEd Ex. 6.02, ComEd Ex. 6.03, ComEd Ex. 6.04, ComEd Ex. 6.05, ComEd Ex. 6.06, ComEd Ex. 16.0, ComEd Ex. 16.01, and ComEd Ex. 27.0); Douglas Targett (ComEd Ex. 7.0, ComEd Ex. 7.01, and ComEd Ex. 7.02); Kevin Garrido (ComEd Ex. 8.0, ComEd Ex. 8.01, ComEd Ex. 8.02, ComEd Ex. 8.03, and ComEd Ex. 17.0); Honorable Nora Mead Brownell (ComEd Ex. 10.0 and

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<sup>2</sup> Watermann filed an amended petition to intervene on March 26, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> William Deutsch filed a petition to intervene as a *pro se* intervenor on February 10, 2014, as well as the petition to intervene filed on February 25, 2014, together with Ms. Christine Deutsch and Mr. Patrick Deutsch.

ComEd Ex. 10.01); Sherman J. Elliott (ComEd Ex. 11.0 and ComEd Ex. 22.0 CORR); Dr. Roy J. Shanker (ComEd Ex. 12.0 and ComEd Ex. 12.01); Richard J. Roddewig (ComEd Ex. 19.0, ComEd Ex. 19.01, ComEd Ex. 19.02, ComEd Ex. 19.03, and ComEd Ex. 28.0); Dr. Peter A. Valberg (ComEd Ex. 20.0, ComEd Ex. 20.01, ComEd Ex. 2.02, and ComEd Ex. 29.0); and Julie R. Solomon (ComEd Ex. 23.0 CORR and ComEd Ex. 23.01).

The following witnesses testified on behalf of Staff: Richard J. Zuraski (Staff Ex. 1.0, Staff Ex. 1.1, Staff Ex. 1.2, Staff Ex. 1.3, Staff Ex. 1.4, Staff Ex. 4.0, Staff Ex. 4.1, and Staff Ex. 4.2); Yassir Rashid (Staff Ex. 2.0); and Sheena Kight-Garlich (Staff Ex. 3.0).

The following witnesses testified on behalf of the SKP Parties: James R. Dauphinais (SKP Ex. 1.0, SKP Ex. 1.1 Revised, SKP Ex. 1.2 Revised, SKP Ex. 1.3, SKP Ex. 1.4, SKP Ex. 1.5 Revised, SKP Ex. 2.0, SKP Ex. 2.1, SKP Ex. 2.2, SKP Ex. 3.0, SKP Ex. 3.1, SKP Ex. 3.2, SKP Ex. 3.3, SKP Ex. 3.4, SKP Ex. 3.5 Revised, SKP Ex. 3.6, SKP Ex. 3.7 Revised, SKP Ex. 3.8, SKP Ex. 3.9 Revised, SKP Ex. 3.10, SKP Ex. 3.11 Revised, and SKP Ex. 3.12); Jerry Drexler (Drexler Ex. 1.0); William Lenschow (Lenschow Ex. 1.0 and Lenschow Ex. 2.0 Revised); Robert Mason (Mason Ex. 1.0); Thomas Pienkowski (Pienkowski Ex. 1.0); Kristine Pienkowski (Pienkowski Ex. 2.0); Debra K. Hirschberg (Pienkowski Ex. 3.0); John Tomasciewicz (Tomasciewicz Ex. 1.0, Tomasciewicz Ex. 1.1, Tomasciewicz Ex. 1.2, and Tomasciewicz Ex. 1.3); and Ellen Roberts Vogel (Vogel Ex. 1.0).

The following parties testified on behalf of Payne: Jeffrey C. Payne (J. Payne Dir. and J. Payne Reb.); Charles Payne (C. and S. Payne Dir., and C. Payne Reb.); and Susan Payne (C. and S. Payne Dir., and S. Payne Reb.).

William Deutsch testified on behalf of Deutsch (Deutsch Ex. 1.0, Deutsch Ex. 1.01, Deutsch Ex. 1.02, Deutsch Ex. 1.3, Deutsch Ex. 1.04, Deutsch Ex. 1.05, Deutsch Ex. 1.06, Deutsch Ex. 1.07, and Deutsch Ex. 1.08).

Jack Pizzo testified on behalf of Denise Hubbard (Pizzo Dir., Hubbard Ex. 1, and Hubbard Ex. 2).

Monica Meyers testified on behalf of FPDKC (FPDKC Ex. 1.0).

The following witnesses testified on behalf of URMC: Adam Rousselle (URMC Ex. 1.0) and Dr. Richard Tabors (URMC Ex. 2.0). URMC filed a revised Affidavit on May 7 amending portions

Michael Goggin testified on behalf of WOW (WOW Ex. 1.0, WOW Ex. 1.1, WOW Ex. 1.2, WOW Ex. 1.3, WOW Ex. 1.4, WOW Ex. 1.5, and WOW Ex. 2.0).

After the record in this proceeding closed on April 23, 2014, Secco filed an affidavit in support of his pre-filed rebuttal testimony (Secco Ex. 1.0).<sup>4</sup> City of Elgin also filed an affidavit in support of the pre-filed direct testimony of Mayor David J. Kaptain (City of Elgin Ex. 1.0, City of Elgin Ex. 1.1, City of Elgin Ex. 1.1, City of Elgin Ex. 1.2, City of Elgin Ex. 1.3, and City of Elgin Ex. 1.4). School District U-46 filed an affidavit in support of the pre-filed direct testimony of Mr. Jeffrey King. No party opposes the admission of this evidence.

The record was marked "Heard and Taken" at the close of the proceedings on April 17, 2014, subject to the post-hearing evidentiary filings for which leave to file had already been granted.

