

12 CREDITWORTHINESS.

12.1 Credit Requirements.

The creditworthiness requirements in this section apply to the ISO's acceptance of Schedules, to all transactions in an ISO Market, to the payment of charges pursuant to the ISO Tariff (including the Grid Management Charge), and to establish credit limits for participation in any ISO auction of FTRs or CRRs and to CRR Holders for the holding of CRRs. Each Market Participant (including each Scheduling Coordinator, UDC, MSS, CRR Holder, or Candidate CRR Holder) or FTR Bidder shall secure its financial transactions with the ISO (including its participation in any auction of FTRs or CRRs and for the holding of CRRs) by maintaining an Unsecured Credit Limit and/or by posting Financial Security, the level of which constitutes the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Financial Security Amount. For each Market Participant or FTR Bidder, the sum of its Unsecured Credit Limit and its Financial Security Amount shall represent its Aggregate Credit Limit. Each Market Participant or FTR Bidder shall have the responsibility to maintain an Aggregate Credit Limit that is at least equal to its Estimated Aggregate Liability.

12.1.1 Unsecured Credit Limit.

Each Market Participant or FTR Bidder requesting an Unsecured Credit Limit shall submit an application to the ISO in the form specified on the ISO Home Page. The ISO shall determine the Unsecured Credit Limit for each Market Participant or FTR Bidder in accordance with the procedures set forth in the ISO Credit Policy & Procedures Guide posted on the ISO Home Page. The maximum Unsecured Credit Limit for any Market Participant or FTR Bidder shall be \$250 million. In accordance with the procedures described in the ISO Credit Policy & Procedures Guide, each Market Participant or FTR Bidder requesting or maintaining an Unsecured Credit Limit is required to submit to the ISO or its agent financial statements and other information related to its overall financial health as directed by the ISO. Each Market Participant or FTR Bidder is responsible for the timely submission of its latest financial statements as well as other information that may be reasonably necessary for the ISO to conduct its evaluation. The ISO shall determine the Unsecured Credit Limit for each Market Participant or FTR Bidder as described in Sections 12.1.1A, 12.1.1A.1, 12.1.1A.2.

As a result of the ISO's credit evaluation, a Market Participant or FTR Bidder may be given an Unsecured Credit Limit by the ISO or denied an Unsecured Credit Limit with the ISO. Following the initial application and the establishment of an Unsecured Credit limit, the ISO will review each Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Unsecured Credit Limit on a quarterly basis, unless that entity does not prepare quarterly statements, in which case the review will occur on an annual basis, and no entity shall be required to submit a new application. In addition, the ISO may review the Unsecured Credit Limit for any Market Participant or FTR Bidder whenever the ISO becomes aware of information that could indicate a Material Change in Financial Condition. In the event the ISO determines that the Unsecured Credit Limit of a Market Participant or FTR Bidder must be reduced as a result of a subsequent review, the ISO shall notify the Market Participant or FTR Bidder of the reduction, and shall, upon request, also provide the Market Participant or FTR Bidder with a written explanation of why the reduction was made.

12.1.1A Unsecured Credit Limit Calculation.

An Unsecured Credit Limit (UCL) for each Market Participant and FTR Bidder that is a Public/Private Corporation, a Governmental Entity, or a Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility and that requests an Unsecured Credit Limit is calculated as follows:

- 1. Rated Public/Private Corporations** – The Unsecured Credit Limit is the lesser of \$250 million or an amount equal to the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Tangible Net Worth (TNW) multiplied by a calculated percentage of TNW. The TNW percentage is comprised of 50 percent (50%) of the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Credit Rating Default Probability and 50 percent (50%) of the MKMV Default Probability.
- 2. Unrated Public/Private Corporations** – The Unsecured Credit Limit is the lesser of \$250 million or an amount equal to the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's TNW multiplied by a calculated percentage of TNW. The TNW percentage is comprised of 100 percent of the MKMV Default Probability.
- 3. Rated Governmental Entities** – The Unsecured Credit Limit is the lesser of \$250 million or an amount equal to the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Net Assets (NA)

multiplied by a calculated percentage of NA. The NA percentage is comprised of 100 percent of the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Credit Rating Default Probability.

4. (a) Unrated Governmental Entities Other Than Those that Receive Appropriations

from the Federal Government or a State Government – The Unsecured Credit Limit is the lesser of \$250 million or an amount equal to a specified percentage of the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Net Assets if the Market Participant or FTR Bidder has a minimum of \$25 million in Net Assets and its Times Interest Earned, Debt Service Coverage and Equity to Assets ratios (as those ratios are defined in Section A-2.3 of the ISO Credit Policy & Procedures Guide) meet or exceed minimums specified in the ISO Credit Policy & Procedures Guide.

(b) Unrated Governmental Entities that Receive Appropriations from the Federal

Government or a State Government – The Unsecured Credit Limit is the lesser of \$250 million dollars or the amount appropriated by the federal or relevant state government for the purpose of procuring energy and energy-related products and services for the applicable fiscal year. The Unrated Governmental Entity seeking to establish an Unsecured Credit Limit pursuant to this section shall provide documentation establishing its annual appropriations.

5. Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities – A Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility with a

governing body having ratemaking authority that has submitted an application for an Unsecured Credit Limit shall be entitled to an Unsecured Credit Limit of \$1 million dollars without regard to its Net Assets. Such Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility shall be entitled to request an Unsecured Credit Limit based on Net Assets as provided in Section 12.1.1.A(3) or 12.1.1A(4) in order to establish an Unsecured Credit Limit as the greater of \$1 million dollars or the amount determined as provided in this Section 12.1.1A(5). A public entity that is not a Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility is not entitled to an Unsecured Credit Limit of \$1 million dollars under this Section 12.1.1A(5) but may seek to

establish an Unsecured Credit Limit as provided in any other provision of the ISO Tariff that may apply.

Public entities, including Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities, that operate through a Joint Powers Agreement, or a similar agreement acceptable to the ISO with the same legal force and effect, shall be entitled to aggregate or assign their Unsecured Credit Limits subject to the following limitations and requirements. A public entity that is a party to a Joint Powers Agreement or similar agreement and that is also participating independently in the ISO's markets with an established Unsecured Credit Limit shall not be entitled to assign or aggregate any portion of its Unsecured Credit Limit that the public entity is using to support financial liabilities associated with its individual participation in the ISO's markets. A Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility that operates through a Joint Powers Agreement or similar agreement that desires to aggregate a portion of its Unsecured Credit Limit that is equal to or less than \$1 million dollars with one or more other Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities that operate through that Joint Powers Agreement or similar agreement or to assign a portion of its Unsecured Credit Limit that is equal to or less than \$1 million dollars to the Joint Powers Authority shall be entitled to do so. A Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility that operates through a Joint Powers Agreement or similar agreement that desires to aggregate its Unsecured Credit Limit with one or more other Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities that operate through that Joint Powers Agreement or similar agreement or to assign a portion of its Unsecured Credit Limit to the Joint Powers Authority that exceeds \$1 million dollars, and any public entity that is not a Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility that operates through a Joint Powers Agreement or similar agreement that desires to aggregate its Unsecured Credit Limit with one or more other Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities that operate through that Joint Powers Agreement or similar agreement or to assign any portion of its Unsecured Credit Limit to the Joint Powers Authority, shall provide documentation that is acceptable to the

ISO and that demonstrates the Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility or public entity will assume responsibility for the financial liabilities of the Joint Powers Agency associated with the assigned or aggregated portion of the Unsecured Credit Limit. Such documentation may include a guaranty or similar instrument acceptable to the ISO.

Unsecured Credit Limits established pursuant to this Section 12.1.1A shall be subject to the ISO's consideration of the same qualitative factors that apply to all Market Participants and FTR Bidders as set forth in Section 12.1.1.1 and, accordingly, the ISO may adjust their Unsecured Credit Limits pursuant to Section 12.1.1. The \$250 million hard cap on Unsecured Credit Limits specified in Section 12.1.1 has been set with respect to the length of the current ISO Payments Calendar, *i.e.*, a maximum of 95 Trading Days of charges outstanding. Upon implementation of payment acceleration (scheduled for 2008), the ISO expects to recommend a reduction in the \$250 million hard cap. Any changes to the \$250 million cap will require FERC approval of an amendment to the applicable provisions of the ISO Tariff.

12.1.1A.1 Maximum Percentage of Tangible Net Worth and Net Assets.

For Rated and Unrated Public/Private Corporations or Rated Governmental Entities, the maximum percentage of TNW or NA is 7.5 percent (7.5%) if the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Combined Default Probability is less than or equal to 0.06 percent (0.06%).

The Maximum Allowable Percentage of 7.5% is for the highest quality firms; that is, those Market Participants and FTR Bidders with a CDP of 0.06 percent or less. The Tangible Net Worth Percentage (TNWP) or Net Assets Percentage (NAP) that a Market Participant or FTR Bidder qualifies for will be reduced as its credit risk increases.

For Unrated Governmental Entities, the ISO may provide an Unsecured Credit Limit of up to 5 percent (5%) of NA.

With respect to either of these potential maximum percentages, a lesser amount of unsecured credit may be granted if the ISO becomes aware of information related to a Material Change in Financial Condition or other significant information that presents a significant risk to the creditworthiness of the entity.

12.1.1A.2 Unsecured Credit Limit Calculation Steps.

An eight-step process is used to determine Unsecured Credit Limits for Market Participants and FTR Bidders that are Rated Public/Private Corporations, Unrated Public/Private Corporations, and Rated Governmental Entities.

Step 1 – If the Market Participant or FTR Bidder has a credit rating(s) from one or more of the "Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations" (NRSRO), verify the rating(s) with the appropriate NRSRO.

Step 2 - Calculate the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Average Rating Default Probability (ARDP).

- a. ARDP is the sum of Credit Rating Default Probabilities divided by the total number of Credit Rating Default Probabilities used.
- b. The median default probability calculated by Moody's KMV (*i.e.*, MKMV) for Standard & Poor's and Moody's long-term credit rating classes is provided on the ISO Website at <http://www.caiso.com/1bd8/1bd8b09916e50.html>. Default probabilities are available from each NRSRO.
- c. Issuer ratings without the benefit of credit enhancement would be used in this assessment. Such ratings are also known as "counterparty" or "underlying" ratings.

Step 3 – Using MKMV's CreditEdge or RiskCalc software, obtain the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's MKMV Default Probability (MKDP).

- a. Since MKMV calculates default probabilities directly, the MKMV Default Probability will be used without any mapping.

Step 4 – Calculate a Combined Default Probability (CDP) based on one of the following methodologies:

- a. $CDP \text{ for Rated Public/Private Corporations} = (ARDP * 50\%) + (MKDP * 50\%)$
- b. $CDP \text{ for Unrated Public/Private Corporations} = MKDP * 100\%$
- c. $CDP \text{ for Rated Governmentally Owned Utilities} = ARDP * 100\%$

Step 5 – Calculate the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Tangible Net Worth Percentage (TNWP) or Net Assets Percentage (NAP).

- a. $TNWP = MAP * BDP / CDP$ for Rated/Unrated Public/Private Corporations
- b. $NAP = MAP * BDP / CDP$ for Rated Governmental Entities

Where:

MAP = Maximum Allowable Percentage;

BDP = Base Default Probability;

CDP = see Step 4 above; and

If the SC's CDP > 0.5%, the TNWP or NAP equals 0%

Step 6 – Calculate the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Tangible Net Worth or Net Assets.

- a. TNW for Rated/Unrated Public/Private Corporations = Assets minus Intangibles (e.g., Good Will) minus Liabilities
- b. NA for Rated Governmental Entities = Total Assets minus Total Liabilities

Step 7 – Calculate the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Unsecured Credit Limit.

- a. $UCL = TNW * TNWP$ for Rated/Unrated Public/Private Corporations
- b. $UCL = NA * NAP$ for Rated Governmental Entities

Step 8 – Adjust Unsecured Credit Limit downward, if warranted based on the ISO's review of factors in Section 12.1.1.1.

- a. $Final\ UCL = UCL\ from\ Step\ 7 * (0 - 100\%)$

12.1.1.1 Qualitative and Quantitative Credit Strength Indicators.

In determining a Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Unsecured Credit Limit, the ISO may rely on information gathered from financial reporting agencies, the general/financial/energy press, and provided by the Market Participant or FTR Bidder to assess its overall financial health and its ability to meet its financial obligations. Information considered by the ISO in this process may include the following qualitative factors:

- a) Applicant's history;
- b) Nature of organization and operating environment;
- c) Management;
- d) Contractual obligations;
- e) Governance policies;
- f) Financial and accounting policies;
- g) Risk management and credit policies;
- h) Market risk including price exposures, credit exposures and operational exposures;
- i) Event risk;
- j) The state or local regulatory environment; and
- k) Affiliate disclosure information provided pursuant to Section 39.9 of Part M of Appendix BB.

Material negative information in these areas may result in a reduction of up to 100% in the Unsecured Credit Limit that would otherwise be granted based on the eight-step process described in Section 12.1.1A. A Market Participant or FTR Bidder, upon request, will be provided a written analysis as to how the provisions in Section 12.1.1A and this section were applied in setting its Unsecured Credit Limit.

12.1.1.2 Financial Statements.

Market Participants and FTR Bidders requesting unsecured credit are required to provide financial statements so that a credit review can be completed. Based on availability, the Market Participant or FTR Bidder must submit a financial statement for the most recent financial quarter, as well as audited financial statements for the most recent three fiscal years, or the period of existence of the Market Participant or FTR Bidder, if shorter, to the ISO or the ISO's designee. If audited financial statements are not available, financial statements, as described below, should be submitted, signed and attested to by an officer of the Market Participant or FTR Bidder as a fair representation of the financial condition of the Market Participant or FTR Bidder in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The information should include, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. If publicly traded:
 - i. Annual and quarterly reports on Form 10-K and Form 10-Q, respectively
 - ii. Form 8-K reports, if any

- b. If privately held or governmentally owned:
- i. Management's Discussion & Analysis (if available)
 - ii. Report of Independent Accountants (if available)
 - iii. Financial Statements, including:
 - Balance Sheet
 - Income Statement
 - Statement of Cash Flows
 - Statement of Stockholder's Equity
 - iv. Notes to Financial Statements

If the above information is available electronically on the Internet, the Market Participant or FTR Bidder may indicate in written or electronic communication where such statements are located for retrieval by the ISO or the ISO's designee.

12.1.1.3 Determination of Unsecured Credit Limits for Affiliates.

If any Market Participant or FTR Bidder requesting or maintaining an Unsecured Credit Limit is affiliated with one or more other entities subject to the credit requirements of this Section 12, the ISO may consider the overall creditworthiness and financial condition of such Affiliates when determining the applicable Unsecured Credit Limit. The ISO may determine that the maximum Unsecured Credit Limit specified in Section 12.1.1 applies to the combined activity of such Affiliates. In the event the ISO determines that the maximum Unsecured Credit Limit applies to the combined activity of the Affiliates and the Market Participant, the ISO shall inform the Market Participant in writing.

12.1.1.4 Notification of Material Change in Financial Condition.

Each Market Participant or FTR Bidder shall notify the ISO in writing of a Material Change in Financial Condition, within five (5) Business Days of when the Material Change in Financial Condition is known or reasonably should be known by the Market Participant or FTR Bidder. The provision to the ISO of a copy of a Form 10-K, 10-Q, or Form 8-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission shall satisfy

the requirement of notifying the ISO of such Material Change in Financial Condition. Alternatively, the Market Participant may direct the ISO to the location of the information on their company website or the website of the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission.

12.1.2 Financial Security and Financial Security Amount.

A Market Participant or FTR Bidder that does not have an Unsecured Credit Limit, or that has an Unsecured Credit Limit that is less than its Estimated Aggregate Liability, shall post Financial Security that is acceptable to the ISO and that is sufficient to ensure that its Aggregate Credit Limit (*i.e.*, the sum of its Unsecured Credit Limit and Financial Security Amount) is equal to or greater than its Estimated Aggregate Liability. The Financial Security posted by a Market Participant or FTR Bidder may be any combination of the following types of Financial Security provided in favor of the ISO and notified to the ISO under Section 12.3:

- (a) an irrevocable and unconditional letter of credit issued by a bank or financial institution that is reasonably acceptable to the ISO;
- (b) an irrevocable and unconditional surety bond issued by an insurance company that is reasonably acceptable to the ISO;
- (c) an unconditional and irrevocable guaranty issued by a company that is reasonably acceptable to the ISO;
- (d) a cash deposit standing to the credit of the ISO in an interest-bearing escrow account maintained at a bank or financial institution that is reasonably acceptable to the ISO;
- (e) a certificate of deposit in the name of the ISO issued by a bank or financial institution that is reasonably acceptable to the ISO;
- (f) a payment bond certificate in the name of the ISO issued by a bank or financial institution that is reasonably acceptable to the ISO; or
- (g) a prepayment to the ISO.

Financial Security instruments as listed above shall be in such form as the ISO may reasonably require from time to time by notice to Market Participants or FTR Bidders, or in such other form as has been evaluated and approved as reasonably acceptable by the ISO. The ISO shall publish and maintain standardized forms related to the types of Financial Security listed above on the ISO Home Page. The ISO shall require the use of standardized forms of Financial Security to the greatest extent possible.

12.1.2.1 Additional Procedures Regarding Certain Types of Financial Security.

- (a) Unconditional and irrevocable guaranties: In those cases where a Market Participant or FTR Bidder is a subsidiary or Affiliate of another entity and would like to utilize the consolidated financial statements and other relevant information of that entity for obtaining credit, a signed corporate guaranty is required. A guarantor would be considered reasonably acceptable and a corresponding Financial Security Amount would be set based on the guarantor's credit evaluation according to the same procedures that apply to the credit evaluation of a Market Participant or FTR Bidder.

- (b) Cash deposits standing to the credit of the ISO in interest-bearing escrow accounts:
Interest on a cash deposit standing to the credit of the ISO in an interest-bearing escrow account will accrue to the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's benefit and will be added to the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's prepayment account on a monthly basis. Should a Market Participant or FTR Bidder become delinquent in payments, the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's outstanding account balance will be satisfied using deposited funds. The Market Participant or FTR Bidder must take care to replenish used funds to ensure that its Aggregate Credit Limit continues to exceed its Estimated Aggregate Liability.

- (c) Prepayments to the ISO: Prepayments to the ISO will be held in an interest-bearing account or another investment acceptable to the Market Participant and the ISO, and interest on the investment will accrue at the rate as provided for in the investment. Interest will accrue to the Market Participant's benefit and will be added to the Market Participant's prepayment account on a monthly basis. Due to the additional administrative effort involved in tracking and posting interest on such prepayments, the use of this option is not encouraged.

12.1.2.2 Process for Evaluating Requests to Use Non-Standardized Forms of Financial Security.

A Market Participant or FTR Bidder that seeks permission to use a form for Financial Security other than one or more of the standardized forms posted on the ISO Home Page shall seek such permission in a written request to the ISO that explains the basis for the use of such non-standardized form. The ISO shall have ten (10) Business Days from receipt of such request to evaluate it and determine whether it will be approved as reasonably acceptable. If the ISO does not respond to such request within the ten (10) Business Day period, the request shall be deemed to have been denied. Until and unless the ISO approves the use of a non-standardized form for Financial Security, the Market Participant or FTR Bidder that submitted such request shall be required to use one of the standardized forms for Financial Security described in this Section 12.1.2.

