TESTIMONY - 01-59 IL AG DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - DS - SUPPLEMENTAL R2 - SEP-01.DOC

Exhibit GC

ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION DOCKET NO. 01-0423

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF DELIVERY SERVICES TARIFFS AND TARIFF REVISIONS AND OF RESIDENTIAL DELIVERY SERVICES IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND FOR APPROVAL OF CERTAIN OTHER AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO ITS RATES, TERMS, AND CONDITIONS

Supplemental Testimony of

David A. Schlissel

On behalf of

The People of the State of Illinois The City of Chicago The Citizens Utility Board and The Cook County State's Attorney's Office

September 14, 2001

1	Q.	Please state your name, position and business address.
2	A.	My name is David A. Schlissel. I am a Senior Consultant at Synapse Energy
3		Economics, Inc., 22 Pearl Street, Cambridge, MA 02139.
4	Q.	On whose behalf are you testifying in this case?
5	A.	I am testifying on behalf of the People of the State of Illinois, by and through
6		James E. Ryan, Illinois Attorney General ("the People"), the City of Chicago
7		("the City"), the Citizens Utility Board ("CUB"), and the Cook County State's
8		Attorney's Office ("CCSAO").
9	Q.	Have you previously filed testimony in this proceeding?
10	A.	Yes. I filed Direct Testimony on August 23, 2001.
11	Q.	What is the purpose of this Supplemental Testimony?
12	A.	This Supplemental Testimony reports the results of my review of those
13		documents that I received after I prepared my Direct Testimony or that were the
14		subject of my client's Motion to Compel.
15	Q.	Have you now received all of the documents you requested from ComEd?
16	A.	No. The Company has not provided any documents related to meetings,
17		presentations, or documents provided to its Board of Directors after October
18		2000. In addition, we have seen only a very few documents related to the
19		Company's budgets and forecasts of distribution O&M expenditures in 2002 and
20		subsequent years.
21	Q.	Did any of the documents that you have recently reviewed provide additional
22		evidence that ComEd had mismanaged its distribution system during the
23		1990s?
24	A.	Yes. An August 23, 1999 status report to the Company's Board of Directors
25		presented an overview of the State of the System. [BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL]
26		This overview identified a number of significant deficiencies in ComEd's

1	distri	bution system planning, management, design, maintenance and resource
2	alloc	ation:
3	Load	Planning/Management
4	•	Distribution planning did not adequately address peak loads
5 6	•	Large numbers of substations exceeded summer emergency ratings for "first contingency."
7	Subs	tations
8 9	•	The Company's program of inspection and maintenance was defined but inconsistently implemented.
10	•	The corrective maintenance backlog was large.
11 12	•	The preventive maintenance appeared to be deficient and performance problems were not solved.
13 14	•	Recent transformer failures were attributable to the Company's failure to respond to identified problems.
15 16	•	The Company's condition monitoring program was not well developed or implemented.
17	•	The material condition of key facilities was poor.
18	Unde	erground Cables
19	•	Preventive maintenance had been discontinued several years earlier.
20	•	Diagnostic tests had not been performed.
21 22	•	There was a large corrective maintenance backlog for distribution cables and facilities.
23	•	The Company's inspection program had significant weaknesses.
24	Reso	urce Allocation
25	•	The budget had not matched organization resources.
26	•	Maintenance work was not getting done.
27 28 29	•	Substantial ComEd resources were working on new business hook-ups and third party projects. The remaining resources were stuck in a reactionary mode.