Initial Briefs were filed on April 30, 2014 by ComEd, Staff, the SKP Parties and URM, Deutsch, Payne, IIEC, WOW, and City of Elgin. Reply Briefs and draft Proposed Orders were filed on May 9, 2014 by ComEd, \_\_\_\_\_.

On \_\_\_\_\_, 2014, the ALJs issued their Proposed Order.

On \_\_\_\_\_, 2014, Briefs on Exceptions ("BOE") were filed by \_\_\_\_\_.

On \_\_\_\_\_, 2014, Reply Briefs on Exception ("RBOE") were filed by \_\_\_\_\_.

This Order considers all the positions and arguments set out in the exceptions briefs and reply briefs on exceptions listed above.

## II. BACKGROUND & RELIEF SOUGHT

ComEd is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois. ComEd is engaged in delivering electricity to the public in the northern portion of Illinois, and is a public utility within the meaning of Section 3-105 of the Act.

As set forth in its Verified Petition, ComEd proposes to construct a 345kV transmission line from its existing substation in Byron, Illinois to its substation in Wayne, Illinois. ComEd also plans to install one 345kV circuit breaker and associated equipment at the Byron Substation and two 345kV circuit breakers and associated equipment at the Wayne Substation. ComEd's Verified Petition identifies a primary right-of-way ("Primary Route"), which is approximately 60 miles in length, as well as an alternate right-of-way ("Alternate Route"), which is approximately 68 miles in length. According to the Verified Petition, approximately 20 percent of the Primary Route overlaps with the Alternate Route. In order to allow for future long-term growth, ComEd proposes to install the line on self-supporting steel poles that are capable of supporting one or two additional circuits without the need to install new poles or acquire new rights-of-way.

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<sup>4</sup> The ALJs previously granted ComEd's motion to strike Secco's pre-filed surrebuttal testimony.

### III. APPLICABLE STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Section 8-406.1(a) sets forth in detail the information required to be filed in support of the application. The statute further provides:

- (f) The Commission shall, after notice and hearing, grant a certificate of public convenience and necessity filed in accordance with the requirements of this Section if, based upon the application filed with the Commission and the evidentiary record, it finds the Project will promote the public convenience and necessity and that all of the following criteria are satisfied:
  - (1) That the Project is necessary to provide adequate, reliable, and efficient service to the public utility's customers and is the least-cost means of satisfying the service needs of the public utility's customers or that the Project will promote the development of an effectively competitive electricity market that operates efficiently, is equitable to all customers, and is the least cost means of satisfying those objectives.
  - (2) That the public utility is capable of efficiently managing and supervising the construction process and has taken sufficient action to ensure adequate and efficient construction and supervision of the construction.
  - (3) That the public utility is capable of financing the proposed construction without significant adverse financial consequences for the utility or its customers.

As referenced above, Section 8-406.1(g) states:

- (g) The Commission shall issue its decision with findings of fact and conclusions of law granting or denying the application no later than 150 days after the application is filed. The Commission may extend the 150-day deadline upon notice by an additional 75 days if, on or before the 30<sup>th</sup> day after the filing of the application, the Commission finds that good cause exists to extend the 150-day period.

In addition, the statute provides that a decision granting a certificate under Section 8-406.1 shall include an order pursuant to Section 8-503 of the Act.

- (i) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, a decision granting a certificate under this Section shall include an order pursuant to Section 8-503 of this Act authorizing or directing the construction of the high voltage electric service line and related facilities as

approved by the Commission, in the manner and within the time specified in said order.

Section 8-503 of the Act concerns, among other things, additions to or extensions of public utility facilities. This section provides, in part, as follows:

Whenever the Commission, after a hearing, shall find that additions ... are necessary and ought reasonably to be made or that a new structure or structures is or are necessary and should be erected, to promote the security or convenience of its employees or the public or promote the development of an effectively competitive electricity market, or in any other way to secure adequate service or facilities, the Commission shall make and serve an order authorizing or directing that such additions, extensions, repairs, improvements or changes be made, or such structure or structures be erected at the location, in the manner and within the time specified in said order ... .

#### **IV. Public Utilities Act § 8-406.1 – Request for CPCN<sup>5</sup>**

##### **A. Public Utilities Act Section 8-406.1(f)**

##### **1. Section 8-406.1(f)(1)**

##### **a) ComEd**

ComEd presented testimony that the Project will serve the public convenience and necessity and provide considerable benefits to Illinois customers, even net of the Project's total costs. ComEd's testimony also states the line will promote the development of an effectively competitive electricity market, as provided under Section 8-406.1(f)(1), by relieving congestion, thereby restoring the feasibility of Stage 1A Auction Revenue Rights ("ARRs"), which are financial instruments designed to preserve the ability of native load customers to use the transmission system that they funded without bearing the cost of congestion. ComEd IB at 8-9, 10. ComEd explains that the Project was developed through PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.'s ("PJM") Regional Transmission Expansion Planning ("RTEP") process. The RTEP process is governed by PJM's tariff, which has been approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"), and thus itself carries the force of federal law. *Id.* at 6-7. In particular, ComEd states that PJM examined growing congestion in the ComEd zone, as well as the insufficiency of Stage 1A ARRs, and concluded that the problem could

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<sup>5</sup> This Draft Proposed Order contains, in each substantive section, a section addressing ComEd's position and a recommended Analysis & Conclusion section. In addition, proposed Findings and Orderings are provided. However, in keeping with Commission practice, no summaries of other parties' arguments are included.

not be resolved without physical expansion of the transmission system. *Id.* at 9 (citing McGlynn Dir., ComEd Ex. 3.0, 19:364 – 20:380). Although nine different proposals were considered by PJM, ComEd notes that the GPG Project was the only option that addressed these issues that did not create new reliability violations. ComEd adds that the need for the Project was reaffirmed in the 2013 RTEP process. ComEd argues that the evidence demonstrates the seriousness of the transmission constraint at issue, how the constraint impairs ARR, the need to physically expand the system to restore the feasibility of Stage 1A ARRs, and that the GPG Project achieves that goal. ComEd notes that there is no contrary evidence in the record.

