# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

San Diego Gas & Electric Company v.	Docket Nos. EL00-95-000
Sellers of Energy and Ancillary Services	
Investigation of Practices of the California Independent System Operator and the California Power Exchange	Docket Nos. EL00-98-000
Puget Sound Energy, Inc.	Docket No. EL01-10-000
Sellers of Energy and/or Capacity	
Investigation of Anomalous Bidding Behavior and Practices in Western Markets	Docket No. IN03-10-000
Fact-Finding Investigation Into Possible Manipulation of Electric and Natural Gas Prices	Docket No. PA02-2-000
American Electric Power Service Corporation, et al.	Docket Nos. EL03-137-000
Enron Power Marketing, Inc. and Enron Energy Services, Inc., et al.	Docket Nos. EL03-180-000
California Independent System Operator Corporation	Docket No. ER03-746-000
State of California, <i>ex rel.</i> Bill Lockyer, Attorney General of the State of California	Docket No. EL02-71-000
v. British Columbia Power Exchange Corporation, et al.	
City of Vernon, California	Docket Nos. EL00-105-000 and ER00-2019-000
City of Vernon, California	Docket No. EL08-54-000

### COMMENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR CORPORATION IN SUPPORT OF THE JOINT OFFER OF SETTLEMENT INVOLVING THE CITY OF VERNON, CALIFORNIA

Pursuant to Rule 602(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. § 385.602(f) (2008), the California Independent System Operator Corporation ("ISO")¹ hereby submits its comments on the Joint Offer of Settlement ("Settlement Agreement") filed between the City of Vernon, California ("Vernon") and the California Parties² (collectively, the "Settling Parties") in the above-captioned proceedings (a) arising from events and transactions in California and Western Energy Markets during the period January 1, 2000, through June 20, 2001, as they relate to Vernon ("Refund Proceedings"); and (b) concerning Vernon's transmission revenue requirement ("TRR") (which, along with the TRRs of other Participating Transmission Owners, is used to determine the transmission Access Charge of the ISO) ("TRR Proceeding"). The Settlement Agreement was filed on July 16, 2008.

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Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein are used as defined in Appendix A to the ISO Tariff, or in the Settlement and Release of Claims Agreement referred to in the text.

The California Parties consist of the People of the State of California *ex rel.* Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Attorney General of the State of California ("California Attorney General"), California Department of Water Resources, acting solely under authority and powers created by California Assembly Bill 1 of the First Extraordinary Session of 2001-2002, codified in Sections 80000 through 80270 of the California Water Code, and not under its powers and responsibilities with respect to the State Water Resources Development System ("CERS"), Pacific Gas and Electric Company ("PG&E"), Southern California Edison Company ("SCE"), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company ("SDG&E"), the California Public Utility Commission, and the California Electricity Oversight Board.

#### I. COMMENTS

#### A. The Settlement Agreement Directly Affects the ISO's Interests.

Although the ISO is not a signatory to the Settlement Agreement, it is the ISO that will be responsible for the financial implementation of this settlement on its books of account and in the financial clearing phase of the market re-runs that have been ordered by the Commission in the Refund Proceedings.<sup>3</sup> The Settlement Agreement will also determine a reduction to the ISO's Transmission Access charge for the period from January 1, 2001, to April 30, 2008, and the ISO will be responsible for refunding amounts over-collected during that period. For this reason, the ISO has a direct and substantial interest in the Commission's treatment of the Settlement Agreement.

#### B. The ISO Supports the Settlement in the Refund Proceedings.

The ISO has always supported the general principle that the end to complex litigation through settlement is the preferred process as opposed to the continuation of that litigation for all litigants, or for even a selected subset of the litigants. In addition, this Commission has consistently encouraged parties to resolve disputes whenever possible through settlement.<sup>4</sup> The Refund Proceedings have now been ongoing for over seven years. Against this backdrop, the ISO continues to support the general principle of settlement as embodied in the Settlement Agreement offered by the Settling Parties. The approval of the proposed Settlement Agreement will allow certain amounts of

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See, in particular, 105 FERC  $\P$  61,066 (2003), the Commission's Order on Rehearing, Docket Nos. EL00-95-081, *et al.* 

Cities of Anaheim, Azusa, Banning, Colton, and Riverside, California v. California Independent System Operator Corporation, 96 FERC ¶ 61,024, at 61,065 (2001).

cash to flow sooner than would otherwise be the case and in that respect will clearly benefit Market Participants.