12.1.2.3 Expiration of Financial Security.

Each Market Participant or FTR Bidder shall ensure that the financial instruments it uses for the purpose of providing Financial Security will not expire and thereby cause the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Aggregate Credit Limit to fall below the Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Estimated Aggregate Liability. The ISO will treat a financial instrument that does not have an automatic renewal provision and that is not renewed or replaced within seven (7) days of its date of expiration as being out of compliance with the standards for Financial Security contained in this Section 12 and will deem the value of such financial instrument to be zero, and will draw upon such Financial Security prior to its stated expiration if deemed necessary by the ISO.

12.1.2.4 Risk of Loss of Financial Security Amounts Held and Invested by the ISO.

In accordance with the ISO's investment policy, the ISO will invest each Financial Security Amount of a Market Participant or FTR Bidder only in bank accounts, high-quality money market accounts, and/or U.S. Treasury/Agency securities unless a specific written request is received from the Market Participant or FTR Bidder for a different type of investment and the ISO provides its written consent to such alternative investment. A Market Participant or FTR Bidder that provides a Financial Security Amount that is held and invested by the ISO on behalf of the Market Participant or FTR Bidder will bear all risks that such Financial Security Amount will incur a loss of principal and/or interest as a result of the ISO's investment of such Financial Security Amount.

12.1.3 Self-Supply of UDC Demand.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the ISO Tariff, a Scheduling Coordinator or UDC that is an Original Participating Transmission Owner or is a Scheduling Coordinator for an Original Participating Transmission Owner shall not be precluded by Section 12.3 from scheduling transactions that serve a UDC's Demand from –

- (1) a resource that the UDC owns; and
- (2) a resource that the UDC has under contract to serve its Demand.

12.1.4 Allocation of Aggregate Credit Limit for FTR Auction Participation.

An FTR Bidder may elect to allocate a portion of its Aggregate Credit Limit toward satisfying the credit requirements for participating in auctions of FTRs, as set forth in Section 36.2.6.

12.1.5 Estimated Aggregate Liability.

The ISO will periodically calculate the Estimated Aggregate Liability of each Market Participant and FTR Bidder, based on all charges and settlement amounts for which such Market Participant or FTR Bidder is liable or reasonably anticipated by the ISO to be liable for pursuant to the ISO Tariff. The Estimated Aggregate Liability for each Market Participant or FTR Bidder shall be determined and applied by the ISO consistent with the procedures set forth in the ISO Credit Policy & Procedures Guide posted on the ISO Home Page. The ISO shall upon request provide each Market Participant or FTR Bidder with information concerning the basis for the ISO's determination of its Estimated Aggregate Liability, and the ISO's determination may be disputed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the ISO Credit Policy & Procedures Guide. The ISO shall compare each Market Participant's or FTR Bidder's Estimated Aggregate Liability against its Aggregate Credit Limit on a periodic basis.

12.1.5A Calculation of Estimated Aggregate Liability.

12.1.5A.1 Calculation Methodology Based on the Level Posting Period.

Except as described in Section 12.1.5A.2, the ISO shall use the method described in this Section 12.1.5A.1 to calculate each Market Participant's Estimated Aggregate Liability. The Estimated Aggregate Liability is based on a "Level Posting Period" equal to 102 Trading Days, which represents the maximum number of Trading Days outstanding at a given time based on the ISO's Payments Calendar (95 Trading Days) plus seven Trading Days based on the allowable period for Market Participants to respond to ISO requests for additional collateral (five Business Days). The charges the ISO shall use to calculate Estimated Aggregate Liability shall be charges described or referenced in the ISO Tariff. The ISO shall calculate the Estimated Aggregate Liability for each Market Participant for a given Level Posting Period by aggregating the following obligations:

- Outstanding obligations – Any past-due open balances of amounts payable by and amounts receivable from the Market Participant, including unpaid FERC Annual Charge balances and excluding balances covered by bankruptcies.

- Invoice obligations – Obligations from either a preliminary or a final invoice that has been issue but not yet paid.
- Actual Settlement obligations – The Market Participant’s preliminary and final Settlement obligations up to the date of the latest Preliminary Settlement Statement.
- Estimated obligations – Estimated charges for the Market Participant for the balance of the Level Posting Period. The ISO shall calculate estimated obligations for the Market Participant by multiplying (i) a daily average of published, actual Settlement charges for the Market Participant by (ii) the number of days remaining in the Level Posting Period for which actual Settlement data is unavailable. In calculating (i), above, the ISO shall separate the Market Participant’s Settlement activity into daily market activity, monthly market activity, and Grid Management Charge activity, and shall determine the daily average of charges for each such type of activity separately based on the different frequencies with which charges for these types of activities are assessed. The daily average charges used in (i), above, shall normally be based on two months of available historical Settlement data for the Market Participant. The ISO may review the trend of Market Participant historical charges and determine that an alternative of one month or twelve months of historical charges would result in a more accurate estimate, and may use such data to calculate the daily average charges.

For a Market Participant that maintains multiple BAID numbers, the Estimated Aggregate Liability of the Market Participant as a legal entity shall be calculated by summing the Estimated Aggregate Liabilities for all such BAID numbers and comparing the sum of the Estimated Aggregate Liabilities to the Aggregate Credit Limit of the Market Participant. Market Participants may recommend changes to the liability estimates produced by the ISO’s Estimated Aggregate Liability calculation through the dispute procedures described in Section 12.4.2.

12.1.5A.2 Calculation Methodology Applicable to New Market Participants.

Each new Market Participant (and each Market Participant that has previously been inactive) is required to post an initial Financial Security Amount to cover a minimum of 14 Trading Days of estimated obligations as well as additional Financial Security as obligations are incurred. This initial posting

requirement is based on anticipated scheduling/trading practices and overall volumes, and shall be considered to be equal to the Market Participant's Estimated Aggregate Liability. Until the amount of time elapsed from such Market Participant's initial participation in the ISO Market equals the maximum length of the ISO payment cycle (*i.e.*, 95 Trading Days), the ISO shall monitor the Market Participant's ongoing security requirement by comparing its actual obligations against its estimated obligations to determine if the Market Participant must provide any additional Financial Security Amount in order to ensure that its Estimated Aggregate Liability does not exceed its Aggregate Credit Limit. Once the amount of time elapsed from the Market Participant's initial participation in the ISO Market equals 95 Trading Days, the ISO shall begin calculating the Market Participant's Estimated Aggregate Liability pursuant to Section 12.1.5A.1.

12.1.5A.3 Special Circumstances.

12.1.5A.3.1 Daily Adjustments and Disputes.

Charges associated with daily adjustments and disputes that are regularly calculated by the ISO Settlement system will be included in the ISO's determinations of Estimated Aggregate Liability as the charges are calculated.

12.1.5A.3.2 FERC Refund Orders.

The ISO will assess its ability to reasonably calculate the charges associated with a refund before the ISO's Settlement system is re-run. If the ISO can reasonably apportion the refund charges to specific Market Participants, it will include the amounts in its calculation of Estimated Aggregate Liability for those Market Participants and will request Financial Security from them accordingly. If the ISO determines that complexities of a FERC refund order preclude the ISO from reasonably being able to include refunds in its calculation of Estimated Aggregate Liability, the ISO will not request Financial Security associated with the required refunds until the refunds are processed through the ISO Settlement system. However, if feasible, the ISO will make available to Market Participants, for informational purposes only, an aggregate forecast of the effect that providing the refunds will have on the ISO's calculation of Estimated Aggregate Liability.

12.1.5A.3.3 ISO ADR Procedures.

The ISO will handle transactions associated with the ISO ADR Procedures in the same manner as transactions associated with refunds provided pursuant to Section 12.1.5A.3.2.

12.1.5A.4 FTR Auction Financial Security Requirements.

The credit requirements related to participation in the ISO's annual Firm Transmission Rights (FTR) auction shall be the same as those for other market obligations. Auction requirements are set forth in the FTR Bidders Manual published annually by the ISO. A FTR Bidder's Aggregate Credit Limit must be sufficient to not only cover ongoing estimated liabilities but also the liabilities resulting from potential winning bids. Each FTR Bidder may choose to designate a portion of their Unsecured Credit Limit and/or posted Financial Security specifically for the FTR auction by notifying the ISO of the FTR Bidder's intent. Alternatively, the FTR Bidder may choose to post additional Financial Security solely to cover their participation in the FTR auction by notifying the ISO of the purpose for the additional Financial Security.

12.2 Review of Creditworthiness.

The ISO may review the creditworthiness of any Market Participant or FTR Bidder which delays or defaults in making payments due under the ISO Tariff and, as a consequence of that review, may require such Market Participant or FTR Bidder, whether or not it an Unsecured Credit Limit, to provide credit support in the form of any of the following types of Financial Security:

- (a) an irrevocable and unconditional letter of credit by a bank or financial institution reasonably acceptable to the ISO;
- (b) a cash deposit standing to the credit of an interest-bearing escrow account maintained at a bank or financial institution designated by the ISO;
- (c) an irrevocable and unconditional surety bond posted by an insurance company reasonably acceptable to the ISO;
- (d) a payment bond certificate in the name of the ISO from a financial institution designated by the ISO; or
- (e) a prepayment to the ISO.

The ISO may require the Market Participant or FTR Bidder to maintain such Financial Security for at least one (1) year from the date of such delay or default.

12.3 Posting and Releases of Financial Security.

Each Market Participant or FTR Bidder required to provide a Financial Security Amount under Section 12.1.2 shall notify the ISO of the initial Financial Security Amount that it wishes to provide at least fifteen (15) days in advance and shall ensure that the ISO has received such Financial Security Amount prior to the date the Market Participant commences activity through the ISO, or the date the FTR Bidder participates in the applicable auction of FTRs. A Market Participant or FTR Bidder may at any time increase its Financial Security Amount by providing additional Financial Security in accordance with Section 12.1.2. A Market Participant or FTR Bidder may request that its Financial Security Amount be reduced or released by making its request not fewer than fifteen (15) days prior to the date on which the reduction or release is requested to occur. The ISO shall evaluate the request and inform the Market Participant or FTR Bidder within ten (10) Business Days either that a reduction or release of the Financial Security Amount is permissible, that a reduction or release of the Financial Security Amount is impermissible, or that the ISO requires more information from the Market Participant or FTR Bidder in order to make its determination. The ISO may decline to reduce or release a Financial Security Amount or may release a lesser amount for any of the following reasons:

- (a) The Estimated Aggregate Liability for the Market Participant or FTR Bidder cannot be accurately determined due to a lack of supporting settlement charge information.
- (b) The most recent liabilities of the Market Participant or FTR Bidder are volatile to a significant degree and a reduction or release of the Financial Security Amount would present a high likelihood that, after the Financial Security Amount was reduced or released, the Estimated Aggregate Liability for the Market Participant or FTR Bidder, as calculated by the ISO, would exceed its Aggregate Credit Limit.
- (c) The Market Participant has provided notice or otherwise demonstrated that it is terminating or significantly reducing its participation in the ISO markets. The ISO may retain a portion of the Financial Security Amount to ensure that the Market Participant is adequately secured with respect to pending liabilities that relate to settlement re-runs or other liabilities for which the Market Participant may be responsible under this ISO Tariff.

12.4 Calculation of Ongoing Financial Security Requirements.

Following the date on which a Market Participant commences trading, if the Market Participant's Estimated Aggregate Liability, as calculated by the ISO, at any time exceeds its Aggregate Credit Limit, the ISO shall direct the Market Participant to post an additional Financial Security Amount within five (5) Business Days that is sufficient to ensure that the Market Participant's Aggregate Credit Limit is at least equal to its Estimated Aggregate Liability. The ISO shall also notify a Market Participant if at any time its Estimated Aggregate Liability exceeds 90% of its Aggregate Credit Limit. For the purposes of calculating the Market Participant's Estimated Aggregate Liability, the ISO shall include (1) outstanding charges for Trading Days for which Settlement data is available, and (2) an estimate of charges for Trading Days for which Settlement data is not yet available. To estimate charges for Trading Days for which Settlement data is not yet available, the ISO will consider available historical Settlement data, and other available operational and market data as described in the ISO Credit Policy & Procedures Guide posted on the ISO Home Page.

12.4.1 Review of an ISO Request for an Additional Financial Security Amount.

A Market Participant has five (5) Business Days to review an ISO request for additional Financial Security and submit proposed changes that must be agreed to by the ISO. Within the five (5) Business Days, the Market Participant must either demonstrate to the ISO's satisfaction that the ISO's Financial Security request is entirely or partially unnecessary, or post the required Financial Security Amount calculated by the ISO. If the ISO and the Market Participant are unable to agree on the appropriate level of Financial Security during the five (5) Business Day review period, the Market Participant must post the additional Financial Security and may continue with the dispute process described in Section 12.4.2. Any excess Financial Security amounts will be returned to the Market Participant if the dispute process finds in favor of the Market Participant.

12.4.2 Dispute Process Regarding an ISO Request for an Additional Security Amount.

Market Participants may dispute the Estimated Aggregate Liability calculated by the ISO and, as a result, the ISO may reduce or cancel a requested Financial Security adjustment. The following steps are

required for a Market Participant to dispute a Financial Security request resulting from the ISO's calculation of Estimated Aggregate Liability:

- (1) Request by the Market Participant to review the ISO calculation.
- (2) A reasonable and compelling situation presented, as determined by the Market Participant's ISO client representative.
- (3) Documentation of facts and circumstances that evidence that the ISO's calculation of Estimated Aggregate Liability results in an excessive and unwarranted Financial Security posting requirement.
- (4) Approval by the ISO Manager and/or Director of Customer Services and Industry Affairs and approval by the ISO Treasurer.
- (5) The ISO may decline to adjust the initial Estimated Aggregate Liability, as calculated by the ISO, if the Market Participant has had Financial Security shortfalls in the past 12 months (*i.e.*, it has been shown that the Market Participant's Aggregate Credit Limit at times during the preceding 12 months has been insufficient to cover the Market Participant's Estimated Aggregate Liability).

In no such case shall an ISO request for increased Financial Security remain outstanding for more than five (5) Business Days. Either the above process is to be completed within five (5) Business Days from the date of the ISO request for additional Financial Security, or the Market Participant is to post additional Financial Security within the five (5) Business Days and continue this process, which may result in a return of posted Financial Security back to the Market Participant if the results of the dispute process are found to favor the Market Participant.

Factors for consideration in the event this dispute process is utilized include: weighing the risk of using the lower figure to the potential detriment of market creditors if the Market Participant is under-secured and defaults, against the desire not to impose additional potentially unwarranted costs on a Market Participant; equity and consistency of treatment of Market Participants in the dispute process; and the evidentiary value of the information provided by the Market Participant in the dispute process.

12.5 ISO Enforcement Actions Regarding Under-Secured Market Participants.

If a Market Participant's Estimated Aggregate Liability, as calculated by the ISO, at any time exceeds its Aggregate Credit Limit, the ISO may take any or all of the following actions:

- (a) The ISO may withhold a pending payment distribution.
- (b) The ISO may limit trading, which may include rejection of Schedules and/or limiting other ISO market activity, including limiting eligibility to participate in a CRR Allocation or CRR Auction. In such case, the ISO shall notify the Market Participant of its action and the Market Participant shall not be entitled to participate in the ISO's markets or CRR Auctions or submit further Schedules or otherwise participate in the ISO's markets until the Market Participant posts an additional Financial Security Amount that is sufficient to ensure that the Market Participant's Aggregate Credit Limit is at least equal to its Estimated Aggregate Liability.
- (c) The ISO may require the Market Participant to post an additional Financial Security Amount in lieu of an Unsecured Credit Limit for a period of time.
- (d) The ISO may restrict, suspend, or terminate the Market Participant's CRR Entity Agreement or Service Agreement.
- (e) The ISO may resell the CRR Holder's CRRs in whole or in part, including any Long Term CRRs, in a subsequent CRR Auction or bilateral transaction, as appropriate.
- (f) The ISO will not implement the transfer of a CRR if the transferee or transferor has an Estimated Aggregate Liability in excess of their Aggregate Credit Limit.

In addition, the ISO may restrict or suspend a Market Participant's right to schedule or require the Market Participant to increase its Financial Security Amount if at any time such Market Participant's potential additional liability for Imbalance Energy and other ISO charges is determined by the ISO to be excessive by comparison with the likely cost of the amount of Energy scheduled by the Market Participant.

12.6 Credit Obligations Applicable to CRRs.

12.6.1 Credit Requirements for CRR Allocations.

Subject to applicable requirements of Section 36.9.2 of Appendix BB concerning the prepayment of Wheeling Access Charges, Load-Serving Entities eligible to participate in any CRR Allocation are not required to provide additional Financial Security in advance of a CRR Allocation.

12.6.2 Credit Requirements for CRR Auctions.

To establish available credit for participating in any CRR Auction, each CRR Holder or Candidate CRR Holder must have an Unsecured Credit Limit or have provided Financial Security in a form consistent with Section 12.1.2. Each CRR Holder or Candidate CRR Holder may choose to designate a portion of its Unsecured Credit Limit and/or posted Financial Security specifically for the CRR Auction by notifying the ISO of the CRR Holder's or Candidate CRR Holder's intent. Alternatively, the CRR Holder or Candidate CRR Holder may choose to post additional Financial Security to cover its participation in the CRR Auction, and shall notify the ISO of the portion of its total Financial Security to be assigned as its CRR Auction bidding limit. Each CRR Holder or Candidate CRR Holder that participates in a CRR Auction shall ensure that its Aggregate Credit Limit in excess of its Estimated Aggregate Liability is the greater of \$500,000 or the sum equal to the sum of the absolute values of all of its bids for CRRs submitted in the relevant CRR Auction plus the sum of the Credit Margins for all of the CRRs for which the Candidate CRR Holder submits bids in the relevant CRR Auction. A CRR Holder or Candidate CRR Holder that fails to satisfy this requirement shall not be permitted to participate in the relevant CRR Auction, or shall have bids exceeding its Available Credit Limit for participation in the CRR Auction, in accordance with the above formula, rejected by the ISO on a last-in, first-out basis.

12.6.3 Credit Requirements for the Holding of CRRs.

12.6.3.1 Credit Requirements Generally.

- (a) Each CRR Holder, whether it obtains CRRs through a CRR Allocation or a CRR Auction, must maintain an Aggregate Credit Limit in excess of its Estimated Aggregate Liability including the credit requirement of the CRR portfolio determined as described in this Section 12.6.3. CRR Holders obtaining CRRs in the initial CRR Allocation will be required to comply with the credit requirements associated with such CRRs as determined by the ISO after completion of the initial CRR Auction. The ISO shall issue a market notice after completion of the initial CRR Auction to announce that CRR Holders obtaining CRRs in the initial CRR Allocation must comply with such credit requirements.