ComEd states that the Project will confer substantial benefits to customers in the ComEd zone. ComEd points to testimony that the Project will increase transmission capability, allowing customers greater and more efficient access to low-cost, greener generation, and increasing available transmission capacity by nearly 1,000 MW. *Id.* at 10. ComEd further adds that the Project will relieve congestion to the west of Chicago, which currently restricts access to lower-cost and lower-emission generation resources. As a result, ComEd contends that customers will pay \$1.188 billion less for electricity over the next 15 years in constant 2012 dollars. *Id.* at 12 (citing Zuraski Reb., Staff Ex. 4.0, 30:653). These projected savings would equal a net present value of more than \$265 million above the cost of the Project and the decreased value of ARRs. *Id.* at 12 (citing Naumann Reb., ComEd Ex. 9.0 CORR, 30:650 – 31:657). ComEd points out that Staff agrees that the Project is likely to be cost-beneficial by a wide margin and will benefit market efficiency. *Id.* at 12-13 (citing Zuraski Reb., Staff Ex. 4.0, 3:36-37).

ComEd, in its Briefs, also point out that the Commission has previously recognized that benefits such as those offered by the Project promote the development of an effectively competitive electricity market. *Id.* at 10-12. For instance, ComEd witness, former Commissioner Sherman Elliott, testified that eliminating congestion “and provid[ing] a pathway for lower-cost energy to reach consumers constitutes a benefit to the competitive market under Section 8-406.1.” *Id.* at 10 (citing Elliott Reb., ComEd Ex. 11.0, 9:191-92). ComEd also points to the Commission’s decision in *Ameren Transmission Company of Illinois*, in which the Commission concluded that the proposed transmission line would benefit the development of a competitive electricity market where the petitioner had shown that the line would eliminate transmission constraints and allow for additional connectivity across the grid. *Id.* at 11 (citing *Ameren Transmission Co. of Ill.*, ICC Docket No. 12-0598 (Order, Aug. 20, 2013)). Furthermore, ComEd points to the Commission’s decision in *American Transmission Co.*, in which the Commission concluded that relieving transmission congestion would promote the development of an effectively competitive market by allowing additional generation resources to reach Illinois economically. *Id.* at 11-12 (citing *Am. Transmission Co.*, ICC Docket No. 11-0661 (Order, April 10, 2012)).

With respect to URM’s efforts to challenge the load growth assumptions used by PJM in the RTEP process, ComEd explains that the need for the Project does not depend on future load growth. ComEd points out that current transmission limitations render Stage 1A ARRs infeasible, costing customers millions of dollars, even without any future load growth. *Id.* at 14 (citing McGlynn Dir., ComEd Ex.3.0, 24:449-53).

Moreover, ComEd asserts that it has analyzed low-growth sensitivity cases and that those analyses confirmed that the Project would be highly beneficial even in the event of reduced load growth. *Id.* (citing Oppel Dir., ComEd Ex. 4.0, 6:105 – 7:124). ComEd further characterizes URM’s theory on load growth as “an extreme outlier, unsupported by empirical data and uniformly rejected in the industry.” *Id.* at 14. Thus, ComEd implores the Commission to give great weight to the results of the PJM planning process and its growth forecast. *Id.* at 15.

ComEd points to evidence that it has satisfied the other requirements of Section 8-406.1(f)(1), particularly the requirement that the Project is least-cost and equitable to customers. *Id.* at 17-18. ComEd explains that the PJM’s staff and the Transmission Expansion Advisory Committee considered cheaper proposals, but that none of the other eight projects reviewed restored the feasibility of Stage 1A ARR’s without creating new reliability violations. ComEd asserts that the Project’s design is also least-cost and uses over-head structures that minimize long-term costs. In addition, ComEd argues that the savings that result from the Project will accrue equitably to all Illinois customers and that the cost of the Project will be allocated fairly, in accordance with the FERC-approved cost allocation methodology set forth in PJM’s tariff.

Finally, ComEd presented testimony and studies showing that the Project will offer environmental, operational and reliability benefits as well. ComEd states that by reducing congestion and increasing access to low-cost low-emission renewable resources, the Project, within the first 15 years, will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by an estimated 473 thousand tons. *Id.* at 15-16 (citing Oppel Dir., ComEd Ex. 4.0, 6:101-04). Further, ComEd states that the Project will not only enhance the diversity of the transmission routes connecting the eastern and western portions of the ComEd zone, but will also enhance ComEd’s ability to perform line maintenance. ComEd adds that none of these benefits are questioned by any other witness.

**b) Other Parties**

[Insert]

**c) Commission Analysis & Conclusion**

The Commission finds that the Project is necessary to promote the development of an effectively competitive electricity market that operates efficiently, is equitable to all customers, and is the least-cost means of satisfying those objectives, as required by Section 8-406.1(f)(1).