The ISO also notes and supports the inclusion in the Settlement

Agreement of a duty to cooperate on the part of the Settling Parties.<sup>5</sup> This duty to cooperate includes providing assistance to the ISO as necessary in order to implement the Settlement Agreement. It will be absolutely essential that the cooperation of the Settling Parties be maintained from the ISO's perspective, so that the proper financial adjustments can be made so as to properly implement the Settlement Agreement.

The ISO thanks the Settling Parties for their efforts to work together and reach agreement. It is the ISO's hope that the Commission will not have to become involved in any implementation disputes involving this Settlement Agreement. However, recognizing that it is not possible to foresee every contingency that might arise, the procedural framework is in place to handle such disputes, if they do indeed arise.

# C. The ISO Does Not Oppose the Settlement of the TRR Proceeding.

This Settlement Agreement differs from other settlements of the Refund Proceedings in that it also resolves a long-running dispute in the TRR proceeding. It is the ISO's usual practice to remain uninvolved in TRR proceedings. TRRs do not affect ISO corporate finances, and the actual parties in interest –Participating Transmission Owners and transmission customers – are better positioned to represent their own interests. This particular TRR

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See, in particular, Section 6.4 of the Settlement and Release of Claims Agreement (Attachment B to Settlement Agreement).

proceeding, however, involved, *inter alia*, issues regarding the nature of facilities under the ISO's Operational Control and the Commission's jurisdiction to review and determine the TRRs of non-jurisdictional Participating Transmission Owners. It therefore carried implications that were central to the ISO's operations and the methodology and also to the integrity of the ISO's transmission Access Charge – including whether non-jurisdictional Participating Transmission Owners could retain TRR payments in excess of a just and reasonable amount. A number of these legal issues of interest to the ISO have been resolved favorably. Because the Settlement Agreement leaves the remaining legal issues unresolved, the ISO takes no position on the Settlement Agreement with regard to the issues that first occasioned its involvement.

The other issues in the proceeding concern the amount of the transmission Access Charge refund in connection with Vernon's overcollection of its TRR from January 1, 2001, to April 30, 2008. Following a remand from the U.S. Court of Appeals on this issue, the CAISO calculated the amount owed by Vernon and filed a motion asking the Commission to confirm the amount and the CAISO's authority to collect it from Vernon pursuant to the CAISO Tariff. The Settlement Agreement provides an alternative resolution, under which Vernon will refund \$5,500,000. Consistent with its policy in other TRR cases, the CAISO believes that the Participating Transmission Owners and transmission customers are in the best position to determine whether this is an equitable resolution. The CAISO therefore does not oppose the settlement of the TRR Proceeding.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Filed November 13, 2007, in Docket No. EL00-105.

C. The Commission Should State that the ISO's Directors, Officers, Employees and Consultants Will Be Held Harmless With Respect to the Settlement and Accounting Activities that the ISO Will Have to Perform in Order to Implement the Settlement Agreement.

As with previous settlements filed and approved in these proceedings, the circumstances of this Settlement Agreement make it necessary to hold harmless the market operators (i.e., the ISO and the California Power Exchange ("PX")) that are ultimately tasked with implementing this Settlement Agreement, along with their directors, officers, employees and consultants. Therefore, in any order approving this Settlement Agreement, the Commission should state that the ISO, along with its directors, officers, employees and consultants, will be held harmless with respect to the settlement and accounting activities that it will have to perform in order to implement the Settlement Agreement, and that neither the ISO, nor its directors, officers, employees or consultants, will be responsible for recovering any funds disbursed pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, which are subsequently required to be repaid. As noted above, the Commission has already approved hold harmless language for the ISO and the PX in the context of the California Parties' settlements with a number of entities. The factors that justified holding the ISO and PX harmless with respect to the implementation of these other settlements apply equally to the instant Settlement Agreement.

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The ISO has requested hold harmless treatment in comments on previous settlements filed in the Refund Proceeding with respect to Duke, Williams, Mirant, Enron, PS Colorado, Reliant, IDACORP, Eugene Water and Electric Board, the Automated Power Exchange, Portland General, El Paso Merchant Energy, PacifiCorp, PPM Energy, Inc, Connectiv, Midway Sunset, the Cities of Anaheim, Azusa and Riverside, Grant County, Strategic Energy and the Pinnacle Companies. The Commission has, to date, provided the ISO with hold harmless treatment with respect to all of these settlements on which it has ruled.