- (b) Each CRR Holder shall be required to ensure that its Aggregate Credit Limit is sufficient to satisfy the credit requirements described in this Section 12.6.3. Except as provided in this paragraph, CRRs are evaluated on a portfolio basis as follows. If a CRR Holder owns more than one CRR, such CRR Holder shall be subject to an overall credit requirement that is equal to the sum of the individual credit requirements applicable to each of the CRRs held by such CRR Holder, which is calculated after the MW associated with any Offsetting CRRs are netted out. If this sum is positive, the amount will be added to the CRR Holder's Estimated Aggregate Liability. However, if the sum is negative, the CRR Holder's Estimated Aggregate Liability shall not be reduced. If a CRR Holder holds one or more CRRs obtained through a CRR Allocation and also holds one or more CRRs obtained through a CRR Auction, the individual credit requirements applicable to any of the CRRs obtained through a CRR Allocation may not be netted against the individual credit requirements applicable to any of the CRRs obtained through a CRR Auction in determining such CRR Holder's Estimated Aggregate Liability.
- (c) The ISO shall reevaluate the credit requirements for holding CRRs, and shall adjust the credit requirements accordingly, not less than monthly. The ISO may adjust the credit requirements for holding CRRs with terms of one year or less at the ISO's discretion to account for changes in the monthly auction prices for CRRs and changes in the Historical Expected Values for CRRs, or more frequently than monthly if necessary if the ISO finds that actual or anticipated market conditions indicate that CRR credit requirements may be inadequate to cover the financial risk of the CRRs. The ISO may also adjust the credit requirements for holding Long Term CRRs annually to reflect the changes in auction prices of one-year CRRs in annual auctions, and to reflect updates to Credit Margins based on actual Locational Marginal Price data derived from market operations.

- (d) In cases where the ownership of a CRR is to be transferred through either the Secondary Registration System or through Load Migration, the ISO shall evaluate and adjust the credit requirements for both the current owner of the CRR and the prospective owner of the CRR as appropriate prior to the transfer. If additional Financial Security is required from either the current or prospective owner, the transfer will not be completed until such Financial Security has been provided to and accepted by the ISO. CRRs transferred through the Secondary Registration System will be treated like auctioned CRRs for the purpose of calculating the credit requirements for holding the CRRs, regardless of whether the CRRs were originally allocated or purchased at auction or acquired through the Secondary Registration System. CRRs assigned to Load-gaining or Load-losing Load-Serving Entities as a result of Load Migration will be treated like allocated CRRs for the purpose of calculating the credit requirements for holding the CRRs.

12.6.3.2 Calculation of the Credit Amount Required to Hold a CRR With a Term of One Year or Less.

Each CRR Holder that holds a CRR with a term of one year or less shall be subject to a credit requirement (\$/MW) equal to the negative of the most recent CRR Auction Price of such CRR or the Historical Expected Value of such CRR, whichever is lower, plus the Credit Margin for such CRR. The CRR Auction Price will be used until twelve (12) months of historical market operations data are available.

12.6.3.3 Calculation of the Credit Amount Required to Hold a Long Term CRR.

Each CRR Holder that holds a Long Term CRR shall be subject to a credit requirement (\$/MW) equal to (i) the negative of the most recent CRR Auction Price of a CRR with the same source and sink as the Long Term CRR but with only a one-year term, plus (ii) the Credit Margin calculated for the one-year CRR. If there is less than one year remaining in the term of a Long Term CRR, the credit requirement shall be determined pursuant to Section 12.6.3.2.

12.6.3.4 Calculation of Credit Margin.

The Credit Margin (\$/MW) for a CRR is equal to (i) the Expected Congestion Revenue minus (ii) the Fifth Percentile Congestion Revenue of such CRR. Both values will be based on the probability distribution of Congestion revenue of such CRR calculated using historical Locational Marginal Price data, when available, and proxy values, including data taken from Locational Marginal Price studies conducted by the ISO, until such time as historical Locational Marginal Price data is available, with the details of such calculation published in a Business Practice Manual. The ISO may reassess its determinations regarding the Credit Margin determination at any time and shall require additional Financial Security if the reassessment results in an increase in a CRR Holder's Estimated Aggregate Liability that is not covered by a CRR Holder's Aggregate Credit Limit (consisting of the CRR Holder's Unsecured Credit Limit and/or Financial Security).

12.6.4 Credit Requirements for Sales of Allocated CRRs.

Each Load-Serving Entity that sells a CRR obtained through a CRR Allocation shall, as a prerequisite to the sale of any such CRR, have an Aggregate Credit Limit with a sufficient margin to cover the credit requirement for holding the Offsetting CRR that the Load-Serving Entity would be responsible for assuming in the event of Load Migration from the Load-Serving Entity to another Load-Serving Entity pursuant to Section 36.8.5.3 of Appendix BB. The credit requirement for holding the Offsetting CRR will be included in the Estimated Aggregate Liability of the Load-Serving Entity upon the transfer of the allocated CRR.

13 DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

13.1 Applicability.

13.1.1 General Applicability.

Except as limited below or otherwise as limited by law (including the rights of any party to file a complaint with FERC under the relevant provisions of the FPA), the ISO ADR Procedures shall apply to all disputes between parties which arise under the ISO Documents except where the decision of the ISO is stated in the provisions of this ISO Tariff to be final. The ISO ADR Procedures shall not apply to:

13.1.1.1 Disputes arising under contracts which pre-date the ISO Operations Date, except as the disputing parties may otherwise agree;

13.1.1.2 Disputes as to whether rates and charges set forth in this ISO Tariff are just and reasonable under the FPA.

13.1.2 Disputes Involving Government Agencies.

13.1.2.1 If a party to a dispute is a government agency the procedures herein which provide for the resolution of claims and arbitration of disputes are subject to any limitations imposed on the agency by law, including but not limited to the authority of the agency to effect a remedy. If the governmental agency is a federal entity, the procedures herein shall not apply to disputes involving issues arising under the United States Constitution.

13.1.3 Injunctive and Declaratory Relief.

Where the court having jurisdiction so determines, use of the ISO ADR Procedures shall not be a condition precedent to a court action for injunctive relief nor shall the provisions of California Code of Civil Procedures sections 1281 et seq. apply to such court actions.

13.2 Negotiation and Mediation.

13.2.1 Negotiation.

The ISO and Market Participants (party or parties) shall make good-faith efforts to negotiate and resolve any dispute between them arising under ISO Documents prior to invoking the ISO ADR Procedures outlined herein. Each party shall designate an individual with authority to negotiate the matter in dispute to participate in such negotiations.

13.2.2 Statement of Claim.

In the event a dispute is not resolved through such good-faith negotiations, any one of the parties may submit a statement of claim, in writing, to each other disputing party, the ISO ADR Committee, and the ISO Governing Board, which submission shall commence the ISO ADR Procedures. The statement of claim shall set forth in reasonable detail (i) each claim, (ii) the relief sought, including the proposed award, if applicable, (iii) a summary of the grounds for such relief and the basis for each claim, (iv) the parties to the dispute, and (v) the individuals having knowledge of each claim. The other parties to the dispute shall similarly submit their respective statements of claim within fourteen (14) days of the date of the initial statement of claim or such longer period as the chair of the ISO ADR Committee may permit following an application by the responding party. If any responding party wishes to submit a counterclaim in response to the statement of claim, it shall be included in such party's responsive statement of claim. A summary of the statements of claim shall be published by the ISO in the ISO newsletter or WEnet, and any other method adopted by the ISO ADR Committee. No Market Participant shall be considered as having received notice of a claim decided or relief granted by a decision made under these procedures unless the summary of the statements of claim published by the ISO includes such claim or relief.

13.2.3 Selection of Mediator.

After submission of the statements of claim, the parties may request mediation, if at least 75% of the disputing parties so agree, except that where a dispute involves three parties, at least two of the parties must agree to mediation. If the parties agree to mediate, the chair of the ISO ADR Committee shall distribute to the parties by facsimile or other electronic means a list containing the names of at least

seven prospective mediators with mediation experience, or with technical or business experience in the electric power industry, or both, as he or she shall deem appropriate to the dispute. The parties shall either agree upon a mediator from the list provided or from any alternative source, or alternate in striking names from the list with the last name on the list becoming the mediator. The first party to strike off a name from the list shall be determined by lot. The parties shall have seven days from the date of receipt of the ISO ADR Committee chair's list of prospective mediators to complete the mediator selection process and appoint the mediator, unless the time is extended by mutual agreement. The mediator shall comply with the requirements of Section 13.3.2.

13.2.4 Mediation.

The mediator and representatives of the disputing parties, with authority to settle the dispute, shall within fourteen (14) days after the mediator's date of appointment schedule a date to mediate the dispute.

Matters discussed during the mediation shall be confidential and shall not be referred to in any subsequent proceeding. With the consent of all disputing parties, a resolution may include referring the dispute directly to a technical body (such as a WECC technical advisory panel) for resolution or an advisory opinion, or referring the dispute directly to FERC. The ISO shall publish notice of the referral of the dispute in the ISO newsletter or WEnet, and any other method adopted by the ISO ADR Committee.

13.2.5 Demand for Arbitration.

If the disputing parties have not succeeded in negotiating a resolution of the dispute within thirty (30) days of the initial statement of claim or, if within that period the parties agreed to mediate, within thirty (30) days of the parties first meeting with the mediator, such parties shall be deemed to be at impasse and any such disputing party may then commence the arbitration process, unless the parties by mutual agreement agree to extend the time. A party seeking arbitration shall provide notice of its demand for arbitration to the other disputing parties, the ISO ADR Committee and the ISO Governing Board, which shall publish notice of such demand in the ISO newsletter or electronic bulletin board, and any other method adopted by the ISO ADR Committee.

13.3 Arbitration.

13.3.1 Selection of Arbitrator.

13.3.1.1 Disputes Under \$1,000,000.

Where the total amount of claims and counterclaims in controversy is less than \$1,000,000 (exclusive of costs and interest), the disputing parties shall select an arbitrator from a list containing the names of at least 10 qualified individuals supplied by the ISO ADR Committee, or if the ISO is a party to the dispute, the names of at least ten (10) qualified individuals supplied by the American Arbitration Association within 14 days following submission of the demand for arbitration. If the parties cannot agree upon an arbitrator within the stated time, they shall take turns striking names from the list of proposed arbitrators. The first party to strike-off a name shall be determined by lot. This process shall be repeated until one name remains on the list, and that individual shall be the designated arbitrator.

13.3.1.2 Disputes of \$1,000,000 or Over.

Where the total amount of claims and counterclaims in controversy is \$1,000,000 or more (exclusive of interest and costs), the disputing parties may agree on any person to serve as a single arbitrator, or shall endeavor in good faith to agree on a single arbitrator from a list of ten (10) qualified individuals provided by the ISO ADR Committee, or if the ISO is a party to the dispute, the names of at least ten (10) qualified individuals supplied by the American Arbitration Association within fourteen (14) days following submission of the demand for arbitration. If the parties are unable to agree on a single arbitrator within the stated time, the party or parties demanding arbitration, and the party or parties responding to the demand for arbitration, shall each designate an arbitrator. Each designation shall be from the ISO ADR Committee list of arbitrators no later than the tenth (10th) day thereafter. The two arbitrators so chosen shall then choose a third arbitrator.

13.3.2 Disclosures Required of Arbitrators.

The designated arbitrator(s) shall be required to disclose to the parties any circumstances which might preclude him or her from rendering an objective and impartial determination. Each designated arbitrator shall disclose:

13.3.2.1 Any direct financial or personal interest in the outcome of the arbitration;

13.3.2.2 Any information required to be disclosed by California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1281.9.; and

13.3.2.3 Any existing or past financial, business, professional, or personal interest that are likely to affect impartiality or might reasonably create an appearance of partiality or bias. The designated arbitrator shall disclose any such relationships that he or she personally has with any party or its counsel, or with any individual whom they have been told will be a witness. They should also disclose any such relationship involving members of their families or their current employers, partners, or business associates. All designated arbitrators shall make a reasonable effort to inform themselves of any interests or relationships described above. The obligation to disclose interests, relationships, or circumstances that might preclude an arbitrator from rendering an objective and impartial determination is a continuing duty that requires the arbitrator to disclose, at any stage of the arbitration, any such interests, relationships, or circumstances that arise, or are recalled or discovered. If, as a result of the continuing disclosure duty, an arbitrator makes a disclosure which is likely to affect his or her partiality, or might reasonably create an appearance of partiality or bias or if a party independently discovers the existence of such circumstances, a party wishing to object to the continuing use of the arbitrator must provide written notice of its objection to the other parties within ten (10) days of receipt of the arbitrator's disclosure or the date of a party's discovery of the circumstances giving rise to that party's objection. Failure to provide such notice shall be deemed a waiver of such objection. If a party timely provides a notice of objection to the continuing use of the arbitrator the parties shall attempt to agree whether the arbitrator should be dismissed and replaced in the manner described in Section 13.3.1. If within ten (10) days of a party's objection notice the parties have not agreed how to proceed the matter shall be referred to the ISO ADR Committee for resolution.

13.3.3 Arbitration Procedures.

The ISO ADR Committee shall compile and make available to the arbitrator and the parties standard procedures for the arbitration of disputes, which procedures (i) shall include provision, upon good cause

shown, for intervention or other participation in the proceeding by any party whose interests may be affected by its outcome, (ii) shall conform to the requirements specified herein, and (iii) may be modified or adopted for use in a particular proceeding as the arbitrator deems appropriate, in accordance with Section 13.3.4. The procedures adopted by the ISO ADR Committee shall be based on the latest edition of the American Arbitration Association Commercial Arbitration Rules, to the extent such rules are not inconsistent with this Section 13. Except as provided herein, all parties shall be bound by such procedures.

13.3.4 Modification of Arbitration Procedures.

In determining whether to modify the standard procedures for use in the pending matter, the arbitrator shall consider (i) the complexity of the dispute, (ii) the extent to which facts are disputed, (iii) the extent to which the credibility of witnesses is relevant to a resolution, (iv) the amount in controversy, and (v) any representations made by the parties. Alternatively, the parties may, by mutual agreement, modify the standard procedures. In the event of a disagreement between the arbitrator and the agreement of the parties regarding arbitration procedures to be utilized, the parties' agreement shall prevail.

13.3.5 Remedies.

13.3.5.1 Arbitrator's Discretion.

The arbitrator shall have the discretion to grant the relief sought by a party, or determine such other remedy as is appropriate, unless the parties agree to conduct the arbitration "baseball" style. Unless otherwise expressly limited herein, the arbitrator shall have the authority to award any remedy or relief available from FERC, or any other court of competent jurisdiction. Where any ISO Document leaves any matter to be agreed between the parties at some future time and provides that in default of agreement the matter shall be referred to the ISO ADR Procedures, the arbitrator shall have authority to decide upon the terms of the agreement which, in the arbitrator's opinion, it is reasonable that the parties should reach, having regard to the other terms of the ISO Document concerned and the arbitrator's opinion as to what is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances.

13.3.5.2 "Baseball" Arbitration.

If the parties agree to conduct the arbitration "baseball" style, the parties shall submit to the arbitrator and exchange with each other their last best offers in the form of the award they consider the arbitrator should make, not less than seven (7) days in advance of the date fixed for the hearing, or such other date as the arbitrator may decide. If a party fails to submit its last best offer in accordance with this Section, that party shall be deemed to have accepted the offer proposed by the other party. The arbitrator shall be limited to awarding only one of the proposed offers, and may not determine an alternative or compromise remedy.

13.3.6 Summary Disposition.

The procedures for arbitration of a dispute shall provide a means for summary disposition of a demand for arbitration, or a response to a demand for arbitration, that in the reasoned opinion of the arbitrator does not have a good faith basis in either law or fact. If the arbitrator determines that a demand for arbitration or response to a demand for arbitration does not have a good faith basis in either law or fact, the arbitrator shall have discretion to award the costs of the time, expenses, and other charges of the arbitrator to the prevailing party. A determination made under this Section is subject to appeal pursuant to Section 13.4.

13.3.7 Discovery Procedures.

The procedures for the arbitration of a dispute shall include adequate provision for the discovery of relevant facts, including the taking of testimony under oath, production of documents and other things, the presentation of evidence, the taking of samples, conducting of tests, and inspection of land and tangible items. The nature and extent of such discovery shall be determined as provided herein and shall take into account (i) the complexity of the dispute, (ii) the extent to which facts are disputed, (iii) the extent to which the credibility of witnesses is relevant to a resolution, and (iv) the amount in controversy. The forms and methods for taking such discovery shall be as described in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, except as modified pursuant to Section 13.3.4.

13.3.8 Evidentiary Hearing.

The arbitration procedures shall provide for an evidentiary hearing, with provision for the cross-examination of witnesses, unless all parties consent to the resolution of the matter on the basis of a written record. The forms and methods for taking evidence shall be determined by the arbitrator(s) and modified pursuant to Section 13.3.4. The arbitrator may require such written or other submissions from the parties as he or she may deem appropriate, including submission of direct and rebuttal testimony of witnesses in written form. The arbitrator may exclude any evidence that is irrelevant, immaterial, unduly repetitious or prejudicial, or privileged. The arbitrator shall compile a complete evidentiary record of the arbitration which shall be available to the parties on its completion upon request.

13.3.9 Confidentiality.

Subject to the other provisions of this ISO Tariff, any party may claim that information contained in a document otherwise subject to discovery is "Confidential" if such information would be so characterized under the Federal Rules of Evidence. The party making such claim shall provide to the arbitrator in writing the basis for its assertion. If the claim of confidentiality is confirmed by the arbitrator, he or she shall establish requirements for the protection of such documents or other information designated as "Confidential" as may be reasonable and necessary to protect the confidentiality and commercial value of such information. Any party disclosing information in violation of these provisions or requirements established by the arbitrator, unless such disclosure is required by federal or state law or by a court order, shall thereby waive any right to introduce or otherwise use such information in any judicial, regulatory, or other legal or dispute resolution proceeding, including the proceeding in which the information was obtained.

13.3.10 Timetable.

Promptly after the appointment of the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall set a date for the issuance of the arbitration decision, which shall be no later than six months (or such date as the parties and the arbitrator may agree) from the date of the appointment of the arbitrator, with other dates, including the dates for an evidentiary hearing or other final submissions of evidence, set in light of this date. The date for the

evidentiary hearing or other final submission of evidence shall not be changed, absent extraordinary circumstances. The arbitrator shall have the power to impose sanctions, including dismissal of the proceeding, for dilatory tactics or undue delay in completing the arbitration proceedings.

13.3.11 Decision.

13.3.11.1 Except as provided below with respect to "baseball" style arbitration, the arbitrator shall issue a written decision granting the relief requested by one of the parties, or such other remedy as is appropriate, if any, and shall include findings of fact and law. The arbitration decision shall be based on (i) the evidence in the record, (ii) the terms of the relevant ISO Documents, (iii) applicable United States federal law, including the FPA and any applicable FERC regulations and decisions, and international treaties or agreements as applicable, and (iv) applicable state law. Additionally, the arbitrator may consider relevant decisions in previous arbitration proceedings. A summary of the disputed matter and the arbitrator's decision shall be published in an ISO newsletter or electronic bulletin board and any other method adopted by the ISO ADR Committee, and maintained by the ISO ADR Committee.