The record shows that Project will promote efficient and effective competition. Indeed, the witnesses who testified on this subject offered several different ways in which the Project will contribute to the development of the competitive energy market. First, several economists and former regulators, federal and Illinois, noted the long history of this Commission’s work developing regional markets in cooperation with FERC, other states, and regional organizations. Competition in Illinois, which has grown in part because of those regional markets, has saved customers tens of billions

of dollars. Here, the evidence proves that the Project restores Stage 1A ARR to full feasibility. The record also shows that these ARRs protect Illinois customers from the costs of congestion that would otherwise fall on them as a result of transactions not involving those customers. The evidence also shows that PJM and FERC have determined that ARR feasibility is critical to the efficient operation of the regional electricity market, and we accept this, as well as the testimony, as evidence that the Project will promote the development of an effectively competitive electricity market by restoring the function of the Stage 1 ARR mechanism. We further note that no party challenges ComEd's testimony that the GPG Project will restore the feasibility of Stage 1A ARRs.

Second, many witnesses, including for Staff, WOW, and ComEd confirmed the Project will add substantial transfer capability between the eastern and western portions of the ComEd zone, which all parties agree, is currently transmission constrained. There also appears to be no dispute that such congestion causes customers to pay higher prices for electric service. By installing nearly 1,000 MW of new transfer capability, the GPG Project will relieve that congestion. Staff, IIEC, WOW, and ComEd all agree that creating additional transmission capacity will reduce congestion and allow customers greater and more efficient access to lower-cost resources. See Staff IB at 28; IIEC IB at 3-4; WOW IB at 5-6, 9-10; ComEd IB at 10. ComEd and WOW also emphasized that this improved generation access can expect to benefit efficient renewable generation and reduce total emissions by a tangible sum. Moreover, the Project has been shown to reduce losses, lower capacity costs, and improve price signals. The Commission has previously found transmission facilities that achieve these ends to satisfy the "competitive market" prong of Section 8-406.1(f)(1). See *Am. Transmission Co.*, ICC Docket No. 11-0661 (Order, April 10, 2012), at 8; see also *Ameren Transmission Co. of Ill.*, ICC Docket No. 12-598 (Order, Aug. 20, 2013).

Third, Staff in the end emphasizes the undisputed evidence that the Project is highly beneficial in comparison to its cost. Staff and ComEd agree that, as a result of the Project, customers can expect to pay a total of \$1.188 billion less for electricity over the next 15 years. ComEd IB at 12 (citing Zuraski Reb., Staff Ex. 4.0, 30:653). Taking into account the cost of the Project and other financial offsets, and reducing the estimate to a net present value, Staff calculates the total benefits from the Project will range between \$121.1 million and \$324.6 million, above and beyond the Project's cost, depending upon the discount rate shown and other assumptions concerning, for example, taxes. Staff IB at 28; see also ComEd IB at 12 (estimating net benefits, at a mid-range societal discount rate, to be approximate \$265 million).

The Commission sees no reason to limit our analysis, or our ability to analyze future projects, to any one of these approaches. Here, there is no doubt that the Project promotes a competitive electricity market. That is reflected in the importance of Stage 1A ARRs to the regional market. It is shown in the many ways in which the Project promotes core features of a competitive market, such as efficient pricing and better access to generation alternatives. And it is reflected in the considerable savings the Project brings to customers in Illinois, but also, as we observed in *Am. Transmission*

Co., throughout the region. Moreover, these benefits will accrue to all customers throughout the ComEd load zone, regardless of the party from whom they purchase electricity. Because the Project's costs and benefits alike will be primarily shared throughout the ComEd Zone, and in accordance with the cost allocation provisions of PJM's FERC-approved tariff and ComEd's approved delivery services tariffs, we further find that the Project is equitable to all customers.

ComEd has also proven that the Project is the least-cost means of achieving these goals. The evidence shows that PJM considered eight other proposals, and concluded that the Project was the only proposal that relieved the congestion at issue without creating new reliability violations. Testimony before the Commission presented those studies and their results, as well as ComEd's construction cost estimates. Additionally, as discussed further below, ComEd's proposal to utilize multi-circuit ready poles, as opposed to single-circuit poles, and to construct the Project using overhead transmission wires, rather than constructing the facilities underground, further demonstrates that the Project is the least-cost means of achieving the Project's competitive benefits.

The efforts of the SKP Parties and URMC to challenge PJM's load forecasts are unavailing. PJM, like most Regional Transmission Organizations, develops its load forecast and regional plan as part of an open process, conducted in accordance with PJM's FERC-approved tariff. PJM's regional planning process, moreover, includes generators, transmission owners, customers, and regulators in the region. ComEd's witnesses, including Mr. Glynn, PJM's Director of System Planning, supported PJM's load forecast and regional plan and the results that were reached. In contrast, URMC presented a view backed by no studies or data specific to ComEd load, was never presented during the PJM process, reached conclusions consistent with no regional load forecast, and indeed inconsistent with URMC's own submissions to PJM. Further, ComEd's analyses strongly suggest that even assuming minimal load growth, the Project will nevertheless confer substantial benefits to customers. See ComEd IB (citing Opel Dir., ComEd Ex. 4.0, 6:105 – 7:124). .

Likewise, the record evidence militates against the claims of the SKP Parties and URMC that alternative means of relieving congestion in the ComEd zone should have been proposed by ComEd. As noted above, PJM's RTEP process considered a number of proposals and concluded that the Project is the only solution that appropriately restored the feasibility of Stage 1A ARR's. In contrast, the SKP Parties and URMC offer virtually no evidence other than their bare assertions that call PJM's analysis into question.

## **2. Section 8-406.1(f)(2)**

### **a) ComEd**

ComEd presented evidence that it is capable of efficiently managing and supervising construction of the Project, as well. *Id.* at 18-19. ComEd states that its Project Management Department will manage contractors and monitor the Project's

construction. ComEd points out that it has many years of experience managing this type of construction and is adequately staffed to assure work is performed adequately and efficiently. ComEd also points out that Staff agrees with this position and that there is no evidence to the contrary. *Id.* (citing Rashid Dir., Staff Ex. 2.0, 11:243-58).