First, as with previous settlement agreements in these proceedings, the flow of funds pursuant to the Settlement Agreement will also require unprecedented accounting adjustments on the part of the ISO. These accounting adjustments will not be made under the terms of the ISO Tariff, but rather pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the terms of which have been determined by a subset of parties to these proceedings. As the Commission is well aware, the ISO Markets ordinarily are not bilateral in nature. However, this settlement requires the ISO to adopt that fiction as between the Settling Parties, and make billing adjustments accordingly. A Market Participant might file a complaint or bring suit against the ISO, and/or its directors, officers, employees and consultants, claiming that the ISO did not make appropriate accounting adjustments, and as a result did not reflect the appropriate amount of refunds or receivables owing to that Market Participant.

Moreover, because the Settlement Agreement has been filed prior to the final orders in the Refund Proceeding, it is not certain that the Settling Parties' estimates of payables and receivables are accurate, and due to the complexity of the settlement, there may be additional, unforeseen impacts to ISO Market Participants. It is possible that such impacts would cause Market Participants to bring actions against the ISO (or its directors, officers, employees and consultants), as a result of the ISO's implementation of the Settlement Agreement.

These problems may be amplified as the Commission approves additional settlement agreements in these proceedings. As the number and variety of

approved settlements increases, the task of implementing those settlements will become more complicated. Likewise, the possibility a party will bring an action against one, or both, of the market operators also increases. For this reason, the ISO believes that it is critically important that the Commission hold the ISO (along with its directors, officers, employees, and consultants) harmless with respect to the implementation of all of the settlements reached in these proceedings that involve the flow of monies through the ISO Markets.

A hold harmless provision would also be appropriate because the ISO is a non-profit public benefit corporation, and it would not be reasonable to subject its officers, employees, and consultants to suits claiming individual liability for engaging in the accounting necessary to implement the Settlement Agreement. These individuals should not be subjected to litigation, along with its attendant costs and expenditure of time, for merely implementing a settlement authorized by the Commission.

Finally, there is nothing in the Settlement Agreement that counsels against, or is inconsistent with, granting the ISO and the individuals associated with it the protection requested here. Indeed, the Settlement Agreement provides for numerous mutual releases and waivers, which will effectively "hold harmless" the Settling Parties from existing and potential claims. Moreover, the Settling Parties state that they do not oppose the Commission adopting hold harmless provisions for the ISO and PX.8

For these reasons, the Commission, in any order approving the Settlement Agreement, should state that the ISO, along with its directors,

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See Joint Explanatory Statement at 21 (Attachment A to Settlement Agreement).

officers, employees, and consultants, will be held harmless with respect to the settlement and accounting activities that the ISO will have to perform in order to implement the Settlement Agreement, and that neither the ISO, nor its directors, officers, or employees, or consultants will be responsible for recovering any funds disbursed pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, which are subsequently required to be repaid.

#### II. CONCLUSION

Wherefore, for the reasons stated above the ISO respectfully states that it supports the Settlement Agreement and will work with the Settling Parties to implement it. The ISO also respectfully requests that the Commission state, in any order approving the Settlement Agreement, that that the ISO, along with its directors, officers, employees, and consultants, will be held harmless with respect to the settlement and accounting activities that it will have to perform in order to implement the Settlement Agreement, and that neither the ISO, nor its directors, officers, or employees, or consultants will be responsible for recovering any funds disbursed pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, which are subsequently required to be repaid.

## Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Michael Kunselman /lichael Kunselman

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Dated: August 5, 2008

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I have this day served an electronic copy of this document upon each person designated on the ListServs established in Docket Nos. EL00-95, *et al.* and EL03-137, *et al.* I have served an electronic copy or paper copy (via first class mail) upon each person designated on the official service lists established in Docket Nos. EL01-10, ER03-746, EL02-71, EL00-105, ERE00-2019, and EL08-54 who is not otherwise served via the above ListServs. Dated this 5<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2008, at Washington, DC.

<u>/s/ Michael Ward</u>
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