13.3.11.2 In arbitration conducted "baseball" style, the arbitrator shall issue a written decision adopting one of the awards proposed by the parties, and shall include findings of fact and law. The arbitration decision shall be based on (i) the evidence in the record, (ii) the terms of the relevant ISO Documents, (iii) applicable United States federal law, including the FPA and any applicable FERC regulations and decisions, and international treaties or agreements as applicable, and (iv) applicable state law. If the arbitrator concludes that no proposed award is consistent with the factors enumerated in (i) through (iv) above, or addresses all of the issues in dispute, the arbitrator shall specify how each proposed award is deficient and direct that the parties submit new proposed awards that cure the identified deficiencies. A summary of the disputed matter and the arbitrator's decision shall be published in an ISO newsletter or electronic bulletin board, and any other method adopted by the ISO ADR Committee. An award shall not be deemed to be precedential.

13.3.11.3 Where a panel of arbitrators is appointed pursuant to Section 13.3.1.2, a majority of the arbitrators must agree on the decision.

13.3.12 Compliance.

Unless the arbitrator's decision is appealed under Section 13.4, the disputing parties shall, upon receipt of the decision, immediately take whatever action is required to comply with the award to the extent the award does not require regulatory action. An award that is not appealed shall be deemed to have the same force and effect as an order entered by the FERC or any court of competent jurisdiction.

13.3.13 Enforcement.

Following the expiration of the time for appeal of an award pursuant to Section 13.4.3, any party may apply to FERC or any court of competent jurisdiction for entry and enforcement of judgment based on the award.

13.3.14 Costs.

The costs of the time, expenses, and other charges of the arbitrator shall be borne by the parties to the dispute, with each side on an arbitrated issue bearing its pro-rata share of such costs, and each party to an arbitration proceeding bearing its own costs and fees. If the arbitrator determines that a demand for arbitration or response to a demand for arbitration was made in bad faith, the arbitrator shall have discretion to award the costs of the time, expenses, and other charges of the arbitrator to the prevailing party. Notwithstanding the above, at the discretion of the arbitrator, the winning party in any dispute which has resulted in the enforcement of an important right affecting the public interest shall not be required to pay any of the costs of the arbitrator and may recover such of its own reasonable attorney fees, expert witness fees and other reasonable costs from the losing party to the dispute if (a) a significant benefit, whether pecuniary or non-pecuniary, has been conferred on the general public, (b) the necessity and financial burden of private enforcement are such as to make the award appropriate, and (c) such fees should not, in the interest of justice, be paid out of the recovery.

13.4 Appeal of Award.

13.4.1 Basis for Appeal.

A party may apply to the FERC or any court of competent jurisdiction to hear an appeal of an arbitration award only upon the grounds that the award is contrary to or beyond the scope of the relevant ISO

Documents, United States federal law, including, without limitation, the FPA, and any FERC regulations and decisions, or state law. Appeals shall, unless otherwise ordered by FERC or the court of competent jurisdiction, conform to the procedural limitations set forth in this Section 13.4.

13.4.2 Appellate Record.

The parties intend that FERC or the court of competent jurisdiction should afford substantial deference to the factual findings of the arbitrator. No party shall seek to expand the record before the FERC or court of competent jurisdiction beyond that assembled by the arbitrator, except (i) by making reference to legal authority which did not exist at the time of the arbitrator's decision, or (ii) if such party contends the decision was based upon or affected by fraud, collusion, corruption, misconduct or misrepresentation.

13.4.3 Procedures for Appeals.

13.4.3.1 If a party to an arbitration desires to appeal an award, it shall provide a notice of appeal to the ISO Governing Board, all parties and the arbitrator within 14 days following the date of the award. The appealing party must likewise provide notice to the ISO ADR Committee, which shall publish notice of the appeal in an ISO newsletter or on WEnet, and any other method adopted by the ISO ADR Committee.

Within ten (10) days of the filing of the notice of appeal, the appealing party must file an appropriate application, petition or motion with the FERC to trigger review under the FPA or with a court of competent jurisdiction. Such filing shall state that the subject matter has been the subject of an arbitration pursuant to the relevant ISO Document.

13.4.3.2 Within 30 days of filing the notice of appeal (or such period as FERC or the court of competent jurisdiction may specify) the appellant shall file the complete evidentiary record of the arbitration and a copy of the award with FERC or with the court of competent jurisdiction. The appellant shall serve copies of a description of all materials included in the submitted evidentiary record.

13.4.4 Award Implementation.

Implementation of the award shall be deemed stayed pending an appeal unless and until, at the request of a party, the FERC or the court of competent jurisdiction to which an appeal has been filed, issues an

order dissolving, shortening, or extending such stay. However, a summary of each appeal shall be published in an ISO newsletter or electronic bulletin board, and any other method adopted by the ISO ADR Committee.

13.4.5 Judicial Review of FERC Orders.

FERC orders resulting from appeals shall be subject to judicial review pursuant to the FPA.

13.5 Allocation of Awards Payable by or to the ISO.

13.5.1 Allocation of an Award.

If the ISO must pay an award to a party pursuant to good faith negotiations or the ISO ADR Procedures, the ISO will recover the amount of the award from Market Participants and Scheduling Coordinators. If the ISO receives an award from a party pursuant to good faith negotiations or the ISO ADR Procedures, the ISO will flow back the amount of the award to Market Participants and Scheduling Coordinators.

13.5.2 Timing of Adjustments.

Upon determination that an award is payable by or to the ISO pursuant to good faith negotiations or the ISO ADR Procedures, the ISO shall calculate the amounts payable to and receivable from the party, Market Participants, and Scheduling Coordinators, as soon as reasonably practical, and shall show any required adjustments as a debit or a credit in a subsequent Preliminary Settlement Statement or, in the case of an amount payable by the ISO to a party, as soon as the ISO and that party may agree.

13.5.3 Method of Allocation.

13.5.3.1 Allocation to Market Participants.

The ISO will use best efforts to determine which Market Participant(s) is or are responsible for and/or benefit from payment of an award by or to the ISO and to allocate receipt of or payment for the award equitably to such Market Participant(s). In undertaking the allocation, the ISO shall consider the extent of a Market Participant's participation in affected markets and the ISO Tariff in effect on the applicable Trading Day(s), and may consider any other relevant factor, including but not limited to, applicable contracts.

13.5.3.2 Residual Amounts.

Any awards for which the ISO is unable to identify Market Participants in accordance with 13.5.3.1 and any award amounts that the ISO is unable to collect that are not covered by Section 11.16.1 will be allocated to all Scheduling Coordinators through Neutrality Adjustments.

14 FORCE MAJURE INDEMNIFICATION AND LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY.

14.1 Uncontrollable Forces.

14.1.1 An Uncontrollable Force means any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm, flood, earthquake, explosion, any curtailment, order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities or any other cause beyond the reasonable control of the ISO or Market Participant which could not be avoided through the exercise of Good Utility Practice. Neither the ISO nor a Market Participant will be considered in default of any obligation under this ISO Tariff if prevented from fulfilling that obligation due to the occurrence of an Uncontrollable Force.

14.1.2 In the event of the occurrence of an Uncontrollable Force, which prevents the ISO or a Market Participant from performing any of its obligations under this ISO Tariff, the affected entity shall (i) if it is the ISO, immediately notify the Market Participants in writing of the occurrence of such Uncontrollable Force and, if it is a Market Participant, immediately notify the ISO in writing of the occurrence of such Uncontrollable Force, (ii) not be entitled to suspend performance of its obligations under this ISO Tariff in any greater scope or for any longer duration than is required by the Uncontrollable Force, (iii) use its best efforts to mitigate the effects of such Uncontrollable Force, remedy its inability to perform and resume full performance of its obligations hereunder, (iv) in the case of the ISO, keep the Market Participants apprised of such efforts, and in the case of the Market Participants, keep the ISO apprised of such efforts, in each case on a continual basis and (v) provide written notice of the resumption of its performance of its obligations hereunder.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the settlement of any strike, lockout or labor dispute constituting an Uncontrollable Force shall be within the sole discretion of the entity involved in such strike, lockout or

labor dispute and the requirement that an entity must use its best efforts to mitigate the effects of the Uncontrollable Force and/or remedy its inability to perform and resume full performance of its obligations hereunder shall not apply to strikes, lockouts, or labor disputes.

14.2 Market Participant's Indemnity.

Each Market Participant, to the extent permitted by law, shall indemnify the ISO and hold it harmless against all losses, damages, claims, liabilities, costs or expenses (including legal expenses) arising from any act or omission of the Market Participant except to the extent that they result from the ISO's default under this ISO Tariff or negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of the ISO or of its officers, directors or employees.

14.3 Limitation on Liability.

14.3.1 Liability for Damages.

Except as provided for in Section 13.3.14, the ISO shall not be liable in damages to any Market Participant for any losses, damages, claims, liability, costs or expenses (including legal expenses) arising from the performance or non-performance of its obligations under this ISO Tariff, including but not limited to any adjustments made by the ISO in Inter-Scheduling Coordinator Trades, except to the extent that they result from negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of the ISO.

14.3.2 Exclusion of Certain Types of Loss.

The ISO shall not be liable to any Market Participant under any circumstances for any consequential or indirect financial loss including but not limited to loss of profit, loss of earnings or revenue, loss of use, loss of contract or loss of goodwill except to the extent that it results from except to the extent that it results from negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of the ISO.

14.4 Potomac Economics, Ltd. Limitation Of Liability.

Potomac Economics, Ltd. shall not be liable in damages to any Market Participant for any losses, damages, claims, liability, costs or expenses (including legal expenses) arising from its calculation of

reference levels under its Consultant Agreement with the ISO dated as of September 3, 2002, except to the extent that they result from negligence or intentional wrongdoing of Potomac Economics, Ltd.

15 REGULATORY FILINGS.

Any amendment or other modification of any provision of this ISO Tariff must be in writing and approved by the ISO Governing Board in accordance with the bylaws of the ISO. Any such amendment or modification shall be effective upon the date it is permitted to become effective by FERC. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as affecting, in any way, the right of the ISO to furnish its services in accordance with this ISO Tariff, or any tariff, rate schedule or Scheduling Coordinator Agreement which results from or incorporates this ISO Tariff, unilaterally to make an application to FERC for a change in rates, terms, conditions, charges, classifications of service, Scheduling Coordinator Agreement, rule or regulation under FPA Section 205 and pursuant to the FERC's rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Nothing contained in this ISO Tariff or any Scheduling Coordinator Agreement shall be construed as affecting the ability of any Market Participant receiving service under this ISO Tariff to exercise its rights under Section 206 of the FPA and FERC's rules and regulations thereunder.

16 EXISTING CONTRACTS.

16.1 Existing Contracts for Transmission Service.

16.1.1 In accordance with Section 16.2 each Participating TO and holder of transmission rights under an Existing Contract will work with the ISO to develop operational protocols (which shall be based on existing protocols and procedures to the extent possible) which allow existing contractual rights to be exercised in accordance with Section 16.2 in a way that: (i) maintains the existing scheduling and curtailment priorities under the Existing Contract; (ii) is minimally burdensome to the ISO (i.e., creates the least impact on the ISO's preferred operational protocols, rules and procedures); (iii) to the extent possible, imposes no additional financial burden on either the Participating TO or the contract rights holder (beyond that in the Existing Contract); (iv) consistent with the terms of the Existing Contracts, makes as much transmission capacity not otherwise utilized by the holder of the transmission rights as possible available to the ISO for allocation to Market Participants; (v) is minimally burdensome to the

Participating TO and the holder of the transmission rights from an operational point of view; and (vi) does not require the ISO to interpret or underwrite the economics of the Existing Contract.

16.1.2 The ISO will accept valid Schedules from a Responsible Participating TO that is the Scheduling Coordinator for the Existing Contract rights holders, or from Existing Contract rights holders that are Scheduling Coordinators, or that are represented by a Scheduling Coordinator other than the Responsible Participating TO. Schedules submitted by Scheduling Coordinators to the ISO which include the use of Existing Rights must be submitted in accordance with Section 16.1, Section 16.2, and Section 30.2.7. The ISO may refuse to accept Schedules submitted pursuant to Existing Contracts which do not meet the requirements of the principles, protocols and rules referred to in this Section 16.1 and Section 16.2. The ISO will implement Sections 16.1 and 16.2 with respect to Existing Contracts after the close of the Hour-Ahead Market and in real time.

16.1.3 The ISO will, if requested, advise parties to Existing Contracts regarding the operational aspects of any Existing Contract renegotiations that they undertake.

16.2 ISO Administration of Existing Contracts for Transmission Service.

16.2.1 Continuation of Rights and Obligations of Non-Participating TOs Under Existing Contracts.

16.2.1.1 The transmission service rights and obligations of Non-Participating TOs under Existing Contracts, including all terms, conditions and rates of the Existing Contracts, as they may change from time to time under the terms of the Existing Contracts, will continue to be honored by the parties to those contracts, for the duration of those contracts. For the purpose of Section 16.2, the transmission service rights of Non-Participating TOs are called "Existing Rights."

16.2.1.2 If a Participating TO is a party to an Existing Contract under which Existing Rights are provided, the Participating TO shall attempt to negotiate changes to the Existing Contract to align the contract's scheduling and operating provisions with the ISO's scheduling and operational procedures, rules and protocols, to align operations under the contract with ISO operations, and to minimize the

contract parties' costs of administering the contract while preserving their financial rights and obligations as defined in Section 16.2.2.

In addition, the Participating TO shall attempt to negotiate changes to provisions in the Existing Contract to ensure that whenever transmission services under the Existing Contract are used to deliver power to a Market Participant that is subject to Access Charges under this Tariff, no duplicative charge for access to the ISO Controlled Grid will be charged under the Existing Contract. For purposes of such negotiations, there shall be a presumption that any charges in an Existing Contract that were designed to recover the embedded cost of transmission facilities within the ISO Controlled Grid will be fully recovered through the Access Charges established under Section 26.1 of this Tariff.

16.2.1.3 If a Non-Participating TO has an Existing Contract with a Participating TO under which the Non-Participating TO's transmission facilities are subject to use by the Participating TO, the Non-Participating TO's rights to the use and ownership of its facilities shall remain unchanged, regardless of the Participating TO's act of turning over the Participating TO's entitlement to use the Non-Participating TO's facilities to the extent possible to the Operational Control of the ISO.

16.2.1.4 If the parties to an Existing Contract are unable to reach agreement on the changes needed to meet the requirements of Section 16.2.1.2 or Section 16.2.1.3, any disputes related thereto shall be addressed using the dispute resolution provisions of the Existing Contract, including any remedies as are provided by law. The rights of the parties to seek changes or to challenge such changes, under the FPA or as otherwise provided by law, are preserved consistent with the terms of the Existing Contract. Unless and until the necessary changes to the Existing Contract are made, all terms and conditions of the Existing Contracts will continue to be honored by the parties to the contracts.

16.2.1A Conversion of Participating TOs' Rights and Obligations Under Existing Contracts.

16.2.1A.1 Parties who are entitled to transmission service rights under Existing Contracts and who choose to become Participating TOs must, at the time of becoming a Participating TO exercise those rights by converting them to "Converted Rights", which are described in Section 16.2.2. A party who ceases to be a Participating TO at or before the end of the five year period beginning at the ISO Operations Date shall be entitled to resume service under any Existing Contract to which it is then a

party, so long as that contract has not expired or been terminated. For the purposes of Sections 16.1 and 16.2, Pacific Gas & Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company and San Diego Gas & Electric Company will be deemed to have converted all rights that they may hold under Existing Contracts to Converted Rights as described in Section 16.2.2 with effect from the ISO Operations Date. Schedules that utilize Converted Rights shall be submitted by a Scheduling Coordinator that has been certified in accordance with Section 4.5.1.

16.2.1A.2 As part of the conversion referred to in Section 16.2.1A.1, modifications to an Existing Contract may be needed. Any required modifications must be agreed upon by all parties to the contract. Failure of the parties to reach agreement on the modifications required under Section 16.2.1A.1 shall be addressed using the dispute resolution provisions of the Existing Contract, including any remedies as are provided by law consistent with the terms of the Existing Contract. The rights of the parties to challenge such changes, under the FPA or as otherwise provided by law, are preserved.

16.2.2 Converted Rights.

16.2.2.1 A recipient of transmission service under an Existing Contract that chooses to become a Participating TO and convert its rights to ISO transmission service, and the Participating TO which provides the transmission service under the Existing Contract shall change the terms and conditions of the contract to provide that:

16.2.2.1.1 The recipient of the transmission service received under an Existing Contract that has converted its rights to ISO transmission service shall turn over Operational Control of its transmission entitlement to the ISO for management by the ISO in accordance with the ISO's scheduling, Congestion Management, curtailment and other ISO Protocols;

16.2.2.1.2 The recipient of the transmission service under an Existing Contract that has converted its rights to ISO transmission service shall obtain all future transmission services within, into (starting at the ISO Controlled Grid), out of, or through the ISO Controlled Grid using the ISO's scheduling and operational procedures and protocols and the ISO Tariff and any applicable TO Tariff, provided that this provision shall not affect the rights, if any, of the contract parties to extend Existing Contracts.

16.2.2.1.3 [Not Used]

16.2.2.1.4 For the capacity represented by its rights, the recipient of firm transmission service under an Existing Contract that has converted its rights to ISO transmission service shall be entitled to receive the Usage Charge revenues for the capacity (and/or alternatives to such revenues, such as physical transmission rights or transmission congestion contracts, should they exist) and all Wheeling revenue credits throughout the term that the capacity is available under the Existing Contract. The recipient of less than firm service shall receive these revenues in proportion to the degree of firmness and the terms and conditions of their service.

16.2.2.1.5 The recipient of the transmission service received under an Existing Contract that has converted its rights to ISO transmission service shall continue to have the obligation to pay the provider of the service for its transmission service at the rates provided in the Existing Contract, as they may change from time to time under the terms of the Existing Contract, or as mutually agreed between the contract parties, through the term of the contract, subject to the terms and conditions of the contract, including the rights of the parties to the contract to seek unilateral or other changes pursuant to Section 205 or Section 206 of the Federal Power Act and the FERC's Rules and Regulations or as otherwise provided by law.

16.2.2.2 Other aspects of such an Existing Contract may also need to be changed. If the parties to the contract are unable to negotiate such changes, they shall seek appropriate changes through the mechanisms provided within the contract, including the rights, if any, to seek unilateral or other changes pursuant to Section 205 or Section 206 of the Federal Power Act and the FERC's Rules and Regulations or as otherwise provided by law.

16.2.3 ISO Treatment of Non-Participating TOs Existing Rights.

16.2.3.1 For the purposes of Section 16.2, Existing Rights fall into one of three general categories: firm transmission service, non-firm transmission service, and conditional firm transmission service. The parties to an Existing Contract shall notify the ISO which Existing Rights fall into each category, through the operating instructions described in this section and in Section 16.2.4A.

- (i) For each Existing Contract, the party providing transmission service (the “Responsible PTO”) shall be responsible for the submission of transmission rights/curtailment instructions to the ISO on behalf of the holders of Existing Rights, unless the parties to the Existing Contract agree otherwise. For the purposes of this ISO Tariff, such otherwise agreed party will be acting in the role of Responsible PTO.
- (ii) In accordance with the ISO Tariff, the parties to Existing Contracts will attempt to jointly develop and agree on any instructions that will be submitted to the ISO. To the extent there is more than one Participating TO providing transmission service under an Existing Contract or there is a set of Existing Contracts which are interdependent from the point of view of submitting instructions to the ISO involving more than one Participating TO, the relevant Participating TOs will designate a single Participating TO as the Responsible PTO and will notify the ISO accordingly. If no such Responsible PTO is designated by the relevant Participating TOs or the ISO is not notified of such designation, the ISO shall designate one of them as the Responsible PTO and notify the relevant Participating TOs accordingly.
- (iii) The parties to an Existing Contract shall also be responsible to submit to the ISO any other necessary operating instructions based on their contract interpretations needed by the ISO to enable the ISO to perform its duties.