**b) Other Parties**

[Insert]

**c) Commission Analysis & Conclusion**

The Commission has considered the record on this issue and finds that ComEd is capable of efficiently managing and supervising the construction process and will take sufficient action to supervise construction, ensuring that the Project is constructed adequately and efficiently. ComEd has many years of experience constructing such transmission lines. Staff agrees and no party has provided any evidence to call ComEd's ability to satisfy the requirements of Section 8-406.1(f)(2) into question.

**3. Section 8-406.1(f)(3)**

**a) ComEd**

ComEd presented evidence that it is capable of financing the proposed construction without significant adverse financial consequences to itself or its customers, as required by Section 8-406.1(f)(3) of the Act. ComEd IB at 19. ComEd explains that the Project's cost will comprise between zero and six percent of ComEd's total capital expenditures during the years of construction, and that ComEd will finance the Project internally. Further, ComEd states that it is able to access short- and long-term credit markets in a manner that ensures that the Project can be financed at competitive rates without adversely affecting its credit ratings. ComEd lastly points out that Staff agrees that ComEd is capable of financing the Project and there is no evidence to the contrary. *Id.* (citing Kight-Garlich Aff., Staff Ex. 3.0, ¶ 4).

**b) Other Parties**

[Insert]

**c) Commission Analysis & Conclusion**

The Commission has considered the record on this issue and finds that, in the absence of contrary evidence, ComEd has sufficiently demonstrated that it is capable of financing the proposed construction without significant adverse financial consequences for itself or its customers.

## **B. Additional Requirements Under Public Utilities Act Section 8-406.1**

### **1. ComEd**

ComEd, with its Verified Petition, presented evidence that it has met all of the procedural prerequisites for filing under Section 8-406.1 of the PUA. ComEd points out that Staff agrees and no party contests that ComEd: (1) provided a detailed description of the Project, including location maps and plot plans to scale, showing all major components, as required by Section 8-406.1(a)(1)(A) of the PUA; (2) provided the engineering data called for by Section 8-406.1(a)(1)(B); (3) paid an application fee of \$100,000 to the Public Utility Fund at the time of filing, as provided by Section 8-406.1(a)(2); (4) held the pre-filing public meetings called for by Section 8-406.1(a)(3); (5) published notice of its application in the official state newspaper within 10 days of filing, as required by Section 8-406.1(d) of the PUA; and (6) established a dedicated website for the Project pursuant to Section 8-406.1(e).

### **2. Other Parties**

[Insert]

### **3. Commission Analysis & Conclusion**

The Commission has considered the record on this issue and finds that, in the absence of contrary evidence, ComEd has sufficiently demonstrated that it has satisfied the additional requirements of Section 8-406.1 of the Act.

## **C. Route and Design of the Project**

### **1. Proposed Route**

#### **a) ComEd**

##### **(1) Primary Route**

ComEd presented evidence that the Project should be constructed on the Primary Route, which is the product of rigorous analysis, and is thus reasonable and appropriate. ComEd IB at 20-23. ComEd's witnesses explain that ComEd conducted a comprehensive routing study, spending approximately 20,000 hours evaluating maps, data layers, and photographs, conducting an in-depth public process, and as well as working with public agencies and authorities to develop the best possible route for the Project. Specifically, ComEd implemented a robust and integrated route-selection and public-outreach process that entailed three phases: establishing the project area (Phase I), identifying potential route corridors (Phase II), and selecting the proposed Primary Route and Alternate Route (Phase III). ComEd points out that its public-outreach process was extensive, and included: holding nine stakeholder working groups and more than 50 individual stakeholder meetings; distributing a multitude of invitations to landowners and stakeholders; fielding hundreds of calls through a project hotline; evaluating hundreds of comment forms; conducting legislative outreach; and

participating in numerous meetings and outreach with pertinent agencies. *Id.* at 21-22. Witnesses additionally described ComEd's detailed routing study, in which it collected and evaluated well over 100 different layers of data representing more than 50 categories of data, including existing infrastructure, existing electric transmission facilities, administrative boundaries, property boundaries, existing and future land use and zoning, and various environmental features. These processes, ComEd explains, ultimately produced the Primary Route and the Alternate Route, with the Primary Route being selected because it is shorter and makes more use of ComEd's existing property rights. ComEd also points out that Staff agrees that the Primary Route should be approved.

ComEd further argues that the record supports denial of the claims of the SKP Parties and URMC that ComEd's proposal does not satisfy the requirement that it propose an alternate route. ComEd IB at 23; ComEd RB at 30-33. ComEd contends that such claims attempt to read additional requirements into the statute and justify a novel interpretation of the Act that is wholly unsupported by the Commission's precedent. Furthermore, even if the Commission finds that the overlap between the Primary Route and the Alternate Route does not satisfy the "alternate rights-of-way" requirement, ComEd argues that good cause exists in this case, noting that Staff agrees. ComEd IB at 23.

## **(2) Intervenor Route Adjustments**

ComEd opposes the route adjustment proposed by the SKP Parties, Deutsch, and FPDKC. ComEd points out that none of these counterproposals are the result of any meaningful analysis or have undergone any public vetting process.

