Stakeholder Comments Template

Subject: Credit Policy Enhancements

Submitted by	Company	Date Submitted
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This template has been created for submission of stakeholder comments on the topics covered in the September 22, 2008 Credit Policy Enhancements stakeholder meeting. Upon completion of this template, please email your comments (as an attachment in MS Word format) to <u>CreditPolicyComments@caiso.com</u>. All comments will be posted to CAISO's Credit Policy Stakeholder Process webpage at http://www.caiso.com/docs/2003/04/21/2003042117001924814.html.

Submissions are requested by close of business on October 7, 2008 or sooner.

Please submit your comments to the following questions for each topic in the spaces indicated.

1. Do you support CAISO's proposal (Alternative 3) to replace the use of Credit Rating Default Probabilities and Moody's KMV Default Probabilities with the use of agency issuer ratings and Moody's KMV Spot Credit Rating in its eight-step process credit assessment process? Do you agree that these ratings should be blended according to the same percentages already established in the eight-step process? Do you agree that Moody's KMV Spot Credit Rating should be used, according to the same blending percentages, to assess whether a financial institution meets CAISO's "reasonably acceptable" test for accepting a Letter of Credit or an Escrow Account (i.e., the blending must yield a result greater than or equal to four (4.00) to be "reasonably acceptable"?)

TransAlta supports replacing the Credit Rating Default Probabilities and KMV Default Probabilities with the use of agency issuer ratings and Moody's KMV Spot Credit Rating. These ratings should be blended as is currently done in order to ensure that current market events are taken into account when determining an unsecured credit limit. Consideration of qualitative factors should also be considered when setting an unsecured credit limit in order to fully capture all known and available information. These factors should be used to decrease the limit from the calculated issuer ratings/Moody's KMV Spot Credit Rating only and not increase the limit in order to err on the side of conservatism.

2. Do you support CAISO's proposal to expand the definition of Tangible Net Worth to exclude assets that are earmarked for a specific purpose such as restricted assets and assets related to affiliated entities? Do you also agree that CAISO should also exclude highly volatile assets such as derivative assets?

Directionally, TransAlta agrees with the concept to remove restricted assets from the calculation of Tangible Net Worth.

3. Do you support CAISO's proposal (Alternative 2) to reduce the maximum amount of unsecured credit that it will assign to the most creditworthy party to \$100 million?

TransAlta supports the reduction in the maximum unsecured credit limit from \$250 million to \$100 million. TransAlta would also encourage that a further reduction be considered in light of Payment Acceleration.

4. Do you support CAISO's proposal (Alternative 2) to allow Guarantees and other forms of Financial Security to be issued from Canadian entities? Do you support expanding this policy to accept Financial Security from non-US / non-Canadian based entities using rules similar to those adopted by ISO New England if CAISO can clear the legal hurdles and complexities of developing the necessary processes and agreement language for accepting Financial Security from foreign entities? Are ISO-NE's restrictions sufficient and necessary? Should other safeguards be put in place? Should CAISO consider extending this policy to other types of Financial Security such as Letters of Credit?

TransAlta supports CAISO's proposal to allow Guarantees and other forms of Financial Security to be issued from Canadian entities. Other U.S. entities routinely accept Guarantees from Canadian entities.

5. Do you agree that an Affiliate Guaranty, where a Guarantor backing the obligations of one Affiliate must provide the same Guaranty for all of its Affiliates in the CAISO market, is essential to help mitigate the risk of a payment default by an under-secured and thinly capitalized Affiliate? Does the concept presented present regulatory issues for non-regulated parents backing regulated and non-regulated affiliates?

TransAlta supports that a Guarantor should provide a Guarantee for all its affiliates.

6. Do you support CAISO's proposal (Alternative 1) to reduce the time to post additional Financial Security from five (5) Business Days to three (3) Business Days?

TransAlta supports this proposal.

7. Should CAISO change its policy allowing 100% of Market Participant's available credit (i.e., Aggregate Credit Limit minus Estimated Aggregate Liability) to be available for a Congestion Revenue Rights ("CRR") auction? Is setting the amount of available credit at 90% of available credit a reasonable approach to ensure some buffer remains in place for a Market Participant's other market activities? Should a lower threshold be considered?

(Submit Comments Here)

8. Are you in favor of the CAISO funding a reserve account as a means of providing a source of funds in the case of a payment default? How would you propose that such an account be funded?

TransAlta would support the CAISO investigating cost effective options around reserve account as a means of lessening the financial impact of payment default.

9. Are there other payment default risk mitigation strategies, of those that were presented, that you support and would want CAISO to investigate further such as a Line of Credit, credit insurance, establishing a captive insurance company, developing a blended finite risk program or a capital market transfer to provide potential funding sources in the case of payment default? Are there other strategies that were not covered that CAISO should investigate and/or pursue?

TransAlta would support the CAISO investigating cost effective options around other default mitigation strategies as a means of lessening the financial impact of payment default.

10. Do you support CAISO changing its loss sharing/chargeback mechanism to include the allocation of a payment default to all Market Participants – not just net creditors during the default month? What measure should be used to apportion exposure to the chargeback?

TransAlta strongly agrees that any default losses should be allocated amongst all Market Participants during the default month and not to net creditors. This method is the most

fair and does not incent suppliers to avoid delivering power to the market should there be a concern with counterparty default.

11. Do you agree with CAISO's proposal to assess financial penalties on Market Participants who are late in paying their invoices two or more times in a rolling 12 month period? Are the financial penalties sufficient to ensure compliance with the payment provisions of the CAISO Tariff? Do you agree that Market Participants who are late a third time in a rolling 12 month period should also have to post cash in lieu of any unsecured credit for a period of 12 months of on-time payments? Do you agree that any penalties collected should fund a reserve account that can be used as a source of funds in the case of a payment default?

(Submit Comments Here)

12. Do you agree with CAISO's proposal to assess a financial penalty on a Market Participant who is late in posting additional collateral on the third and each subsequent time in a rolling 12 month period? Are the financial penalties sufficient to ensure compliance with the collateral posting provisions of the CAISO Tariff? Do you agree that any penalties collected should fund a reserve account that can be used as a source of funds in the case of a payment default?

(Submit Comments Here)

13. Do you support the creation of a Credit Working Group ("CWG") as a means to formalize the CAISO's approach to managing credit policy change? How do you envision the CWG adding value to CAISO's existing stakeholder process (e.g., regularity of meetings, membership, etc.)?

Yes, TransAlta would support the creation of a Credit Working Group. The addition of members from outside the power industry should be considered as a means of incorporating best practices and exchanging ideas.