16.2.3.1.1 The ISO will have no role in interpreting Existing Contracts. The parties to an Existing Contract will, in the first instance, attempt jointly to agree on any operating instructions that will be submitted to the ISO. In the event that the parties to the Existing Contract cannot agree upon the operating instructions submitted by the parties to the Existing Contract, the dispute resolution provisions of the Existing Contract, if applicable, shall be used to resolve the dispute; provided that, until the dispute is resolved, and unless the Existing Contract specifies otherwise, the ISO shall implement the Participating TO’s operating instructions. If both parties to an Existing Contract are Participating TOs and the parties cannot agree to the operating instructions submitted by the parties, until the dispute is

resolved, and unless the Existing Contract specifies otherwise, the ISO shall implement the operating instructions of the first Participating TO for which the Existing Contract is an Encumbrance.

16.2.3.2 The ISO's scheduling protocols will accommodate Existing Rights, so that the holders of Existing Rights will receive the same priorities (in scheduling, curtailment, assignment and other aspects of transmission system usage) to which they are entitled under their Existing Contracts.

16.2.3.3 Scheduling deadlines and operational procedures associated with Existing Rights will be honored by the ISO.

16.2.3.4 All contractual provisions that have been communicated to the ISO in writing in accordance with Section 16.2.3.1 by the parties to the Existing Contracts, shall be honored by the ISO and the parties to the Existing Contracts and shall be implemented in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant Existing Contracts so notified.

16.2.3.4.1 The holders of Existing Rights will not be responsible for paying Usage Charges related to those rights, nor will they be entitled to receive Usage Charge revenues related to those rights.

16.2.3.4.2 Other than any existing rights to such revenues under the Existing Contracts, the holders of Existing Rights will not be entitled to an allocation of revenues from Wheeling Out or Wheeling Through services on the ISO Controlled Grid, related to those rights.

16.2.3.4.3 The holders of Existing Rights shall continue to pay the providers of the Existing Rights at the rates provided in the associated Existing Contracts, as they may change from time to time under the terms of the Existing Contracts.

16.2.3.4.4 **[Not Used]**

16.2.3.4.5 Parties with Existing Rights shall continue to pay for Transmission Losses or Ancillary Services requirements in accordance with such Existing Contracts as they may be modified or changed in accordance with the terms of the Existing Contract. Likewise the Participating TOs shall continue to provide Transmission Losses and any other Ancillary Services to the holder of the rights under an Existing Contract as may be required by the Existing Contracts. To the extent that Transmission Losses or Ancillary Service requirements associated with Existing Rights are not the same as those under the

ISO's rules and protocols, the ISO will not charge or credit the Participating TO for any cost differences between the two, but will provide the parties to the Existing Contracts with details of its Transmission Losses and Ancillary Services calculations to enable them to determine whether the ISO's calculations result in any associated shortfall or surplus and to enable the parties to the Existing Contracts to settle the differences bilaterally or through the relevant TO Tariff. Each Participating TO will be responsible for recovering any deficits or crediting any surpluses associated with differences in assignment of Transmission Loss requirements and/or Ancillary Services requirements, through its bilateral arrangements or its Transmission Owner's Tariff.

16.2.4 ISO Protocols Shall Accommodate Existing Rights.

The ISO will implement the provisions of Section 16.2.3. The objective will be to ensure that under the ISO Tariff, Existing Rights will enjoy the same relative priorities vis-à-vis new, ISO-provided transmission uses, as they would under the Existing Contracts and the FERC Order 888 tariffs. Under the ISO Tariff:

16.2.4A Existing scheduling rules, curtailment priorities and any other relevant terms and conditions associated with the scheduling and day-to-day implementation of transmission rights will be documented in sets of operating instructions provided to the ISO by the parties to the Existing Contracts. The documentation of these operating instructions, and disputes related to these operating instructions, will be handled in accordance with the terms of Section 16.2.3.1.1.

16.2.4A.1 The responsible Participating TO with respect to an Existing Contract or set of interdependent Existing Contracts is required to submit to the ISO, in accordance with the timing requirements of Section 16.2.4A.2 and 16.2.4A.3, the instructions that are necessary to implement the exercise of Existing Rights in accordance with the ISO Tariff. The operating instructions will be submitted to the ISO electronically, by the Responsible PTO, utilizing a form provided by the ISO in a format similar to the one set out in the Standard Template – Transmission Rights/Curtailment Instructions in Appendix M. The instructions will include the following information at a minimum and such other information as the ISO may reasonably require to enable it to carry out its functions under the ISO Tariff and ISO Protocols (the letters below correspond with the letters of the instructions template in the Standard Template – Transmission Rights/Curtailment Instructions in Appendix M:

- (a) a unique contract reference number (Existing Contract reference number that will be assigned by the ISO and communicated to the Responsible PTO on the completed instruction and that references a single Existing Contract or a set of interdependent Existing Contracts; the provisions of Section 30.4.2 will apply to the validation of scheduled uses of Existing Contract transmission rights);
- (b) whether the instruction can be exercised independent of the ISO's day-to-day involvement (Yes/No);
- (c) name of an operational single point of contact for instructions and a 24-hour a day telephone number for the Responsible PTO;
- (d) name(s) and number(s) of Existing Contract(s);
- (e) path name(s) and location(s) (described in terms of the Zones in which the point(s) of receipt and point(s) of delivery are located);
- (f) names of the party(ies) to the Existing Contract(s);
- (g) Scheduling Coordinator ID code: the ID number of the Scheduling Coordinator who will submit Schedules which make use of the Existing Contract(s) for the party(ies) indicated in (f);
- (h) type(s) of rights, by rights holder, by Existing Rights;
- (i) type(s) of service, by rights holder, by Existing Contract (firm, conditional firm, or non-firm), with priorities for firm and conditional firm transmission services indicated in Schedules using Adjustment Bids as described in this ISO Tariff;
- (j) amount of transmission service, by rights holder, by Existing Contract expressed in MW;
- (k) for Day-Ahead scheduling purposes, the time of the day preceding the Trading Day at which the Scheduling Coordinator submits Schedules to the ISO referencing the Existing Contract(s) identified in the instructions;

- (l) for Hour-Ahead or real-time scheduling purposes, the number of minutes prior to the start of the Settlement Period of delivery at which the Scheduling Coordinator may submit Schedule adjustments to the ISO regarding the Existing Rights under the Existing Contract(s) identified in the instructions;
- (m) whether or not real-time modifications to Schedules associated with Existing Rights are allowed at any time during the Settlement Period;
- (n) Service period(s) of the Existing Contract(s);
- (o) any special procedures which would require curtailments to be implemented by the ISO in any manner different than that specified in Section 7.4.12. Any such instructions submitted to the ISO must be clear, unambiguous, and not require the ISO to make any judgments or interpretations as to the meaning intent, results, or purpose of the curtailment procedures or the Existing Contract (otherwise, they will not be accepted by the ISO); and
- (p) any special procedures relating to curtailments during emergency conditions. Any such instructions submitted to the ISO must be clear, unambiguous, and not require the ISO to make any judgments or interpretations as to the meaning, intent, results, or purpose of the curtailment procedures or the Existing Contract (otherwise, they will not be accepted by the ISO).

16.2.4A.2 The Responsible PTOs shall submit the operating instructions to the ISO associated with Existing Contracts or sets of interdependent Existing Contracts thirty (30) days prior to either (a) the ISO Operations Date or (b) the date on which the scheduling or curtailment of the use of the Existing Rights is to commence pursuant to Sections 16.1 or 16.2. The ISO will not accept Schedules which include the use of Existing Rights, unless the Responsible PTO has provided the ISO with the information required in the Transmission Control Agreement and this Section 16.2.4, including transmission rights/curtailment instructions supplied in a form and by means of communication specified by the ISO.

16.2.4A.3 Updates or changes to the operating instructions must be submitted to the ISO by the Responsible PTO, on an as needed or as required basis determined by the parties to the Existing Contracts. The ISO will implement the updated or changed instructions as soon as practicable but not later than seven (7) days after receiving clear and unambiguous details of the updated or changed instructions. If the ISO finds the instructions to be inconsistent with respect to the ISO Protocols or the ISO Tariff, the ISO will notify the Responsible PTO within forty-eight (48) hours after receipt of the updated or changed instructions indicating the nature of the problem and allowing the Responsible PTO to resubmit the instructions as if they were new, updated or changed instructions. If the ISO finds the updated or changed instructions to be acceptable, the ISO will time-stamp the updated instructions as received, confirm such receipt to the Responsible PTO, and indicate the time at which the updated instructions take effect if prior to the seven (7) day deadline referred to above.

16.2.4B To the extent that the operating instructions can be exercised independently of the ISO by the parties to the Existing Contract and the results forwarded to the ISO, the operating instructions shall be exercised by the Participating TOs, and the outcomes shall be forwarded to the ISO. The determination of whether the operating instructions can be “exercised independently of the ISO by the parties to the Existing Contract” shall be made using the same procedures described in Section 16.2.3.1.1.

16.2.4C To the extent that the operating instructions can not be exercised independently of the ISO and the results forwarded to the ISO (because, for example, they require iteration with the ISO’s scheduling process, would unduly interfere with the ISO’s real-time management of curtailments or would unduly interfere with the ability of the holder of rights to exercise its rights), the operating instructions will be provided to the ISO for day-to-day implementation. These instructions will be provided by the Responsible PTO to the ISO for implementation unless the parties to the Existing Contracts otherwise agree that the rights holder will do so. For these instructions, the Scheduling Coordinators representing the holders of Existing Rights will submit their Schedules to the ISO for implementation in accordance with the instructions. In this case, the ISO shall act as the scheduling agent for the Participating TOs with regard to Existing Rights.

16.2.4D The ISO shall determine, based on the information provided by the Participating TOs and contract rights holders under Sections 16.2.4B and 16.2.4C, the transmission capacities that (i) must be reserved for firm Existing Rights, (ii) may be allocated for use as ISO transmission service (i.e., new firm uses), (iii) must be reserved by the ISO for conditional firm Existing Rights, and (iv) remain for any non-firm Existing Rights for which a Participating TO has no discretion over whether or not to provide such non-firm service.

16.2.4E The ISO shall coordinate the scheduling of Existing Rights with the scheduling of ISO transmission service, using the ISO's Day-Ahead scheduling rules and protocols. In doing so, the ISO shall subtract, from the capacity that is available for the ISO to schedule in the ISO's Day-Ahead scheduling process, an appropriate amount of transmission capacity reflecting the amount and nature of the Existing Rights.

16.2.4F For those Existing Rights the use of which has not been scheduled by the rights-holders by the start of the ISO's Hour-Ahead scheduling process, the ISO shall coordinate the scheduling of Existing Rights with the scheduling of ISO transmission service, using the ISO's Hour-Ahead scheduling protocols. In doing so, the ISO may, at its own discretion, consider as available for the ISO to schedule in its Hour-Ahead scheduling process, any or all of the transmission capacity associated with Existing Rights the use of which has not been scheduled by the rights-holders in the ISO's Hour-Ahead scheduling process.

16.2.4G The ISO shall recognize that the obligations, terms or conditions of Existing Contracts may not be changed without the voluntary consent of all parties to the contract (unless such contract may be changed pursuant to any applicable dispute resolution provisions in the contract or pursuant to Section 205 or Section 206 of the FPA and the FERC's Rules and Regulations or as otherwise provided by law).

16.2.4H The parties to Existing Contracts shall remain liable for their performance under the Existing Contracts. The ISO shall be liable in accordance with the provisions of this ISO Tariff for any damage or injury caused by its non-compliance with the operating instructions submitted to it pursuant to this Section 16.2.

16.2.4I Unless specified otherwise, in the event that the dispute resolution mechanisms prescribed in an Existing Contract, including all recourses legally available under the contract, can not, in the first instance, result in a resolution of such a dispute, the ISO's ADR Procedure will be used to resolve any disputes between the ISO and the Participating TO regarding any aspects of the implementation of Section 16.1 and 16.2, including the reasonableness of a Participating TO's operating instructions or any other decision rules which the Participating TO may submit to the ISO as part of the operational protocols. The transmission rights-holder(s) under the Existing Contract shall have standing to participate in the ISO ADR Procedure.

16.2.4.1 Allocation of Forecasted Total Transfer Capabilities.

16.2.4.1.1 Prioritization of Transmission Uses.

The following rules are designed to enable the ISO to honor Existing Contracts in accordance with Sections 16.1 and 16.2 of the ISO Tariff. Regardless of the success of the application of such rules, it is intended that the rights under Existing Contracts will be honored as contemplated by the ISO Tariff. In each of the categories described in Section 23, the terms and conditions of service may differ among transmission contracts. These differences will be described by each Responsible PTO in the instructions submitted to the ISO in advance of the scheduling process. In addition, Generation, Inter-Scheduling Coordinator Energy Trade imports or external imports in one Zone must be matched by an equal magnitude of Demand, Inter-Scheduling Coordinator Energy Trade exports or external exports in an adjacent Zone (see Section 16.2.4.1.2 for a summary of allowable linkages). Scheduling and curtailment priorities associated with each category will be defined by Scheduling Coordinators through the use of contract usage templates submitted as part of their Schedules.

(a) Transmission capacity for Schedules will be made available to holders of firm Existing Rights in accordance with this Section and the terms and conditions of their Existing Contracts. In the event that the firm uses of these rights must be curtailed, they will be curtailed on the basis of priority expressed in contract usage templates. So as not to be curtailed before any other scheduled use of Congested Inter-Zonal Interface capacity, the ISO's Congestion Management software will assign high priced Adjustment Bids to the scheduled uses (for example, a difference of \$130,000/MWh to \$140,000/MWh for Demand or

external exports and a difference of $-\$130,000/\text{MWh}$ to $-\$140,000/\text{MWh}$ for Generation or external imports). This range will be reserved strictly for use in association with the prioritization of firm Existing Rights to use available Inter-Zonal Interface transmission capacity. These high priced Adjustment Bids are only for the ISO's use, in the context of Inter-Zonal Congestion Management, in recognizing the various levels of priority that may exist among the scheduled uses of firm transmission service. These high priced Adjustment Bids will not affect any other rights under Existing Contracts. To the extent that the MW amount exceeds the MW amount specified in the Existing Contract, the excess scheduled amount will be treated as a new firm use of ISO transmission services as described in (b) below. Note that, in some instances, for a particular Inter-Zonal Interface, there may be multiple Scheduling Coordinators submitting Schedules under several different Existing Contracts on behalf of several Existing Contract rights holders. In these circumstances, and to the extent the rights holders desire to coordinate the prioritization of their firm uses of the Inter-Zonal Interface, their Scheduling Coordinators will make the arrangements among themselves ahead of the ISO's scheduling process. In the absence of a valid contract usage template associated with Existing Contract rights, the ISO will treat the scheduled use of transmission service as a "price-taker" of ISO transmission service subject to Usage Charges.

(b) ISO transmission service (i.e., "new firm uses") will be priced in accordance with the ISO Tariff. Usage Charges associated with the ISO's Congestion Management procedures, as described in Section 27.1.1.5, will be based on Adjustment Bids. In the absence of an Adjustment Bid, the ISO will treat the scheduled "new firm use" of ISO transmission service as a price taker paying the Usage Charge established by the highest valued use of transmission capacity between the relevant Zones.

(c) Transmission capacity will be made available to holders of conditional firm Existing Rights in a manner similar to that done prior to the ISO Operations Date; that is, allocated, as available, based on the agreed priority. The levels of priority will be expressed in the contract usage templates associated with the Schedules. To the extent that the MW amount in a schedule exceeds the MW amount specified in the contract usage template, the excess scheduled amount will be treated as a new firm use of ISO transmission services as described in (b) above. Note that, in some instances, for a particular Inter-Zonal Interface, there may be multiple Scheduling Coordinators submitting Schedules under several different

Existing Contracts on behalf of several Existing Contract rights holders. In these circumstances, and to the extent the rights holders desire to coordinate the prioritization of their conditional firm uses of the Inter-Zonal Interface, their Scheduling Coordinators will make the arrangements among themselves ahead of the ISO's scheduling process. In the absence of a valid contract usage template associated with Existing Contract rights, the ISO will treat the scheduled use of transmission service as a "price-taker" of ISO transmission services subject to Usage Charges.

(d) Transmission capacity will be made available to holders of non-firm Existing Rights in a manner similar to that done prior to the ISO Operations Date; that is, treated as the lowest valued use of available transmission capacity. Non-firm uses of transmission capacity under Existing Contracts will be indicated in Schedules submitted by Scheduling Coordinators as \$0.00/MWh Adjustment Bids. Therefore, there will be no contract reference number associated with non-firm Existing Contract rights.

16.2.4.1.2 Allowable Linkages.

As indicated in Section 16.2.4.1.1, Generation, Inter-Scheduling Coordinator Energy Trade imports or external imports in one Zone must be matched by an equal magnitude of Demand, Inter-Scheduling Coordinator Energy Trade exports or external exports in the same Zone or in an adjacent Zone.

16.2.4.2 The Day-Ahead Process.

16.2.4.2.1 Validation.

The ISO will coordinate the scheduling of the use of Existing Rights with new firm uses in the Day-Ahead process. The ISO will validate the Schedules submitted by Scheduling Coordinators on behalf of the rights holders for conformity with the instructions previously provided by the Responsible PTO. Invalid Schedules will be rejected and the ISO will immediately communicate the results of each Scheduling Coordinator's validation to that Scheduling Coordinator via WEnet.

16.2.4.2.2 Scheduling Deadlines.

Those Existing Contract rights holders who must schedule the use of their rights by the deadline for the submission of Schedules in the Day-Ahead Market must do so. After this time, the ISO will release these unused rights as available for new firm uses (not subject to recall).

16.2.4.2.3 Reservation of Firm Transmission Capacity.

As an initial step in performing its Day-Ahead Congestion Management analysis, the ISO will determine the amount of transmission capacity that is available by subtracting, from the total transfer capability of the Inter-Zonal Interface, the unused portions of capacity applicable to firm Existing Rights. For purposes of Congestion Management, the total transfer capability of the Inter-Zonal Interface is therefore adjusted downward by an amount equal to the unused portions of firm Existing Rights. By reserving these blocks of unused transmission capacity, Existing Contracts rights holders are able to schedule the use of their transmission service on the timelines provided in their Existing Contracts after the deadline of the ISO's Day-Ahead scheduling process (in other words, after 1:00 pm on the day preceding the Trading Day), but prior to the deadline of the ISO's Hour-Ahead scheduling process (in other words, two hours ahead of the Settlement Period).