### **(a) SKP Parties – Adjustment #1 and Adjustment #2**

ComEd argues that the SKP Parties Adjustment #1 and Adjustment #2 are motivated by their own parochial concerns and rely upon self-serving analyses to support shifting the line to someone else's land. *Id.* at 24-26. As an initial matter, ComEd points to the evidence that Adjustment #1, like Adjustment #2, does not reduce the land required by the Project, but are instead efforts to change whose land is required. Adjustment #1 is inferior to the Primary Route because it fails to take advantage of the opportunity to parallel the existing railroad corridor where practical. ComEd further notes evidence proving that Adjustment #1 is not only more expensive than the Primary Route, but even more expensive than the SKP Parties suggest because Mr. Dauphinais' analysis excludes the cost of acquiring the additional land rights necessary to construct Adjustment #1. ComEd also rejects the claim of the SKP Parties that Adjustment #1 is superior, noting that this counterproposal would reduce the already-minimal number of affected residences from five to one. On this point, ComEd observes that the SKP Parties' analysis portrays a residence as being impacted if the Project is close to the residence, when in reality there is no evidence that the Project would affect the use of any residence.

ComEd also opposes the SKP Parties' Adjustment #2 and points out that the SKP Parties attempt to support it with a rationale that is at odds with Adjustment #1. *Id.* at 26. Whereas the SKP Parties emphasize that Adjustment #1 would reduce the number of properties affected by the Project, ComEd points out that Adjustment #2 would trade one fewer residence within 500 feet of the right-of-way (a reduction from four to three) for seven additional non-residential structures. In this respect, ComEd states that Adjustment #2 “does not appear to provide for a net reduction of environmental impacts either and again simply shifts the location of the impact.” *Id.* (quoting Murphy Reb., ComEd Ex. 18.0, 5:95-97).

Additionally, ComEd points out that the SKP Parties introduced no evidence that Landowners along Adjustment #1 and Adjustment #2 are aware of those counterproposals. Thus, ComEd asserts that their silence can only weigh in support of the Primary Route, which was called to their attention, but says nothing about the SKP Parties' counterproposals.

**(b) Deutsch**

ComEd also opposes the route adjustment proposed by Deutsch on the grounds that it is infeasible and, therefore, does not constitute a superior alternative to the Primary Route. *Id.* at 27. ComEd explains that it cannot occupy the Burlington Prairie Forest Preserve. ComEd notes that the land is owned by FPDKC, which has previously indicated that it cannot authorize the necessary easement. ComEd additionally points out that the Burlington Prairie Forest Preserve is not subject to condemnation.

**(c) FPDKC**

ComEd similarly opposes FPDKC's proposal to route the Project through the Muirhead Springs Forest Preserve, characterizing it as “plausible only in theory.” *Id.* at 27-28. ComEd argues that FPDKC's belated alternative would saddle the Project with uncertainty and imperil its constructability because FPDKC has not granted ComEd the necessary land rights nor executed any documents demonstrating its intent to do so. Thus, until and unless FPDKC actually grants the necessary rights, ComEd contends that requiring the Project to be routed across the forest preserve would give FPDKC a unilateral veto over the construction of the Project at this location. In comparison, ComEd points out that the Primary Route uses only property that is reasonably available to be utilized.

ComEd also challenges the proposed adjustment itself. In particular, ComEd avers that the route proposed by FPDKC would displace more existing buildings and locate the line immediately adjacent to more existing residences. *Id.* at 28 (citing Murphy Sur., ComEd Ex. 26.0 CORR, 6:112-23). ComEd suggests that the proposed route adjustment appears to be yet another example of shifting the impact of the Project in that FPDKC's proposal would ostensibly benefit one set of landowners at the expense of others. Furthermore, ComEd contends that FPDKC's proposed route has not been thoroughly vetted.

**(d) Kenyon Bros.**

However, ComEd does not oppose the realignment proposed by Kenyon Bros., which ComEd states would simply adjust the Project's path across the same property. *Id.* at 28-29. Importantly, ComEd emphasizes that no additional owners, rights, or siting criteria are involved and the proposed realignment does not increase the cost, difficulty, or complexity of the project, or add risk of non-completion. Thus, ComEd asks that the Commission grant ComEd authority to construct the Project in accordance with the alignment agreed to by Kenyon Bros.

**(3) Health Concerns**

ComEd presented testimony of renowned expert witnesses to establish that the Project poses no threat to the health of humans or animals. *Id.* at 29-31. In particular, ComEd presented the only witness with relevant expertise or training in the fields of physics, electric and magnetic fields (EMF), and the interaction of EMF with humans and animals in the testimony of Dr. Peter Valberg. Dr. Peter Valberg, an expert in EMF and health, explains, the scientific evidence developed over the course of the past 35 years does not support fears that EMF adversely affects human health. In addition, science has discovered no credible mechanism by which EMF could harm the body, and despite many years of examination in laboratories, the scientific community has found no firm evidence of adverse EMF effects. Moreover, ComEd presented the results of consensus panels and investigations of the scientific evidence by government and regulatory organizations, none of which have found that any health hazard is caused by EMF.

ComEd points out that while some intervenors express concern about stray voltage, no witness testified that the Project can or will cause stray voltage. ComEd presented evidence that intervenors' stray voltage concerns are unfounded and do not call the Project's construction or routing into question. ComEd explains that stray voltage generally arises from faulty electrical grounding or poor wiring practices, and not transmission lines. ComEd also showed that concerns about static charges, sometimes mislabeled as "stray voltage" concerns, are already reflected in safety and line clearance standards that prevent any dangerous charge, and that any such charge can be addressed by grounding.

**(4) Property Values**

ComEd point out that the only evidence in this proceeding of the actual effect of the Project on property values demonstrates that the Project will not adversely affect the value of nearby parcels. *Id.* at 31-32. While it is a common assumption that there is a lasting effect on property values near transmission lines, that data – including actual data from developments on and near the Primary Route that already abut a transmission line – do not substantiate that concern. ComEd additionally points out that, in some cases, property values following the construction of new power lines have actually increased as a result of the additional open space along the facility's right-of-way.