1 2		• The Company's investment plans did not effectively match spending with key improvement needs. [END CONFIDENTIAL] ¹
3	Q.	Have any electric industry organizations evaluated ComEd's distribution
4		system management during the 1990s?
5	A.	Yes. EPRI issued an evaluation of ComEd's distribution program in April 2000 as
6		part of its Power Delivery Reliability Initiative. EPRI based this evaluation on the
7		work of the 23 EPRI experts who had participated in ComEd's in-depth
8		investigation of the underlying causes of the distribution system outages
9		experienced in July and August 1999.
10		The EPRI evaluation concluded that "management or organizational issues" were
11		the root causes of most ComEd major distribution system reliability issues. ² EPRI
12		also found that "In most cases, problems or concerns that originally appear to be
13		technical in nature often are rooted in problems with management or company
14		organization issues." ³
15		EPRI further concluded that management could have seen obvious signs of
16		underlying problems if they had walked around the system:
17		At ComEd and in other organizations where reliability problems
18		have surfaced, obvious signs (non-operating cooling systems,
19 20		major oil leaks, unusual noises or vibrations, triggered alarms, messy environments) existed – all of which pointed to more
20		serious underlying problems. Management could have spotted any
22		of these obvious signs had they walked around the system. ⁴
23		(Emphasis in original)
24		EPRI also found situations where budget related goals had completely eclipsed
25		reliability measures. ⁵ In addition, although ComEd was at the forefront of

¹ Commonwealth Edison State of the System, Status Report as of August 23, 1999, at pages 2-5. 2

Commonwealth Ealson State of the System, Status Report as of August 23, 1999, at pages 2-5. EPRI April 2000 Power Delivery Reliability Initiative, Distribution Program, Commonwealth Edison Summary Report, at page 10, Bates Page Number AG 0001117. Ibid., at page 10, Bates Page Number AG 0001117. Ibid., at page 13, Bates Page Number AG 0001120. Ibid., at page 14, Bates Page Number AG 0001121.

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	technology developments in a number of key areas that could have helped
	mitigate their problems, EPRI concluded that:
	these technologies were not implemented widely enough to be useful. In fact, information about the availability of these tools never made it to some departments which could have benefited." ⁶
	EPRI also concluded that ComEd's very "compartmentalized" structure insured
	that communication between departments – necessary to insure proper
	deployment of new tools – "did not exist." ⁷
Q.	Do the additional documents that you have reviewed contain any evidence
	that mismanagement led to the significantly higher capital and O&M
	expenditures that ComEd is seeking to pass along to ratepayers in this
	proceeding?
A.	Yes. For example, EPRI's April 2000 evaluation of ComEd's distribution
	program concluded that inadequate maintenance had led to the equipment failures
	which contributed to the outages experienced in July and August 1999:
	• "In ComEd's case, discontinuing routine inspections of transformers and cables may have resulted in a number of the failures which contributed to their string of outages. <i>Calculation of future costs must include catastrophic failures and lost revenue</i> . Failure to include these costs in the maintenance prioritization process guarantees the vital routine maintenance tasks will be underprioritized, setting the system up for major – costly incidents." ⁸ (Emphasis in original)
	• "Many of the components which failed on ComEd's system – leading to the system failures of last summer – failed at well below their rating. In a number of cases, the inability of these components to operate as designed and rated be directly traced to inadequate maintenance." ⁹
	A June 1, 2000 report by ABB-Power T&D Company, Inc., similarly noted the
	negative effects of the heavy loading of ComEd's distribution system:
	Q.

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Ibid., at page 16, Bates Page Number AG 0001123. Ibid., at page 12, Bates Page Number AG 0001119. Ibid., at page 17, Bates Page Number AG 0001124. 9

1 2 3 4 5	A significant portion of the Commonwealth Edison distribution system is heavily loaded to the point of reliability degradation. This is the result of capacity-focused efforts to increase asset utilization and reduce cost. From a reliability perspective, loading equipment close to thermal limits results in the following:
6 7 8 9 10	- Thermal aging of insulation increases exponentially and the expected life of equipment is generally reduced. The increase in equipment failure rates results in increased SAIFI and SAIDI values. This study does not model the increase in failure rates as a result of loading, but the effect is widely observed and accepted in industry. ¹⁰
11	ABB further noted that increasing the transfer capability of ComEd's distribution
12	system would "improve reliability. increase operational flexibility, increase
13	equipment life and reduce the failure rates of equipment with thermally
14	degradable insulation."11 (Emphasis added)
15	In addition, the Company's December 1999 Quarterly Report to the Illinois
16	Commerce Commission and City of Chicago noted that additional overtime or
17	weekend crews or contractors would be employed to ensure that the substation
18	preventive maintenance and corrective maintenance programs remained on
19	schedule. ¹²
20	Finally, ComEd signed a contract with ABB Power T&D Company Inc. in
21	November 1999 to upgrade four Company substations. This contract noted the
22	"urgency" felt by ComEd in the safe, "timely" and effective implementation of
23	this work and contained a number of incentive provisions including a 25%
24	incentive for "on-time completion." ¹³ This provision had the potential to raise the
25	maximum payment (and increase the cost of the work) under the contract by
26	nearly \$16 million.