16.2.4.2.4 Allocation of Inter-Zonal Interface Capacities.

In the ISO's Congestion Management analysis of the Day-Ahead Market, for each Inter-Zonal Interface:

- (a) if all scheduled uses of transmission service fit within the adjusted total transfer capability, all are accepted (in other words, there is no Congestion);
- (b) if all scheduled uses of transmission service do not fit within the adjusted total transfer capability, scheduled uses of non-firm Existing Rights will be curtailed, pro rata, to the extent necessary. If the remaining scheduled uses of transmission service still do not fit within the adjusted total transfer capability, uses of conditional firm Existing Rights will be curtailed (based upon the levels of priority expressed in the contract usage templates for Schedules as described in Section 16.2.4.1.1) to the extent necessary;
- (c) if Congestion still exists after curtailing all lower priority schedules (e.g. requesting non-firm and conditional firm uses of transmission service under Existing Contracts), the remaining transmission capacity (that is not already reserved as firm Existing Rights) is priced based upon Adjustment Bids. To the extent there are insufficient Adjustment Bids to fully mitigate the remaining Congestion, the default Usage Charge will apply and the ISO will curtail ISO transmission service (in other words, new firm uses

other than Firm Transmission Rights uses evaluated in the Day-Ahead process), pro rata, to the extent necessary;

(d) If Congestion still exists after curtailing all new firm uses (other than Firm Transmission Rights uses) in the Day-Ahead scheduling process, scheduled uses of Firm Transmission Rights are then curtailed, pro rata, to the extent necessary; and

(e) if Congestion still exists after curtailing ISO new firm uses and uses of Firm Transmission Rights, scheduled uses of firm Existing Rights are then curtailed (based upon the priorities expressed in the contract usage templates associated with the Schedules as described in Section 16.2.4.1.1) to the extent necessary.

16.2.4.3 The Hour-Ahead Process.

16.2.4.3.1 Validation.

The ISO will coordinate the scheduling of the use of Existing Rights with new firm uses, in the Hour-Ahead process. The ISO will validate the submitted Schedules for conformity with the instructions provided by the Responsible PTOs. Invalid schedules will be rejected and the ISO will immediately communicate the results of each Scheduling Coordinator's validation to that Scheduling Coordinator via WEnet.

16.2.4.3.2 Scheduling Deadlines.

Those rights holders who must schedule the use of their rights by the deadline for the submission of Schedules in the Hour-Ahead Market must do so. After this time, the ISO will release these unused rights as available for new firm uses (not subject to recall).

16.2.4.3.3 Acceptance of Firm Transmission Schedules.

Before allocating any remaining transmission capacity under the following provisions of this Section 16.2, the ISO will accept Schedules associated with firm Existing Rights (subject to validation under 16.2.4.3.1), allocating transmission capacity for use by these rights holders.

16.2.4.3.4 Reservation of Firm Transmission Capacity.

The ISO will adjust the total transfer capabilities of Inter-Zonal Interfaces with respect to firm Existing Rights as it does in its Day-Ahead process described in this Section 16.2. Therefore, holders of Existing Rights are still able to exercise whatever scheduling flexibility they may have under their Existing Contracts after the Schedules and bids submittal deadline of the ISO's Hour-Ahead scheduling process, as described further in Section 16.2.4.4.

16.2.4.3.5 Allocation of Inter-Zonal Interface Capacities.

In the ISO's Congestion Management analysis of the Hour-Ahead Market, for each Inter-Zonal Interface:

- (a) if all scheduled uses of transmission service fit within the total transfer capability, all are accepted (in other words, there is no Congestion);
- (b) if all scheduled uses of transmission service do not fit within the total transfer capability, scheduled uses of non-firm Existing Rights will be curtailed, pro rata, to the extent necessary. If the remaining scheduled uses of transmission service still do not fit within the total transfer capability, scheduled uses of conditional firm Existing Rights will be curtailed (based upon the levels of priority expressed in the contract usage templates for the Schedules as described in Section 16.2.4.1.1) to the extent necessary;
- (c) if Congestion still exists after curtailing all lower priority schedules (e.g. representing non-firm and conditional firm uses of transmission service under Existing Contracts), the remaining transmission capacity (the subject of firm Existing Rights) is priced based upon Adjustment Bids. To the extent there are insufficient Adjustment Bids to fully mitigate the remaining Congestion, the default Usage Charge will apply and the ISO will curtail ISO transmission service (in other words, new firm uses including new firm uses of Firm Transmission Rights), pro rata, to the extent necessary; and
- (d) if Congestion still exists after curtailing ISO new firm uses, scheduled uses of firm Existing Rights will be curtailed (based upon the priorities expressed in the contract usage template associated with the Schedules as described in Section 16.2.4.1.1) to the extent necessary.

16.2.4.4 The ISO's Real-Time Process.

Consistent with Section 16.2.4.3.4, the ISO will honor those scheduling flexibilities that may be exercised by holders of Existing Rights through their respective Scheduling Coordinators during the ISO's real-time processes to the extent that such flexibilities do not interfere with or jeopardize the safe and reliable operation of the ISO Controlled Grid or Control Area operations. The real-time processes described in Sections 16.2.4.4.1 and 16.2.4.4.2 will occur during the three hours following the ISO's receipt of Preferred Hour-Ahead Schedules (that is, from two hours ahead of the start of the Settlement Period through the end of such Settlement Period).

16.2.4.4.1 Inter-Control Area Changes to Schedules that Rely on Existing Rights.

Changes to Schedules that occur during the ISO's real-time processes that involve changes to ISO Control Area imports or exports with other Control Areas (that is, inter-Control Area changes to Schedules) will be allowed and will be recorded by the ISO based upon notification received from the Scheduling Coordinator representing the holder of the Existing Rights. The ISO must be notified of any such changes to external import/export schedules. The ISO will receive notification of real-time changes to external import/export schedules, by telephone, from the Scheduling Coordinator representing the holder of the Existing Rights. The timing and content of any such notification must be consistent with the instructions previously submitted to the ISO by the Responsible PTO. The ISO will manually adjust the Scheduling Coordinator's schedule to conform with the other Control Area's net schedule in real time, and the notifying Scheduling Coordinator will be responsible for and manage any resulting Energy imbalance. These Imbalance Energy deviations will be priced and accounted to the Scheduling Coordinator representing the holder of Existing Rights in accordance with the Section 11.

16.2.4.4.2 Intra-Control Area Changes to Schedules that Rely on Existing Rights.

Changes to Schedules that occur during the ISO's real-time processes that do not involve changes to ISO Control Area imports or exports with other Control Areas (that is, intra-Control Area changes to Schedules) will be allowed and will give rise to Imbalance Energy deviations. These Imbalance Energy deviations will be priced and accounted to the Scheduling Coordinator representing the holder of Existing Rights in accordance with the Section 11.

17 [Not Used]

18 [Not Used]

19 DEMAND FORECASTS.

19.1 Scheduling Coordinator and Load-Serving Entity Demand Forecast Responsibilities.

19.1.1 Applicability to Scheduling Coordinators and Load-Serving Entities.

This Section 19.1 shall apply to each Scheduling Coordinator that must submit a Demand Forecast pursuant to Sections 4.5.3.7, 31.1.4.1 or the provisions of Section 40, and each Load-Serving Entity on whose behalf such Demand Forecasts are submitted.

19.1.2 Avoiding Duplication.

Each Scheduling Coordinator submitting a Demand Forecast to the ISO, and each Load-Serving Entity on whose behalf such Demand Forecast is submitted, shall ensure, to the best of their ability, that any Demand Forecast submitted to the ISO is not duplicated in another Scheduling Coordinator's Demand Forecast.

19.1.3 Required Performance.

Each Scheduling Coordinator submitting a Demand Forecast to the ISO, and each Load-Serving Entity on whose behalf such Demand Forecast is submitted, shall take all necessary actions to provide a Demand Forecast that reflects reasonable forecast accuracy standards. Scheduling Coordinators may develop and submit Demand Forecasts earlier than the timeline specified in Section 31.1.4.1 as appropriate to implement WECC-compliant weekend and holiday Demand Forecasts and scheduling practices.

[NOT USED]

[NOT USED]

19.2 ISO Responsibilities.

19.2.1 ISO Advisory Control Area Demand Forecasts.

The ISO will develop and publish on the ISO website and supply to the Scheduling Coordinators advisory Demand Forecasts comprised of Hourly Demand Forecasts for each Congestion Zone for each Settlement Period of the relevant Trading Day. The ISO will publish this information in accordance with the timing requirements set forth in this ISO Tariff.

19.2.2 ISO Annual Reports of Demand and Resources.

On an annual basis in accordance with the requirements of the WECC, the ISO will publish on its website reports that provide estimates of resource availability, peak Demand levels, and reserve capacity during anticipated peak Demand conditions for the ISO Control Area for the summer and any other specified seasons.

20 CONFIDENTIALITY.

20.1 ISO.

The ISO shall maintain the confidentiality of all of the documents, data and information provided to it by any Market Participant that are treated as confidential or commercially sensitive under Section 20.2; provided, however, that the ISO need not keep confidential: (1) information that is explicitly subject to data exchange through WEnet pursuant to Section 6 of this ISO Tariff; (2) information that the ISO or the Market Participant providing the information is required to disclose pursuant to this ISO Tariff, or applicable regulatory requirements (provided that the ISO shall comply with any applicable limits on such disclosure); or (3) information that becomes available to the public on a non-confidential basis (other than as a result of the ISO's breach of this ISO Tariff).

20.2 Confidential Information.

The following information provided to the ISO by Scheduling Coordinators shall be treated by the ISO as confidential:

- (a) individual bids for Supplemental Energy;
- (b) individual Adjustment Bids for Congestion Management which are not designated by the Scheduling Coordinator as available;
- (c) individual bids for Ancillary Services;

- (d) transactions between Scheduling Coordinators;
- (e) individual Generator Outage programs unless a Generator makes a change to its Generator Outage program which causes Congestion in the short term (i.e. one month or less), in which case, the ISO may publish the identity of that Generator.
- (f) Demand Forecast and other hourly data provided by Scheduling Coordinators to the ISO pursuant to Sections 4.5.3.7 and 31.1.4.
- (g) The following information provided to the ISO by Scheduling Coordinators or Market Participants for purposes of the Interim Reliability Requirements Program shall be treated by the ISO as confidential:
 - (1) Annual and monthly Resource Adequacy Plans pursuant to Sections 40.2.1 and 40.2.2, respectively, and Supply Plans pursuant to Section 40.6; however, any Planning Reserve Margin information required by Section 40.4 and any Qualifying Capacity eligibility criteria information required by Section 40.5.1 contained in the Resource Adequacy Plans and/or Supply Plans shall not be treated as confidential.
 - (2) Demand Forecast and other hourly data provided pursuant to Section 40.3.
 - (3) Information on existing import contracts, and any trades or sales of allocated import capacity, provided pursuant to Section 40.5.2.2.
 - (4) Information reported by non-Participating Generators pursuant to Sections 40.6A.3 and 40.7.3.
 - (5) Information submitted through the dispute or discrepancy resolution process pursuant to Section 40.2.3.

(h) The following information related to the Transmission Planning Process in accordance with Section 24 of Appendix EE:

- (1) Information received under Sections 24.2.3.2 and 24.2.3.3 of Appendix EE to the extent such information has been designated as confidential in accordance with the Business Practice Manual;
- (2) Information, the release of which may harm competitive markets, as determined by the CAISO's Department of Market Monitoring;
- (3) Information received by the CAISO pursuant to agreements and contracts, executed prior to December 21, 2007, that preclude the release of the information;
- (4) Information that involves proprietary analytical tools, computer codes, or any other material that is protected by intellectual property rights held by the CAISO, Project Sponsor, Market Participant or other third-party; and
- (5) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information.

However, composite documents, data, and other information that may be developed based on confidential information under this Section shall not be deemed confidential if the composite documents, data, and other information do not disclose any confidential information of any individual Scheduling Coordinator, Market Participant, or other third-party or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information.

20.3 Other Parties.

No Market Participant shall have the right hereunder to receive from the ISO or to review any documents, data or other information of another Market Participant to the extent such documents, data or information is to be treated as in accordance with Section 20.2; provided, however, a Market Participant may receive and review any composite documents, data, and other information that may be developed based upon such confidential documents, data, or information, if the composite document does not disclose such

confidential data or information relating to an individual Market Participant and provided, however, that the ISO may disclose information as provided for in its bylaws.

20.4 Disclosure.

Notwithstanding anything in this Section 20 to the contrary,

(a) The ISO: (i) shall publish individual bids for Supplemental Energy, individual bids for Ancillary Services, and individual Adjustment Bids, provided that such data are published no sooner than six (6) months after the Trading Day with respect to which the bid or Adjustment Bid was submitted and in a manner that does not reveal the specific resource or the name of the Scheduling Coordinator submitting the bid or Adjustment Bid, but that allows the bidding behavior of individual, unidentified resources and Scheduling Coordinators to be tracked over time; and (ii) may publish data sets analyzed in any public report issued by the ISO or by the Market Surveillance Committee, provided that such data sets shall be published no sooner than six (6) months after the latest Trading Day to which data in the data set apply, and in a manner that does not reveal any specific resource or the name of any Scheduling Coordinator submitting bids or Adjustment Bids included in such data sets.

(b) If the ISO is required by applicable laws or regulations, or in the course of administrative or judicial proceedings, to disclose information that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this Section 20, the ISO may disclose such information; provided, however, that as soon as the ISO learns of the disclosure requirement and prior to making such disclosure, the ISO shall notify any affected Market Participant of the requirement and the terms thereof. The Market Participant may, at its sole discretion and own cost, direct any challenge to or defense against the disclosure requirement and the ISO shall cooperate with such affected Market Participant to the maximum extent practicable to minimize the disclosure of the information consistent with applicable law. The ISO shall cooperate with the affected Market Participant to obtain proprietary or confidential treatment of confidential information by the person to whom such information is disclosed prior to any such disclosure.

(c) The ISO may disclose confidential or commercially sensitive information, without notice to an affected Market Participant, in the following circumstances:

- (i) If the FERC, or its staff, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information that is confidential or commercially sensitive. In providing the information to FERC or its staff, the ISO shall take action consistent with 18 C.F.R. §§ 1b.20 and 388.112, and request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by the FERC and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. The ISO shall provide the requested information to the FERC or its staff within the time provided for in the request for information. The ISO shall notify an affected Market Participant within a reasonable time after the ISO is notified by FERC or its staff that a request for disclosure of, or decision to disclose, the confidential or commercially sensitive information has been received, at which time the ISO and the affected Market Participant may respond before such information would be made public; or
- (ii) In order to maintain reliable operation of the ISO Control Area, the ISO may share critical operating information, system models, and planning data with other WECC Reliability Coordinators, who have executed the Western Electricity Coordinating Council

Confidentiality Agreement for Electric System Data, or are subject to similar confidentiality requirements; or

- (iii) In order to maintain reliable operation of the ISO Control Area, the ISO may share individual Generating Unit Outage information with the operations engineering and/or the outage coordination division(s) of other Control Area operators, Participating TOs, MSS Operators and other transmission system operators engaged in the operation and maintenance of the electric supply system whose system is significantly affected by the Generating Unit and who have executed the Western Electricity Coordinating Council Confidentiality Agreement for Electric System Data.
- (d) Information submitted through Resource Adequacy Plans pursuant to Sections 40.2.1 and 40.2.2, Supply Plans pursuant to Section 40.6, and the dispute or discrepancy resolution process pursuant to Section 40.2.3 may be provided to:
 - (i) the Scheduling Coordinator(s) and/or Market Participant(s) involved in the dispute or discrepancy pursuant to Section 40.2.3, only to the limited extent necessary to identify the disputed transaction and relevant counterparty or counterparties.
 - (ii) the regulatory entity, whether the CPUC or a Local Regulatory Authority, with jurisdiction over a Load Serving Entity involved, pursuant to Section 40.2.3, in a dispute or discrepancy, or otherwise is identified by the ISO as exhibiting a potential deficiency in demonstrating compliance with Resource Adequacy rules adopted by the CPUC or Local Regulatory Authority, as applicable. The information provided shall be limited to the particular dispute, discrepancy or deficiency.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 20.2(f), information submitted through the Transmission Planning Process may be disclosed as follows:

- (i) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information may be provided to a requestor where such person is employed or designated by a Market Participant or electric utility regulatory agency within California to receive CEII, the requestor submits a statement as to the need for the CEII, and the requestor executes and returns to the CAISO the form of the non-disclosure agreement and non-disclosure statement included as part of the Business Practice Manual. The CAISO may, at its sole discretion, reject a request for CEII and upon such rejection, the requestor will be directed to utilize the FERC procedures for access to the requested CEII.
- (ii) Information that is confidential under Section 20.2(f)(i) or 20.2(f)(ii) may be disclosed to any individual designated by a Market Participant, electric utility regulatory agency within California, or other stakeholder that signs and returns to the CAISO the form of the non-disclosure agreement, nondisclosure statement and certification that the individual is or represents a non-Market Participant, which is any person or entity not involved in a marketing, sales, or brokering function as market, sales, or brokering are defined in FERC's Standards of Conduct for Transmission Providers (18 C.F.R. § 358 et seq.), included as part of the Business Practice Manual; and
- (iii) Data base and other transmission planning information obtained from the WECC, or its successor, may be disclosed to individuals designated by a Market Participant, electric utility regulatory agency within California, or other stakeholder in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Business Practice Manual.

20.5 Confidentiality.

The ISO shall implement and maintain a system of communications with Scheduling Coordinators that includes the strict use of passwords for access to data to ensure compliance with Section 20. Access within the ISO to such data on ISO's communications systems, including databases and backup files, shall be strictly limited to authorized ISO personnel through the use of passwords and other appropriate means.

21 SCHEDULE VALIDATION TOLERANCES.

21.1 Temporary Simplification of Schedule Validation Tolerances.

Notwithstanding any other provision in the ISO Tariff, including the ISO Protocols, a Schedule shall be treated as a Balanced Schedule when aggregate Generation, adjusted for Transmission Losses, is within 20 MW of aggregate Demand, or such lower amount, greater than 1 MW, as may be established from time to time by the ISO. The ISO may establish the Schedule validation tolerance level at any time, between a range from 1 MW to 20 MW, by giving seven days' notice published on the ISO's "Home Page," at <http://www.ISO.com> or such other Internet address as the ISO may publish from time to time.

21.2 Application.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Tariff, including the ISO Protocols, the temporary simplification measure specified in this Section 21 shall have effect until discontinued by a Notice of Full-Scale Operations issued by the Chief Executive Officer of the ISO.

21.3 Notices of Full-Scale Operations.

21.3.1 When the Chief Executive Officer of the ISO determines that the ISO is capable of implementing this ISO Tariff, including the ISO Protocols, without modification in accordance with a temporary simplification measure specified in this Section 21, he shall issue a notice ("Notice of Full-Scale Operations") and shall specify the relevant temporary simplification measure and the date on which it will permanently cease to apply, which date shall be not less than seven (7) days after the Notice of Full-Scale Operations is issued.

21.3.2 A Notice of Full-Scale Operations shall be issued when it is posted on the ISO Internet "Home Page," at <http://www.caiso.com> or such other Internet address as the ISO may publish from time to time.