Even assuming contrary to the evidence presented, the evidence shows that modifying the Primary Route – including by building the Project underground – would not eliminate or even mitigate the Project’s effect on property values. *Id.* at 32. Rather, ComEd explains that modifying the Primary Route would simply transfer the issue to a different parcel of land.

**b) Other Parties**

[Insert]

**c) Commission Analysis & Conclusion**

As an initial matter, ComEd’s Verified Petition satisfies the “alternate rights-of-way” requirement set forth in Section 8-406.1 of the PUA. The statute does not define what constitutes an “alternate” right-of-way, and thus, there is no statutory basis to support the stringent interpretation advocated by the SKP Parties and URMC. Indeed, Section 8-406.1’s “good cause” exception would seem to defeat such an absolute prohibition, rendering the statute internally inconsistent. In any event, good cause excuses the minimal overlap between the Primary Route and the Alternate Route in this case. As ComEd points out, there were extremely limited opportunities to site the Project along existing linear features that would not require the displacement of residences. Staff agrees, stating that good cause exists to excuse the overlap. See Rashid Dir., Staff Ex. 2.0, 11:241-42.

Having reviewed the record evidence, the Commission finds that ComEd’s Primary Route best balances the relevant routing criteria and is the least-cost alternative when all costs and benefits are taken into account. ComEd’s Primary Route and Alternate Route are supported by a thorough routing study and are the result of a robust public outreach process, which significantly exceeded the requirements of the PUA. Staff contends that both the Primary Route and the Alternate Route are satisfactory and “have no features that should preclude their use.” Staff IB at 32 (citing Rashid Dir., Staff Ex. 2.0; Kight-Garlsich Aff., Staff Ex. 3.0). Thus, we approve ComEd’s proposal to construct the Project along the Primary Route, which is shorter and makes more use of ComEd’s existing property rights, thereby further reducing the Project’s cost.

In contrast, the counterproposals sought by the various intervenors in this proceeding are not as thoroughly developed. They have largely undergone no public outreach processes outside of this proceeding. Further, potential stakeholders have not received the same notice of the proposed route adjustments. For example, Mr. Dauphinais conceded in the evidentiary hearing that the SKP Parties’ proposed route adjustments were at no time discussed with the public prior to the submission of his direct testimony. Dauphinais, Tr. 247:3-6. Similarly, the route adjustment proposed by FPDKC was only brought to light in its rebuttal testimony.

These differences are not merely procedural because the route approved will affect landowners’ property interests, as the record in this proceeding amply

demonstrates. Thus, the marginal benefits identified by these intervenors are questionable and afford an uncertain basis for concluding that the proposed route adjustments are in any way superior to the Primary Route. Furthermore, most of the proposed route adjustments are subject to a variety of shortcomings. For instance, the SKP Parties' Adjustment #1 is more expensive than the Primary Route. The record in this proceeding also shows that the route proposed by Deutsch through the Burlington Prairie Forest Preserve is untenable, as FPDKC is unable to confer to ComEd the necessary property rights. In addition, FPDKC's newfound proposal has not been reviewed by any affected landowner and would result in the displacement of several buildings, whose interests have not been actively represented in this proceeding.

Indeed, the only route adjustment presented that does not raise such concerns has been proposed by Kenyon Bros. Kenyon Bros.' proposed adjustment would merely shift the Project from one portion of its property to another, and does not increase the cost, difficulty, or complexity of the Project. As a result, we approve the Primary Route as adjusted the by Kenyon Bros. proposal.

The record evidence also shows that EMF and stray voltage pose no threat to humans or animals along the Project's route. Dr. Valberg testified that, over the course of the past 35 years, the scientific community has identified no firm evidence of that EMF adversely affects human health. Moreover, the law in Illinois does not recognize or call for the application of a precautionary principle, i.e. acting as if EMF were a potential health risk when the evidence does not substantiate any risk. While the Commission is mindful that some intervenors appear to believe in a link, we must decide the case based on the evidence before us. The overwhelming weight of the evidence is that the Project poses no health risk of any kind. Finally, we note that parties requesting the line be constructed underground fail to establish that such a measure will reduce EMF field strength. Power-line EMF is not stopped by earth.

We also note that several parties raised issues relating to stray voltage, but that there was no evidence that the Project will cause it. Indeed, Dr. Valberg testified that stray voltage is not a concern associated with transmission lines such as the Project. Rather, stray voltage issues most commonly stem from faulty wiring in distribution circuits and are resolved by properly grounding farm equipment.

Lastly, the evidence in this proceeding demonstrates that concerns regarding the effect of the Project on property values are unfounded. Contrary to SKP/URMC's assertion in their initial brief, Mr. Roddewig testified that "[t]he majority of published studies find *no adverse impact* on prices or values of adjacent homes and neighborhoods. ... When impacts are found, they are typically quite small ... [and] temporary rather than permanent." Roddewig Reb., ComEd Ex. 19.0, 14:280-86 (emphasis added). Moreover, Mr. Roddewig testified that property values have, in some cases, benefitted from the approval or construction of power lines. *Id.* at 14:284-91. While some intervenors remain concerned be that the Project will have an effect on property adjacent to the Primary Route, the evidence – including studies of properties along this same right-of-way – show otherwise. In comparison, undergrounding greatly increased the cost of the line.

## **2. Design of the Project**

### **a) ComEd**

ComEd proposes to install multi-circuit ready poles, avoiding the need to purchase and install new poles and acquire new right-of-way when new lines are required. ComEd explains that the use of multi-circuit ready poles will minimize the long-term costs and impacts on customers. ComEd also contends that the need for additional circuits is well supported by the record evidence. ComEd argues that the GPG Project will play a critical role for future transmission system expansion, as it will be centrally located in ComEd's service territory and will provide a corridor for future west-to-east transmission. ComEd states, therefore, that use of these poles is reasonable, as it reflects forward-looking planning that is least-cost in the long-term. ComEd IB at 32-33. Importantly, ComEd notes that Staff does not object to this proposal. *Id.* at 33 (citing Rashid Dir., Staff Ex. 2.0, 9:211 – 11:242).

