

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

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14. Uncontrollable Force, Indemnity, Liabilities, and Penalties

14.1 Uncontrollable Forces

Neither the CAISO nor a Market Participant will be considered in default of any obligation under this CAISO Tariff if prevented from fulfilling that obligation due to the occurrence of an Uncontrollable Force. The physical inability of a Market Participant to perform in accordance with a Day-Ahead Schedule or Ancillary Service Award for any reason shall not relieve the Market Participant from its financial obligations under Section 11 that result from the failure to perform.

14.2 Responsibilities of Affected Entity

In the event of the occurrence of an Uncontrollable Force, which prevents the CAISO or a Market Participant from performing any of its obligations under this CAISO Tariff, the affected entity shall (i) if it is the CAISO, immediately notify the Market Participants in writing of the occurrence of such Uncontrollable Force and, if it is a Market Participant, immediately notify the CAISO in writing of the occurrence of such Uncontrollable Force, (ii) not be entitled to suspend performance of its obligations under this CAISO 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 CAISO, keep the Market Participants apprised of such efforts, and in the case of the Market Participants, keep the CAISO 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.

14.3 Strikes, Lockouts or Labor Disputes

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.

14.4 Market Participant's Indemnity

Each Market Participant, to the extent permitted by law, shall indemnify the CAISO 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 CAISO's default under this CAISO Tariff or gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of the CAISO or of its officers, directors or employees.

14.5 Limitation on Liability

14.5.1 Limitation on Damages

Except as provided for in Section 13.3.14, the CAISO 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 CAISO Tariff, including but not limited to any adjustments made by the CAISO in Inter-SC Trades, except to the extent that they result from gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of the CAISO.

14.5.2 Exclusion of Certain Types of Loss

The CAISO 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 the gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of the CAISO.

14.6 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 CAISO dated as of September 3, 2002, except to the extent that they result from gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing of Potomac Economics, Ltd.

14.7 Allocation of Reliability-Related Penalty Costs

14.7.1 Overview of Process

Under the NERC Functional Model and the NERC Rules of Procedure, Registered Entities for a specific function, including the CAISO, may be assessed monetary penalties by FERC, NERC, and/or WECC for violations of one (1) or more NERC Reliability Standards applicable to that function. This Section 14.7 sets forth the procedure through which the CAISO may seek, with FERC approval, to directly allocate, in whole or in part, the cost of any such penalties assessed upon the CAISO to an entity or entities whose conduct or omission(s) NERC, WECC and/or FERC has determined contributed, in whole or in part, to the

violation that gave rise to the penalty. This Section 14.7 also sets forth procedures through which the CAISO may seek, with FERC approval, to recover, in whole or in part, from RC Customers and Market Participants the cost associated with a monetary penalty for a NERC Reliability Standards violation(s) that is not subject to direct allocation. Penalties that are assessed upon the CAISO and become final on or after the effective date of this Section 14.7 shall be subject to the procedures set forth herein regardless of the date of the underlying violation(s) for which the penalty is assessed.

14.7.2 Direct Allocation of Reliability Standards Penalties

14.7.2.1 Conditions for Direct Allocation

If FERC, NERC, and/or WECC assess(es) one (1) or more monetary penalties against the CAISO as the Registered Entity for the violation of one or more NERC Reliability Standards, and the conduct or omission(s) of a particular RC Customer or RC Customers, or a particular Market Participant or Market Participants contributed, in whole or in part, to the violation(s) at issue, then the CAISO may seek to directly allocate, in whole or in part, such penalty costs to the RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) whose conduct or omission(s) contributed to the violation(s), provided that each of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) subject to potential direct allocation receive notice of, and an opportunity to fully participate in, the underlying CMEP proceeding before NERC and/or WECC, or the FERC proceeding in the case of an enforcement proceeding directly instituted by FERC without a prior NERC or WECC proceeding;
- (2) The CMEP proceeding, or enforcement proceeding directly instituted by FERC, results in a finding that the conduct or omission(s) of the RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) subject to potential direct allocation contributed, either in whole or in part, to the Reliability Standards violation(s) at issue; and
- (3) Any findings by NERC and/or WECC regarding whether the conduct or omission(s) of the RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) contributed, either in whole or in part, to the Reliability Standards violation(s) at issue are filed with FERC.

14.7.2.2 Notice to Affected RC Customer or Market Participant

The CAISO will notify the RC Customers(s) or Market Participant(s) it believes contributed to the

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Reliability Standards violation(s) during the CMEP proceeding or, if applicable, during the enforcement proceeding directly instituted by FERC. This notification shall be in writing and shall: (i) inform the RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) that the CAISO intends to invoke the direct allocation provisions of this Section; (ii) detail the underlying factual basis for the CAISO's position; and (iii) inform the RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) that it may seek to participate in the CMEP proceeding or, if applicable, the enforcement proceeding directly instituted by FERC.

14.7.2.3 Failure to Participate

A failure by the notified RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) to participate in the CMEP proceeding or, if applicable, in the enforcement proceeding directly instituted by FERC, will not prevent the CAISO from directly allocating the cost associated with a monetary penalty to the RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) provided all other conditions in Section 14.7.2 are satisfied.

14.7.2.4 Proposed Allocation and FERC Review Process

Where NERC and/or WECC, or FERC as may be applicable in an enforcement proceeding directly instituted by FERC, determines that the conduct or omission(s) of the RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) identified by the CAISO contributed, in whole or in part, to the NERC Reliability Standard(s) violation(s) at issue, the CAISO shall inform the involved RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) in writing and shall initially propose an allocation of the penalty cost on a basis proportional to the parties' relative fault, consistent with the applicable regulator's analysis. Regardless of whether the involved RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) agree or disagree over the allocation, the reasonability of such an allocation shall be determined by FERC through submission of the matter to FERC pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act.

14.7.2.5 Payment of Allocated Amount

After FERC issues a final order regarding the CAISO's ability to directly allocate the penalty cost, the CAISO shall include any FERC-approved allocated amounts in the invoice for the appropriate RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) for the next billing period, or as soon as practicable. The amount to be paid by the RC Customer(s) or Market Participant(s) shall include the allocated portion of the penalty, as established by FERC, together with interest calculated at the FERC authorized refund rate for the period of time, if any, between the CAISO's payment of the penalty and the RC Customer(s) or Market

Participant(s) payment of its allocated portion of the penalty.

14.7.3 Indirect Allocation of Penalty Costs

14.7.3.1 Procedure for Allocation

Where the conduct or omission(s) of a particular RC Customer or RC Customers or Market Participant or Market Participants has not been identified by NERC, WECC, or FERC as a contributing cause for a monetary penalty assessed against the CAISO for a NERC Reliability Standards violation, the CAISO may make a filing with FERC under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act seeking approval to recover the cost of such reliability-related penalties from all RC Customers or Market Participants. The CAISO's Section 205 filing may include a proposed methodology for allocating the penalty across the various types of RC Customers or Market Participants.

14.7.3.2 Case-By-Case FERC Review

Any allocation of penalties pursuant to Section 14.7.3 must be determined by FERC on a case-by-case basis. Absent FERC approval, the CAISO will not allocate a penalty under Section 14.7.3 to RC Customers or Market Participants.

14.7.3.3 Payment of Allocated Amount

After FERC issues a final order regarding allocation of the monetary penalty, the CAISO shall include any FERC-approved allocated amounts in the invoices for the appropriate RC Customers or Market Participants for the next billing period, or as soon as practicable.