22 MISCELLANEOUS.

22.1 Audits.

22.1.1 Materials Subject to Audit.

The ISO's financial books, cost statements, accounting records and all documentation pertaining to its operation as a state chartered independent institution which controls the operation of the ISO Controlled Grid to ensure open, non-discriminatory transmission access to all Market Participants and promotes the efficient use and reliable operation of the ISO Controlled Grid in accordance with this ISO Tariff, are subject to audit in the manner prescribed below:

22.1.2 ISO Audit Committee.

The ISO Governing Board shall have overall audit responsibility for the ISO. The ISO Audit Committee shall make recommendations to the ISO Governing Board in relation to the approval, initiation and

scheduling of the following audits:

22.1.2.1 Certified Financial Statement Audit.

Each year, an audit by an external independent certified public accounting firm shall be performed. This audit will be conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards to verify that the ISO's financial statements are in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles and fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operation and cash flows for the audit period. The audit report will be addressed to the ISO Governing Board, copies will be provided to the ISO Audit Committee, and, upon request, to Market Participants.

22.1.2.2 Operations Audit.

Each year, an independent accounting firm shall review the ISO management's compliance with its operations policies and procedures. The ISO Audit Committee will appoint an independent firm to do this audit. This audit may also include material issues raised by Market Participants and approved by the ISO Audit Committee for inclusion in the audit scope. The audit report will be addressed to the ISO Governing Board, copies provided to the ISO Audit Committee, and upon request, to Market Participants.

22.1.2.3 Code of Conduct Audits.

On a periodic basis, but not less than once a year, an independent accounting firm shall conduct a management review of governors, officers, employees, substantially full-time consultants, or contractors of the ISO for compliance with the ISO Code of Conduct to ensure adherence to the highest standards of lawful and ethical conduct in their activities. The audit report shall be addressed to the ISO Audit Committee with copies provided to the ISO Governing Board and, upon request, to Market Participants.

22.1.2.4 Interim Audits.

At such other intervals agreed upon by a majority of the ISO Audit Committee members, audits may be undertaken for specific issues and concerns of Market Participants that the ISO Audit Committee believes, at its sole discretion, to be of significant and critical magnitude to the ISO. Such audits will be conducted by an independent accounting firm. The costs of such an audit will be borne by the requesting Market Participant(s), unless the ISO Audit Committee determines otherwise. Interim audits will be

conducted during normal business hours, after reasonable notice has been given to the ISO, and in accordance with the guidelines to be established by the ISO Audit Committee.

22.1.3 Audit Results.

Exceptions identified as a result of an audit will be reviewed with the ISO Audit Committee. The results of the audits and actions to be taken by the ISO as a result of the audit shall be mailed to Market Participants upon request.

22.1.4 Availability of Records.

The ISO will provide full and complete access to all financial books, cost statements, accounting records, and all documentation pertaining to the requirements of the specific audits being performed. Records relating to audits will be retained until the records retention requirements of the ISO are satisfied or until the audit issues are fully resolved, whichever is the later. The right of access to records does not require the creation of new records, reports, studies, or evaluations not already available.

22.1.5 Confidentiality of Information.

All proprietary information obtained through any audits will remain strictly confidential. All auditors shall sign a confidentiality agreement prior to being accepted as auditors by the ISO Audit Committee.

22.1.6 Payments.

Any payments agreed to between Market Participants and the ISO as a result of an audit, or directed by FERC, or disclosed by the ISO in reviews of its own books and records shall include interest computed at the rate calculated in accordance with the methodology specified for interest on refunds in FERC's regulations at 18 C.F.R § 35.19(a)(2)(iii) (as amended from time to time) from the due date to the date such adjustments are due.

22.2 Assignment.

Obligations and liabilities under this ISO Tariff and any Scheduling Coordinator Agreement or other agreements giving contractual effect to this ISO Tariff shall be binding on the successors and assigns of the parties to such agreements. No assignment of any Scheduling Coordinator Agreement or other

agreements giving contractual effect to this ISO Tariff shall relieve the original party from its obligations or liabilities to the ISO under this ISO Tariff or any such agreement arising or accruing due prior to the date of assignment.

22.3 Term and Termination.

22.3.1 This ISO Tariff, shall become effective on the date it is permitted to become effective by the FERC.

22.3.2 This ISO Tariff shall terminate upon approval of termination by the ISO Governing Board in accordance with the bylaws of the ISO and receipt of any necessary regulatory approval from FERC.

22.4 Notice.

22.4.1 Effectiveness.

Any notice, demand, or request in accordance with this ISO Tariff, unless otherwise provided in this ISO Tariff or in any ISO Protocol, shall be in writing and shall be deemed properly served, given, or made:

(a) upon delivery if delivered in person, (b) five (5) days after deposit in the mail if sent by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, (c) upon receipt of confirmation by return facsimile if sent by facsimile, or (d) upon delivery if delivered by prepaid commercial courier service.

22.4.2 Addresses.

Notices to the ISO shall be sent to such address as shall be notified by the ISO to Market Participants from time to time. Notices issued by the ISO to any Scheduling Coordinator shall be delivered to the address of the Scheduling Coordinator included in the Scheduling Coordinator Application Form. Notices to any Market Participant other than a Scheduling Coordinator shall be delivered by the ISO to the address given to it by the Market Participant. The ISO and any Market Participant may at any time change their address for notice by notifying the other party in writing.

22.4.3 Notice of Changes in Operating Rules and Protocols.

The ISO shall give all Market Participants notice of at least thirty (30) days of any changes or proposed changes in its operating rules, procedures and protocols, unless: (1) a different notice period is specified

by state or Federal law or (2) the change is reasonably required to address an emergency affecting the ISO Controlled Grid or its operations, in which case the ISO shall give Market Participants as much notice as is reasonably practicable. Any notices issued under this provision shall be delivered in accordance with the procedures set out in Section 22.4 of this ISO Tariff and, in the case of the ISO Protocols, Section 22.11 of this ISO Tariff.

22.5 Waiver.

Any waiver at any time by the ISO or any Market Participant of its rights with respect to any default under this ISO Tariff, or with respect to any other matter arising in connection with this ISO Tariff, shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver with respect to any subsequent default or other matter arising in connection with this ISO Tariff. Any delay short of the statutory period of limitations in asserting or enforcing any right shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver.

22.6 Staffing and Training To Meet Obligations.

The ISO shall engage sufficient staff to perform its obligations under this ISO Tariff in a satisfactory manner consistent with Good Utility Practice. The ISO shall make its own arrangements for the engagement of all staff and labor necessary to perform its obligations hereunder and for their payment. The ISO shall employ (or cause to be employed) only persons who are appropriately qualified, skilled and experienced in their respective trades or occupations. ISO employees and contractors shall abide by the ISO Code of Conduct for employees contained in the ISO bylaws and approved by FERC.

22.7 Accounts and Reports.

The ISO shall notify Market Participants of any significant change in the accounting treatment or methodology of any costs or any change in the accounting procedures, which is expected to result in a significant cost increase to any Market Participant. Such notice shall be given at the earliest possible time, but no later than, sixty (60) days before implementation of such change.

22.8 Applicable Law and Forum.

This ISO Tariff shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except its conflict of laws provisions. Market Participants irrevocably consent that any legal action or

proceeding arising under or relating to this ISO Tariff to which the ISO ADR Procedures do not apply, shall be brought in any court of the State of California or any federal court of the United States of America located in the State of California. Market Participants irrevocably waive any objection that they may have now or in the future to said courts in the State of California as the proper and exclusive forum for any legal action or proceeding arising under or related to this ISO Tariff.

22.9 Consistency with Federal Laws and Regulations.

(a) Nothing in the Tariff shall compel any person or federal entity to: (1) violate federal statutes or regulations; or (2) in the case of a federal agency, to exceed its statutory authority, as defined by any applicable federal statutes, regulations, or orders lawfully promulgated thereunder. If any provision of this Tariff is inconsistent with any obligation imposed on any person or federal entity by federal law or regulation to that extent, it shall be inapplicable to that person or federal entity. No person or federal entity shall incur any liability by failing to comply with a Tariff provision that is inapplicable to it by reason of being inconsistent with any federal statutes, regulations, or orders lawfully promulgated thereunder; provided, however, that such person or federal entity shall use its best efforts to comply with the Tariff to the extent that applicable federal laws, regulations, and orders lawfully promulgated thereunder permit it to do so.

(b) If any provision of this Tariff requiring any person or federal entity to give an indemnity or impose a sanction on any person is unenforceable against a federal entity, the ISO shall submit to the Secretary of Energy or other appropriate Departmental Secretary a report of any circumstances that would, but for this provision, have rendered a federal entity liable to indemnify any person or incur a sanction and may request the Secretary of Energy or other appropriate Departmental Secretary to take such steps as are necessary to give effect to any provisions of this Tariff that are not enforceable against the federal entity.

(c) To the extent that the ISO suffers any loss as a result of being unable to enforce any indemnity as a result of such enforcement being in violation of federal laws or regulations to which it is entitled under the Tariff under this Section or otherwise, it shall be entitled to recover such loss through the Grid Management Charge.

22.10 ISO Grid Operations Committee; Changes To ISO Protocols.

22.10.1 ISO Grid Operations Committee.

The ISO Grid Operations Committee shall coordinate activities relating to the ISO Controlled Grid and shall consider suggestions for changes to the ISO Protocols in accordance with the procedures set out in Article IV, Section 4 of the ISO's bylaws.

22.11 ISO Protocol Amendment Process.

The ISO Governing Board shall establish an ISO Protocol amendment process in order to ensure that all affected parties have an opportunity to participate. Under that process, the ISO shall file for acceptance at the FERC any amendment to an ISO Protocol that is on file with the FERC.

22.13 Scheduling Responsibilities and Obligations.

Nothing in this ISO Tariff is intended to permit or require the violation of Federal or California law concerning hydro-generation and Dispatch, including but not limited to fish release requirements, minimum and maximum dam reservoir levels for flood control purposes, and in-stream flow levels. In carrying out its functions, the ISO will comply with and will have the necessary authority to give instructions to Participating TOs and Market Participants to enable it to comply with requirements of environmental legislation and environmental agencies having authority over the ISO in relation to Environmental Dispatch and will expect that submitted Schedules will support compliance with the requirements of environmental legislation and environmental agencies having authority over Generators in relation to Environmental Dispatch. In contracting for Ancillary Services and Imbalance Energy the ISO will not act as principal but as agent for and on behalf of the relevant Scheduling Coordinators.

ARTICLE II – TRANSMISSION SERVICE

23 CATEGORIES OF TRANSMISSION CAPACITY.

References to new firm uses shall mean any use of ISO transmission service, except for uses associated with Existing Rights. Prior to the start of the Day-Ahead scheduling process, for each Inter-Zonal Interface, the ISO will allocate the forecasted total transfer capability of the Interface to four categories.

This allocation will represent the ISO's best estimates at the time, and is not intended to affect any rights provided under Existing Contracts, except as provided in Section 16.2.4.3. The ISO's forecast of total transfer capability for each Inter-Zonal Interface will depend on prevailing conditions for the relevant Trading Day, including, but not limited to, the effects of parallel path (unscheduled) flows and/or other limiting operational conditions. This information will be posted on WEnet by the ISO in accordance with Appendix Y. In accordance with Section 16.2.4D of the ISO Tariff, the four categories are as follows:

- (a) transmission capacity that must be reserved for firm Existing Rights;
- (b) transmission capacity that may be allocated for use as ISO transmission service (i.e., "new firm uses");
- (c) transmission capacity that may be allocated by the ISO for conditional firm Existing Rights; and
- (d) transmission capacity that may remain for any other uses, such as non-firm Existing Rights for which the Responsible PTO has no discretion over whether or not to provide such non-firm service.

24 TRANSMISSION EXPANSION.

24.1 **[NOT USED]**

[NOT USED]

[NOT USED]

24.1.3 [NOT USED] LCRI Language Moved to Appendix EE

24.1.3.1 [NOT USED] LCRI Language Moved to Appendix EE

24.1.3.1 [NOT USED] LCRI Language Moved to Appendix EE

24.1.3.1 [NOT USED] LCRI Language Moved to Appendix EE

24.1.3.2 [NOT USED] LCRI Language Moved to Appendix EE

24.1.3.2 [NOT USED] LCRI Language Moved to Appendix EE

24.1.3.3 [NOT USED] LCRI Language Moved to Appendix EE

24.1.3.4 [NOT USED] LCRI Language Moved to Appendix EE

24.2

[NOT USED]

24.3 [NOT USED]

24.3 [NOT USED]

24.4 [NOT USED]

24.5 [NOT USED]

24.6 [NOT USED]

24.7 Cost Responsibility for Transmission Additions or Upgrades.

Cost responsibility for transmission additions or upgrades constructed pursuant to Section 24 of Appendix EE (including the responsibility for any costs incurred under Section 24.7 of Appendix EE) shall be determined as follows:

24.7.1 Where a Project Sponsor commits to pay the full cost of a transmission addition or upgrade as set forth in Section 24.1.1(a) of Appendix EE the full costs shall be borne by the Project Sponsor.

24.7.2 Where the need for a transmission addition or upgrade is determined by the ISO as set forth in Sections 24.1.1 (b)-(c), 24.1.2, and 24.1.4 of Appendix EE, the cost of the transmission addition or upgrade shall be borne by the Participating TO that will be the owner of the transmission addition or upgrade and shall be reflected in its Transmission Revenue Requirement.

24.7.3 Provided that the ISO has Operational Control of the transmission upgrade or addition, a Project Sponsor that does not recover the investment cost under a FERC-approved rate through the Access Charge or a reimbursement or direct payment from a Participating TO shall be entitled to receive:

- (a) its share, as determined in subsection (d) below, of the Wheeling revenues calculated in accordance with Section 26.1.4.3 that are attributable to the transmission addition or upgrade,

which shall be determined by using the capacity increase, if any, of a Scheduling Point, to the extent such increase results from the addition or upgrade, as the rating increase for purposes of subsection (d) below;

- (b) its share, as determined in subsection (d) below, of the proceeds of the FTR auction for FTRs defined on the Inter-Zonal Interface of which the transmission addition or upgrade forms a part as set forth in Section 36.5.3, provided that the Project Sponsor does not receive FTRs from the ISO in accordance with Section 36.4.3 of the ISO Tariff; and
- (c) its share, as determined in subsection (d) below, of the Congestion revenues provided as calculated pursuant to Section 27.1.2.1.6 on the Inter-Zonal Interface of which the transmission addition or upgrade forms a part.
- (d) The Project Sponsor's share of Wheeling, Congestion and FTR auction revenues for the upgraded transmission facility shall be the number that is determined by dividing the number that is determined by subtracting the rating of the transmission facility before the upgrade or addition from the new rating for the upgraded or additional transmission facility by the new rating for the upgraded or additional transmission facility. The Participating TO's share of Wheeling, Congestion and FTR auction revenues for the upgraded or additional transmission facility shall be the number that is determined by subtracting the Project Sponsor's share from one hundred percent (100%). Such allocated shares shall become effective on the date the new rating takes effect. The full amount of capacity added to the system will be as determined through the regional reliability council process of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council or its successor.

24.7.4 Once a New Participating TO has executed the Transmission Control Agreement and it has become effective, the cost for New High Voltage Facilities for all Participating TOs shall be included in the ISO Grid-wide component of the High Voltage Access Charge in accordance with Schedule 3 of Appendix F, unless and with respect to Western Path 15 only, cost recovery is provided in Section 24.7.3. The Participating TO who is supporting the cost of the New High Voltage Facility shall include such costs in its High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement, regardless of which TAC Area the facility is

geographically located.

24.8 Ownership of and Charges for Expansion Facilities.

24.8.1 All transmission additions and upgrades constructed in accordance with this Section 24 shall form part of the ISO Controlled Grid and shall be operated and maintained by a Participating TO in accordance with the Transmission Control Agreement.

24.8.2 Each Participating TO that owns or operates transmission additions and upgrades constructed in accordance with this Section 24 shall provide access to them and charge for their use in accordance with this ISO Tariff and its TO Tariff.

24.9 Expansion by “Local Furnishing” Participating TOs

Notwithstanding any other provision of this ISO Tariff, a Local Furnishing Participating TO shall not be obligated to construct or expand facilities, (including interconnection facilities as described in Section 8 of the TO Tariff) unless the ISO or Project Sponsor has tendered an application under FPA Section 211 that requests FERC to issue an order directing the Local Furnishing TO to construct such facilities pursuant to Section 24 of the ISO Tariff. The Local Furnishing TO shall, within 10 days of receiving a copy of the Section 211 application, waive its right to a request for service under FPA Section 213(a) and to the issuance of a proposed order under FPA Section 212(c). Upon receipt of a final order from FERC that is no longer subject to rehearing or appeal, such Local Furnishing TO shall construct such facilities in accordance with this Section 24.

25 INTERCONNECTION OF GENERATING UNITS AND GENERATING FACILITIES TO THE ISO CONTROLLED GRID.

25.1 Applicability.

This Section 25 and **Appendix U** (the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (LGIP)), **Appendix GG** (the LGIP for Interconnection Requests in a Queue Cluster Window), **Appendix AA** (the Small Generator Interconnection Procedures (SGIP)), or **Appendix W**, as applicable, shall apply to:

- (a) each new Generating Unit that seeks to interconnect to the ISO Controlled Grid;
- (b) each existing Generating Unit connected to the ISO Controlled Grid that will be modified with a

resulting increase in the total capability of the power plant;

(c) each existing Generating Unit connected to the ISO Controlled Grid that will be modified without increasing the total capability of the power plant but has changed the electrical characteristics of the power plant such that its re-energization may violate Applicable Reliability Criteria; and

(d) each existing **Q**ualifying **F**acility Generating Unit connected to the ISO Controlled Grid whose total Generation was previously sold to a Participating TO or on-site customer but whose Generation, or any portion thereof, will now be sold in the wholesale market, subject to Section 25.1.2 below.

25.1.1 The owner of a Generating Unit described in Section 25.1 (a), (b), or (c), or its designee, shall be an Interconnection Customer required to submit an Interconnection Request and comply with **Appendix U (the LGIP)**, **Appendix GG (the LGIP for Interconnection Requests in a Queue Cluster Window)**, **Appendix AA (SGIP)**, or **Appendix W**, as applicable, which applicability shall be based on the maximum rated capacity of the new total capability of the power plant, including the capability of all multiple energy production devices at a site, consistent with Section 4.10 of the SGIP.

25.1.2 If the owner of a **Q**ualifying **F**acility described in Section 25.1(d), or its designee, represents that the total capability and electrical characteristics of the **Q**ualifying **F**acility will be substantially unchanged, then that entity must submit an affidavit to the ISO and the applicable Participating TO representing that the total capability and electrical characteristics of the **Q**ualifying **F**acility will remain substantially unchanged. If there is any change to the total capability and electrical characteristics of the **Q**ualifying **F**acility, however, the affidavit shall include supporting information describing any such changes. The ISO and the applicable Participating TO shall have the right to verify whether or not the total capability or electrical characteristics of the qualifying facility have changed or will change.

25.1.2.1 If the ISO and the applicable Participating TO confirm that the electrical characteristics are substantially unchanged, then that request will not be placed into the interconnection queue.

However, the owner of the Qualifying Facility, or its designee, will be required to execute a Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement in accordance with Section 11 of Appendix U (the LGIP), a Large Generator Interconnection Agreement in accordance with Section 11 of Appendix GG (the LGIP for Interconnection Requests in a Queue Cluster Window), a Small Generator Interconnection Agreement in accordance with Section 3.3.4, 3.4.5, or 3.5.7 and Section 4.8 of the SGIP, or an interconnection agreement in accordance with Appendix W, as applicable.