In contrast, ComEd explains that installing single-circuit poles would be more costly and more intrusive with respect to customers. *Id.* at 33-34. Unless multi-circuit poles are approved in this proceeding, ComEd contends that it will likely need to begin replacing the Project's poles only seven years after the Project is energized. ComEd observes that this is neither efficient nor cost-effective. *Id.* at 34 (citing Leeming Reb., ComEd Ex. 15.0, 6:116 – 8:152). ComEd also notes that such a process would require greater and additional intrusions on customers, and would require ComEd to acquire more private land. ComEd further points out that the Commission has previously approved ComEd's use of multi-circuit poles. *Id.* at 34 (citing *Commonwealth Edison Co.*, ICC Docket No. 12-0431 (Order, Nov. 28, 2012), at 3, 7-8). Lastly, ComEd states that it will seek the Commission's approval before adding any additional circuits to the multi-circuit poles proposed herein.

### **b) Other Parties**

[Insert]

### **c) Commission Analysis & Conclusion**

The proposed use of multi-circuit ready poles is both appropriate under the circumstances and consistent with the Commission's precedent. See *Commonwealth Edison Co.*, Docket No. 12-0431 (Order, Nov. 28, 2012). Thorough analysis of future load growth not only reflects prudent utility practice, but is imperative in order to develop infrastructure facilities such as the Project in a manner that best serves the public at the least cost. In this case, ComEd has utilized industry-standard analyses to forecast load growth and has determined that that additional circuits will be necessary in the coming years. The construction of multi-use poles at this juncture will minimize the long-term costs and impacts on customers as a result. In addition, Staff does not oppose this aspect of ComEd's proposal. See Rashid Dir., Staff Ex. 2.0, 9:211 – 11:242. Therefore, we approve ComEd's proposed use of multi-circuit poles in constructing the GPG Project.

## **V. Public Utilities Act Section 8-503**

ComEd also seeks a Commission order authorizing the GPG Project to be built pursuant to Section 8-503 of the Act. Under Section 8-406.1(i) of the Act:

[A] decision granting a certificate under this section shall include an order pursuant to Section 8-503 of this Act authorizing or directing the construction of the high voltage electric service line and related facilities as approved by the Commission, in the manner and within the time specified in said order.

No party opposes that ComEd's request to also be authorized and directed to construct and operate the Project under Section 8-503, as called for by Section 8-406.1(i). Therefore, in accordance with the law, the Commission authorizes and directs ComEd to construct the GPG Project as set forth in this Order.

## **VI. FINDINGS AND ORDERINGS PARAGRAPH**

Having considered the entire record herein and being fully advised in the premises, the Commission is of the opinion and finds that:

- (1) ComEd is a public utility pursuant to the Act;
- (2) the Commission has jurisdiction over ComEd and the subject matter of this proceeding;
- (2) the facts recited and conclusions reached in the prefatory portion of this Order are supported by the evidence and are hereby adopted as findings herein;
- (3) the Primary Route between Byron, Illinois and Wayne, Illinois should be approved, as discussed in the prefatory portion of this Order;
- (4) pursuant to Section 8-406.1(f)(1) of the Act, the Commission finds that the GPG Project approved herein is necessary to provide adequate, reliable, and efficient service to the public utility's customers and is the least-cost means of satisfying the service needs of the public utility's customers or that the Project will promote the development of an effectively competitive electricity market that operates efficiently, is equitable to all customers, and is the least-cost means of satisfying those objectives;
- (5) pursuant to Section 8-406.1(f)(2) of the Act, the Commission finds that ComEd is capable of efficiently managing and supervising the construction process and has taken sufficient action to ensure adequate and efficient construction and supervision of the construction process;

- (6) pursuant to Section 8-406.1(f)(3) of the Act, the Commission finds that ComEd is capable of financing the proposed construction without significant adverse financial consequences for the utility or its customers;
- (7) pursuant to Section 8-406.1(h), the Commission finds that ComEd shall pay a one-time construction fee to each county in which the Project is constructed within 30 days after the completion of construction; the construction fee shall be \$20,000 per mile of high-voltage electric service line constructed in that county, or a proportionate fraction of that fee; the fee shall be in lieu of any permitting fees that otherwise would be imposed by a county;
- (8) pursuant to Section 8-406.1(i) of the Act, ComEd is authorized and directed, pursuant to Section 8-503 of the Act, to construct the high-voltage electric service line and related facilities as discussed in the prefatory portion of this Order; and
- (10) all motions, petitions, objections, and other matters in this proceeding which remain unresolved should be disposed of consistent with the conclusions herein.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the Illinois Commerce Commission that ComEd's Verified Petition is hereby granted, in accordance with the conclusions and findings set forth above.

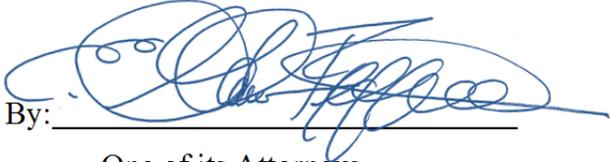
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, subject to the provisions of Section 10-113 of the Public Utilities Act and 83 Ill. Adm. Code 200.880, this Order is final; it is not subject to the Administrative Review Law.

By Order of the Commission this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: May 9, 2014

Respectfully submitted,  
COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

By:   
One of its Attorneys

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