¹⁰ *ComEd Feeder System Evaluation & Performance Optimization*, ABB Power T&D Company Inc., June 1, 2000, at page 10, Bates Page Number AG 0001229.

¹¹ Ibid., at page 12, Bates Page Number AG 0001231.

¹² ComEd December 1999 Quarterly Status Report to the Illinois Commerce Commission and the City of Chicago, at pages ES.3 and ES.6.

Services and Materials Agreement for Turnkey Chicago Substation Projects, November 3, 1999, at page10, Bates Page Number AG 0001882.

1	Q.	Do the documents that you have recently reviewed provide any evidence that
2		the Company's O&M expenditures during 2000 are not representative of
3		future on-going expenditures?
4	A.	Yes. Internal Company documents reveal that the year 2000 O&M expenditures
5		on distribution system improvements are considerably higher than the
6		expenditures that ComEd expects to make in future years.
7		For example, a November 8, 1999 report on "Year 2000 Overhead Feeder
8		Inspection & Repair Program" by the Company's Overhead Reliability Team
9		recommended that the Company initiate in the year 2000, a one time two-year
10		inspection program for 4 kV and 12 kV feeders. ¹⁴ This same report noted that the
11		total cost for this Feeder Inspection and Repair Program would be \$13,355,107
12		per year for 2000 and 2001 which was slightly less than double the \$6,831,114
13		projected total cost per year for the program for each of the years 2002-2005. ¹⁵
14		[BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL] An October 19, 2000 presentation to ComEd's Board
15		of Directors by Carl Croskey, the President of the Distribution Group, noted that
16		the Company had incurred average annual storm costs of \$13.9 million during the
17		years 1993 through 1999 (which reflected \$36.5 million of storm costs during
18		1998). ¹⁶ The Company's estimated storm costs during 2000 were \$35.5 million,
19		or \$21.6 million above this historic average. ¹⁷ [END CONFIDENTIAL]
20		[BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL] Most significantly, O&M expenditure variance
21		documents provided by ComEd show that the Company spent a total of \$670 .7
22		million on distribution group O&M during 2000. Other Company documents

¹⁴ *Year 2000 Overhead Feeder Inspection & Repair Program, Overhead Reliability Team,* November 8, 1999, at Bates Page Numbers AG 0001145 and AG 0001153.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ [BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL] *ComEd Distribution Group Presentation*, Carl Croskey, Board of Directors Meeting, October 19, 2000, at page 4. [END CONFIDENTIAL] 17

Ibid.

1 2		reveal that the Company expected to spend \$552 million on distribution group O&M during 2001 and \$507.3 million in 2002. ¹⁸ [END CONFIDENTIAL]
3	Q.	Has your review of these additional documents enabled you to quantify the
4		distribution system capital improvement costs and O&M expenditures that
5		should be disallowed?
6	A.	No. My documents reviews have revealed that there are substantial capital
7		improvement costs and O&M expenditures that ComEd incurred as a result of its
8		past mistakes and mismanagement of its distribution system . However, I have not
9		been able to fully quantify these costs and expenditures because of the very short
10		schedule allowed intervenors to prepare testimony in this rate proceeding.
11	0	Have you changed any of the findings or recommendations from your August
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12	v	23, 2001 Direct Testimony?
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 ¹⁸ [BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL] *Distribution Group 2000 Budget and 2001/2002 Targets*, April 12, 2000, at page 4, Bates Page Number AG 0001397. [END CONFIDENTIAL]

1Q.Are there any additional O&M costs beyond distribution group O&M2expenditures that need to be investigated as well?

- A. Yes. The Company needs to identify and justify all additional costs, such as rate
 year legal and consultant fees, damage settlement costs, and insurance payments,
 that are related to distribution system reliability issues.
- 6 Q. Does this complete your Supplemental Testimony?
- 7 A. Yes.
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