25.1.2.2 If the ISO and the applicable Participating TO cannot confirm that the total capability and electrical characteristics are and will be substantially unchanged, then the owner of the Qualifying Facility, or its designee, shall be an Interconnection Customer required to submit an Interconnection Request and comply with Appendix U (the LGIP), Appendix GG (the LGIP for Interconnection Requests in a Queue Cluster Window), Appendix AA (the SGIP), or Appendix W, as applicable.

25.2 Interconnections to the Distribution System.

Any proposed interconnection by the owner of a planned Generating Unit, or its designee, to connect that Generating Unit to a Distribution System of a Participating TO will be processed, as applicable, pursuant to the Wholesale Distribution Access Tariff or CPUC Rule 21, or other Local Regulatory Authority requirements, if applicable, of the Participating TO; provided, however, that the owner of the planned Generating Unit, or its designee, shall be required to mitigate any adverse impact on reliability of the ISO Controlled Grid consistent with *Appendix U (the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures)* and *Appendix GG (the LGIP for Interconnection Requests in a Queue Cluster Window)*. In addition, each Participating TO will provide to the ISO a copy of the system impact study used to determine the impact of a planned Generating Unit on the Distribution System and the ISO Controlled Grid pursuant to a request to interconnect under the applicable Wholesale Distribution Access Tariff or CPUC Rule 21, or other Local Regulatory Authority requirements, if applicable.

25.3 Maintenance of Encumbrances.

No new Generating Unit shall adversely affect the ability of the applicable Participating TO to honor its Encumbrances existing as of the time an Interconnection Customer submits its Interconnection Request to the ISO. The applicable Participating TO, in consultation with the ISO, shall identify any such adverse effect on its Encumbrances in the Interconnection System Impact Study performed under Section 7 of *Appendix U (the LGIP)*, *the Phase I Interconnection Study performed under Section 6 of Appendix GG (the LGIP for Interconnection Requests in a Queue Cluster Window)*, *the system impact study performed under Section 3.4 of the SGIP*, or *the System Impact Study performed under Section 5.1 of Appendix W*, as applicable. To the extent the applicable Participating TO determines that the connection of the new Generating Unit will have an adverse effect on Encumbrances, the Interconnection Customer shall mitigate such adverse effect.

26 TRANSMISSION RATES AND CHARGES.

26.1 Access Charges.

All Market Participants withdrawing Energy from the ISO Controlled Grid shall pay Access Charges in accordance with this Section 26.1 and Appendix F, Schedule 3, *except as provided in SPP 4.1*. Prior to

the transition date determined under Section 4 of Schedule 3 to Appendix F, the Access Charge for each
Participating TO shall be

determined in accordance with the principles set forth in this Section 26.1 and in Section 5 of the TO Tariff. The Access Charge shall comprise two components, which together shall be designed to recover each Participating TO's Transmission Revenue Requirement. The first component shall be the annual authorized revenue requirement associated with the transmission facilities and Entitlements turned over to the Operational Control of the ISO by a Participating TO approved by FERC. The second component shall be based on the Transmission Revenue Balancing Account (TRBA), which shall be designed to flow through to the Participating TO's Transmission Revenue Credits calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the TO Tariff and other credits identified in Sections 6 and 8 of Schedule 3 in Appendix F of the ISO Tariff.

Commencing on the transition date determined under Section 4 of Schedule 3 to Appendix F, the Access Charges shall be paid by any UDC or MSS Operator that is serving Gross Load in a PTO Service Territory, and shall consist, where applicable, of a High Voltage Access Charge, a Transition Charge and a Low Voltage Access Charge. High Voltage Access Charges and Low Voltage Access Charges shall each comprise two components, which together shall be designed to recover each Participating TO's High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement and Low Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement, as applicable. The first component shall be based on the annual authorized Transmission Revenue Requirement associated with the high voltage or low voltage, as applicable, transmission facilities and Entitlements turned over to the ISO Operational Control by a Participating TO. The second component shall be the Transmission Revenue Balancing Account (TRBA), which shall be designed to flow through the Participating TO's Transmission Revenue Credits associated with the high voltage or low voltage, as applicable, transmission facilities and Entitlements and calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the TO Tariff and other credits identified in Sections 6, 8, and 13 of Schedule 3 of Appendix F of the ISO Tariff. Each Participating TO shall provide in its TO Tariff filing with FERC an appendix to such filing that states the Participating TO's High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement, its Low Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement (if applicable) and its Gross Load used in developing the rate. The allocation of each Participating TO's Transmission Revenue Requirement between the High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement and the Low Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement shall be undertaken in

accordance with Section 11 of Schedule 3 of Appendix F. To the extent necessary, each Participating TO shall make conforming changes to its TO Tariff.

The applicable High Voltage Access Charge and the Transition Charge shall be paid to the ISO by each UDC and MSS Operator based on its Gross Load connected to a High Voltage Transmission Facility in a PTO Service Territory, either directly or through intervening distribution facilities, but not through a Low Voltage Transmission Facility. The applicable High Voltage Access Charge, the Transition Charge and the Low Voltage Access Charge for the applicable Participating TO shall be paid by each UDC and MSS Operator based on its Gross Load in the PTO Service Territory. The applicable High Voltage Access Charge and Transition Charge shall be assessed by the ISO as a charge for transmission service under this ISO Tariff, shall be determined in accordance with Schedule 3 of Appendix F, and shall include all applicable components of the High Voltage Access Charge and Transition Charge set forth therein.

The Low Voltage Access Charge for each Participating TO is set forth in that Participating TO's TO Tariff. Each Participating TO shall charge for and collect the Low Voltage Access Charge, as provided in its TO Tariff, except that the ISO shall charge for and collect the Low Voltage Access Charge of each Non-Load-Serving Participating TO that qualifies under this Section 26.1 and Appendix F, Schedule 3, Section 13, unless otherwise agreed by the affected Participating TOs. If a Participating TO that is also a UDC, MSS Operator, or Scheduling Coordinator serving End-Use Customers is using the Low Voltage Transmission Facilities of another Participating TO, such Participating TO shall also be assessed the Low Voltage Access Charge of the other Participating TO by such other Participating TO, or by the ISO pursuant to Section 13 of Schedule 3 of Appendix F. The ISO shall provide to the applicable Participating TO a statement of the amount of Energy delivered to each UDC and MSS Operator serving Gross Load that utilizes the Low Voltage Transmission Facilities of that Participating TO on a monthly basis. If a UDC or MSS Operator that is serving Gross Load in a PTO Service Territory has Existing Rights to use another Participating TO's Low Voltage Transmission Facilities, such entity shall not be charged the Low Voltage Access Charge for delivery of Energy to Gross Load for deliveries using the Existing Rights. Each Participating TO shall recover Standby Transmission Revenues directly from the Standby Service Customers of that Participating TO through its applicable retail rates.

Where a Non-Load-Serving Participating TO has Low Voltage Transmission Facilities, the ISO shall assess the Low Voltage Access Charge for each project of that Non-Load-Serving Participating TO to the UDC or MSS Operator of each Participating TO that is directly connected to one or more Low Voltage Transmission Facilities of that project, unless otherwise agreed by the affected Participating TOs. The Non-Load-Serving Participating TO shall calculate separately its Low Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement for each individual transmission project that includes one or more Low Voltage Transmission Facilities. If the Non-Load-Serving Participating TO's Low Voltage Transmission Facilities projects are directly connected to the facilities of the same Participating TO(s), the Low Voltage Access Charge shall be calculated for the group of Low Voltage Transmission Facilities. A separate Low Voltage Access Charge shall apply based on the Low Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement for the relevant project or projects of such Non-Load-Serving Participating TO divided by the Gross Load of all UDCs or MSS Operators of a Participating TO that are directly connected to the relevant Low Voltage Transmission Facility or group of facilities.

A Non-Load-Serving Participating TO must include any over- or under-recovery of its annual Low Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement for the relevant project or group of projects in its low voltage TRBA adjustment for its Low Voltage Access Charge for the relevant project or group of projects pursuant to Section 13.1 of Schedule 3 of Appendix F.

A Participating TO that is a UDC or MSS Operator to whom the Low Voltage Access Charge of a Non-Load-Serving Participating TO is assessed shall include these billed Low Voltage Access Charge amounts in its low voltage TRBA adjustment for its Low Voltage Access Charge, together with all other applicable low voltage TRBA adjustments.

26.1.1 Publicly Owned Electric Utilities Access Charge.

Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities whose transmission facilities are under ISO Operational Control shall file with the FERC their proposed High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirements, and any proposed changes thereto, under procedures determined by the FERC to be applicable to such filings and shall give notice to the ISO and to all Scheduling Coordinators of any such filing. A prospective New

Participating TO that is a Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility shall submit its first proposed High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement to the FERC and the ISO at the time the Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility submits its application to become a New Participating TO in accordance with the Transmission Control Agreement. Federal power marketing agencies whose transmission facilities are under ISO Operational Control shall develop their High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement pursuant to applicable federal laws and regulations.

The procedures for public participation in a federal power marketing agency's ratemaking process are posted on the federal power marketing agency's website. Each federal power marketing agency shall

also post on its website the Federal Register Notices and FERC orders for rate making processes that impact the federal power marketing agency's High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement. At the time the federal power marketing agency submits its application to become a New Participating TO in accordance with the Transmission Control Agreement, it shall submit its first proposed High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement to the FERC and the ISO.

26.1.2 High Voltage Access Charge and Transition Charge Settlement.

UDCs and MSS Operators serving Gross Load in a PTO Service Territory shall be charged on a monthly basis, in arrears, the applicable High Voltage Access Charge and Transition Charge. The High Voltage Access Charge and Transition Charge for a billing period is calculated by the ISO as the product of the applicable High Voltage Access Charge or Transition Charge, as applicable, and Gross Load connected to the facilities of the UDC and MSS Operator in the PTO Service Territory. The High Voltage Access Charge and Transition Charge are determined in accordance with Schedule 3 of Appendix F of the ISO Tariff. These rates may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with Schedule 3 to Appendix F. During the 10-year transition period described in Section 4 of Schedule 3 of Appendix F of the ISO Tariff, a UDC or MSS Operator that is also a Participating TO shall pay, or receive payment of, if applicable, the difference between (i) the High Voltage Access Charge and the Transition Charge applicable to its transactions as a UDC or MSS Operator; and (ii) the disbursement of High Voltage Access Charge revenues to which it is entitled pursuant to Section 26.1.3.

26.1.3 Disbursement of High Voltage Access Charge and Transition Charge Revenues.

The ISO shall collect and pay, on a monthly basis, to Participating TOs all High Voltage Access Charge and Transition Charge revenues at the same time as other ISO charges and payments are settled. High Voltage Access Charge revenues received with respect to the High Voltage Access Charge and the Transition Charge shall be distributed to Participating TOs in accordance with Appendix F, Schedule 3, Section 10.

26.1.4 Wheeling.

Any Scheduling Coordinator or other such entity scheduling a Wheeling transaction shall pay to the ISO the product of (i) the applicable Wheeling Access Charge, and (ii) the total hourly schedules of Wheeling in kilowatt-hours for each month at each Scheduling Point associated with that transaction, **except as provided in SPP 4.1**. Schedules that include Wheeling transactions shall be subject to the Congestion Management procedures and protocols in accordance with Sections 27.1.1 and 27.1.2.

26.1.4.1 Wheeling Access Charge.

The Wheeling Access Charge shall be determined by the TAC Area and transmission ownership or Entitlement, less all Encumbrances, associated with the Scheduling Point at which the Energy exits the ISO Controlled Grid. The Wheeling Access Charge for Scheduling Points contained within a single TAC Area, that are not joint facilities, shall be equal to the High Voltage Access Charge for the applicable TAC Area in accordance with Section 3 of Appendix F plus the applicable Low Voltage Access Charge if the Scheduling Point is on a Low Voltage Transmission Facility. Wheeling Access Charges shall not apply for Wheeling under a bundled non-economy Energy coordination agreement of a Participating TO executed prior to July 9, 1996.

26.1.4.2 Wheeling Over Joint Facilities.

To the extent that more than one Participating TO owns or has Entitlement to transmission capacity, less all Encumbrances, exiting the ISO Controlled Grid at a Scheduling Point, the Scheduling Coordinator shall pay the ISO each month a rate for Wheeling at that Scheduling Point which reflects an average of the Wheeling Access Charge applicable to those Participating TOs, weighted by the relative share of such ownership or Entitlement to transmission capacity, less all Encumbrances, at such Scheduling Point. If the Scheduling Point is located at High Voltage Transmission Facilities, the Wheeling Access Charge will consist of a High Voltage Wheeling Access Charge component. Additionally, if the Scheduling Point is located at Low Voltage Transmission Facilities, the applicable Low Voltage Wheeling Access Charge component will be added to the Wheeling Access Charge. The methodology for developing the weighted average rate for Wheeling at each Scheduling Point is set forth in Appendix H.

26.1.4.3 Disbursement of Wheeling Revenues.

The ISO shall collect and pay to Participating TOs and other entities as provided in Section 24.7.3 all Wheeling revenues at the same time as other ISO charges and payments are settled. The ISO shall provide to the applicable Participating TO and other entities as provided in Section 24.7.3 a statement of the aggregate amount of Energy delivered to each Scheduling Coordinator using such Participating TO's Scheduling Point to allow for calculation of Wheeling revenue and auditing of disbursements. Wheeling revenues shall be disbursed by the ISO based on the following:

26.1.4.3.1 Scheduling Point with All Participating TOs in the Same TAC Area.

With respect to revenues received for the payment of High Voltage Wheeling Access Charges for Wheeling to a Scheduling Point at which all of the facilities and Entitlements, less all Encumbrances, are owned by Participating TOs in the same TAC Area, Wheeling revenues shall be disbursed to each such Participating TO based on the ratio of each Participating TO's High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirement to the sum of all such Participating TO's High Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirements. If the Scheduling Point is located at a Low Voltage Facility, revenues received with respect to Low Voltage Wheeling Access Charges for Wheeling to that Scheduling Point shall be disbursed to the Participating TOs that own facilities and Entitlements making up the Scheduling Point in proportion to their Low Voltage Transmission Revenue Requirements. Additionally, if a Participating TO has a transmission upgrade or addition that was funded by a Project Sponsor, the Wheeling revenue allocated to such Participating TO shall be disbursed as provided in Section 24.7.3.

26.1.4.3.2 Scheduling Point without All Participating TOs in the Same TAC Area.

With respect to revenues received for the payment of Wheeling Access Charges for Wheeling to a Scheduling Point at which the facilities and Entitlements, less all Encumbrances, are owned by Participating TOs in different TAC Areas, Wheeling revenues shall be disbursed to such Participating TOs as follows. First, the revenues shall be allocated between such TAC Areas in proportion to the ownership and Entitlements of transmission capacity, less all Encumbrances, at the Scheduling Point of the Participating TOs in each such TAC Area. Second, the revenues thus allocated to each TAC Area shall be disbursed among the Participating TOs in the TAC Area in accordance with Section 26.1.4.3.1.

26.1.4.4 Information Required from Scheduling Coordinators.

Scheduling Coordinators that schedule Wheeling Out or Wheeling Through transactions to a Bulk Supply Point, or other point of interconnection between the ISO Controlled Grid and the transmission system of a Non-Participating TO, that are located within the ISO Control Area, shall provide the ISO, within 5 days from the end of the calendar month to which the relevant Trading Day relates, details of such transactions scheduled by them (other than transactions scheduled pursuant to Existing Contracts) sorted by Bulk Supply Point or point of interconnection for each Settlement Period (including kWh scheduled). The ISO shall use such information, which may be subject to review by the ISO, to settle Wheeling Access Charges and payments. The ISO shall publish a list of the Bulk Supply Points or interconnection points to which this Section 26.1.4.4 applies together with details of the electronic form and procedure to be used by Scheduling Coordinators to submit the required information on the ISO "Home Page".

26.1.5 Unbundled Retail Transmission Rates.

The Access Charge for unbundled retail transmission service provided to End-Users by a FERC-jurisdictional electric utility Participating TO shall be determined by the FERC and submitted to the ISO for information only. For a Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility, retail transmission service rates shall be determined by the Local Regulatory Authority and submitted to the ISO for information only.

26.2 Tracking Account.

If the Access Charge rate methodology implemented pursuant to Section 26.1 results in Access Charge rates for any Participating TO which are different from those in effect prior to the ISO Operations Date, an amount equal to the difference between the new rates and the prior rates for the remainder of the period, if any, during which a cost recovery plan established pursuant to Section 368 of the California Public Utilities Code (as added by AB 1890) is in effect for such Participating TO shall be recorded in a tracking account. The balance of that tracking account will be recovered from customers and paid to the appropriate Participating TO after termination of the cost recovery plan set forth in Section 368 of California Public Utilities Code (as added by AB 1890). The recovery and payments shall be based on an amortization period not exceeding three years in the case of electric corporations regulated by the CPUC or five years for Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities.

26.3 Addition of New Facilities After ISO Implementation.

The costs of transmission facilities placed in service after the ISO Operations Date shall be recovered consistent with the cost recovery determinations made pursuant to Section 24.7.

26.4 Effect on Tax-Exempt Status.

Nothing in this Section shall compel any Participating TO to violate any restrictions applicable to facilities financed with tax-exempt bonds or contractual restrictions and covenants regarding the use of transmission facilities.

26.5 Transition Mechanism.

During the ten-year transition period described in Section 4 of Schedule 3 to Appendix F, the Original Participating TOs collectively shall pay to the ISO each year an amount equal to, annually, for all New Participating TOs, the amount, if any, by which the New Participating TO's cost of Existing High Voltage Facilities associated with Gross Loads in the PTO Service Territory of the New Participating TO is increased by the implementation of the High Voltage Access Charge described in Schedule 3 to Appendix F. Responsibility for such payments shall be allocated to Original Participating TOs in accordance with Schedule 3 to Appendix F. Amounts payable by Original Participating TOs under this section shall be recoverable as part of the Transition Charge calculated in accordance with Schedule 3 of Appendix F. Amounts received by the ISO under this section shall be disbursed to New Participating TOs with Existing High Voltage Facilities based on the ratio of each New Participating TO's net increase in costs in the categories described in the first sentence of this section, to the sum of the net increases in such costs for all New Participating TOs with Existing High Voltage Facilities.

26.6

The costs of an LCRIF shall be includable in a Participating TO's High Voltage Revenue Requirement. Any Participating TO that owns an LCRIF shall set forth in its TO Tariff a charge payable by LCRIGs connected to that facility. The charge shall require each LCRIG to pay on a going forward basis its pro rata share of the Transmission Revenue Requirement associated with the LCRIF which shall be calculated based on the maximum capacity of the LCRIG relative to the capacity of the LCRIF. Each Participating TO shall credit its High Voltage TRR with revenues received from LCRIGs with respect to such charges either by recording such revenues in its TRBA or through another mechanism approved by FERC.

26.6.1 Location Constrained Resource Interconnection Facilities that Become Network Facilities.

If the construction of a new transmission facility or upgrade causes an LCRIF to become a network facility, then, effective on the in-service date of such new transmission facility or upgrade, the LCRIGs connected to the LCRIF shall not be required to pay charges described in Section 26.6. The LCRIGs shall remain responsible for charges due prior to that date.