

future years. The achievement indicators proposed in this notice are the same as the achievement indicators that the Secretary announced in the **Federal Register** and used for the FY 2002 ECEPD grant competition (67 FR 37406, May 29, 2002).

**Achievement Indicators:** The Secretary announces the following proposed achievement indicators for the ECEPD program, as required by section 2151(e)(6) of the ESEA:

**Indicator 1:** Increasing numbers of hours of high quality professional development will be offered. High-quality professional development must be ongoing, intensive, classroom-focused, and based on scientific research on cognitive and social development in early childhood and effective pedagogy for young children.

**Indicator 2:** Early childhood educators who work in early childhood programs serving low-income children will participate in greater numbers, and in increasing numbers of hours, in high-quality professional development.

**Indicator 3:** Early childhood educators will demonstrate increased knowledge and understanding of effective strategies to support school readiness based on scientific research on cognitive and social development in early childhood and effective pedagogy for young children.

**Indicator 4:** Early childhood educators will more frequently apply research-based approaches in early childhood pedagogy and child development and learning domains, including using a content-rich curriculum and activities that promote language and cognitive development.

**Indicator 5:** Children will demonstrate improved readiness for school, especially in the areas of appropriate social and emotional behavior and early language and literacy competencies.

#### Intergovernmental Review

This program is subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79. One of the objectives of the Executive order is to foster an intergovernmental partnership and a strengthened federalism. The Executive order relies on processes developed by State and local governments for coordination and review of proposed Federal financial assistance.

This document provides early notification of our proposed achievement indicators for this program.

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**Federal Register**, in text or Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) on the Internet at the following site: <http://www.ed.gov/legislation/FedRegister>.

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(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 84.349A, Early Childhood Educator Professional Development Program)

*Program Authority:* 20 U.S.C. 6651(e).

Dated: December 30, 2002.

**Susan B. Neuman,**

*Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EL00-111-002; Docket No. EL01-84-000]

#### Cities of Anaheim, Azusa, Banning, Colton and Riverside, California. v. California Independent System Operator Corporation; Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District v. California Independent System Operator Corporation; Order Providing Guidance on the Appropriate Procedures for Approval of Settlement

Issued December 30, 2002.

Before Commissioners: Pat Wood, III, Chairman; William L. Massey, and Nora Mead Brownell.

1. This order provides guidance on procedural questions raised by certain parties in this proceeding relating to an Offer of Settlement filed while settlement judge procedures were ongoing.

#### Background

2. There is a lengthy procedural history in this case, some of which is not pertinent to the questions raised in the instant request for guidance; this order will relate only those events and facts necessary to address the request before us.

3. On September 15, 2000, the Cities of Anaheim, Azusa, Banning, Colton, and Riverside, California (Southern Cities) filed a complaint against the California Independent System Operator Corporation (Cal ISO) regarding costs incurred by the Cal ISO and passed on to customers as neutrality adjustment charges. The Commission acted on the complaint on March 14, 2001, dismissing it in part and granting it in part.<sup>1</sup> Subsequently, the Commission granted in part and denied in part rehearing.<sup>2</sup> Parties sought further rehearing.

4. On June 1, 2001, the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) filed a complaint against the Cal ISO in Docket No. EL01-84-000 challenging several aspects of the Cal ISO's neutrality adjustment charges. On June 22, 2001, the Cal ISO, Southern Cities, and SRP filed a motion to institute settlement judge procedures to resolve the issues raised in the two complaints and shortly thereafter, the Commission issued an order initiating settlement judge procedures.<sup>3</sup> The order did not institute hearing proceedings or authorize designation of a presiding administrative law judge.

5. The parties participated in numerous settlement conferences to resolve the complaints, and on July 31, 2002, Southern Cities, SRP and Cal ISO (Settling Parties) submitted to the Commission an Offer of Settlement and Settlement Agreement (Offer of Settlement). In addition to comments supporting the Offer of Settlement from the Settling Parties and trial staff, Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (PG&E) filed comments opposing the Offer of Settlement, and the Commission received motions to intervene out-of-time, and protests or comments in opposition, from Enron Power Marketing, Inc. (Enron), Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (Puget Sound), IDACORP Energy, L.P. (IDACORP), and California Generators.<sup>4</sup> Subsequently, participants

<sup>1</sup> Cities of Anaheim, Azusa, Banning, Colton, and Riverside, California v. California Independent System Operator Corp., 94 FERC ¶61,268 (2001).

<sup>2</sup> Cities of Anaheim, Azusa, Banning, Colton, and Riverside, California v. California Independent System Operator Corp., 95 FERC ¶61,197 (2001).

<sup>3</sup> Cities of Anaheim, Azusa, Banning, Colton, and Riverside, California v. California Independent System Operator Corp., 96 FERC ¶61,024 (2001).

<sup>4</sup> The California Generators are: Duke Energy North America, LLC; Duke Energy Trading and Marketing, L.L.C.; Dynegy Power Marketing, Inc.; El Segundo Power LLC; Long Beach Generation LLC; Cabrillo Power I LLC; Cabrillo Power II LLC; Mirant Americas Energy Marketing, LP; Mirant California, LLC; Reliant Energy Power Generator, Inc.; Reliant Energy Services, Inc.; and Williams Energy Marketing & Trading Company. The California Generators took no position on the Offer of Settlement.

filed reply comments. Enron filed a conditional withdrawal of its motion to intervene out-of-time; IDACORP and Puget Sound conditionally withdrew their protests. The Settling Parties and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) opposed the interventions.

6. On November 1, 2002, the Settlement Judge issued an order granting the motions to intervene. The order noted that it appears the Offer of Settlement cannot be certified to the Commission if, as alleged by PG&E and trial staff, there are material issues of fact to be resolved. The judge determined that an additional settlement conference should be convened to clarify whether there are any material issues of fact remaining. The judge stated that the motions to intervene out-of-time were granted so that the additional intervenors could be included in the next settlement conference.

7. The November 1 Order prompted the Settling Parties to file a request for guidance from the Commission, on an expedited basis, regarding the appropriate procedures to be followed to approve the Offer of Settlement. The Settling Parties state that they are concerned that, without guidance from the Commission on the appropriate decisional authority, action on the Offer of Settlement will be delayed or will become sidetracked if the negotiation process is to begin again before a new settlement judge and to include additional parties.

8. The request for guidance posits that, under the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, settlement judges are not authorized to certify a settlement or to make other substantive rulings, and that the Commission is the appropriate authority to act on the Offer of Settlement because the proceedings were never set for hearing before a presiding administrative law judge. The Settling Parties also question the settlement judge's authority to act on the motions to intervene out-of-time, and they state that the Commission should have ruled on the motions.

9. PG&E and IDACORP and Puget filed answers to the request for guidance. PG&E states that it does not take issue with the procedural questions raised in the request, but objects that the Settling Parties have attempted to reargue the merits of the Offer of Settlement. IDACORP and Puget remark that the Offer of Settlement fails to ensure that all entities who are owed refunds, and not just the Settling Parties, will receive them. They continue that denial of their motions to intervene in this proceeding would be

shortsighted because, if excluded, they could simply file complaints and seek consolidation with the ongoing proceeding.

#### Discussion

10. Rule 602 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR § 385.602 (2002), provides procedures for the submission of offers of settlement. An uncontested offer of settlement may be certified to the Commission upon a finding that the offer is not contested by any participant.<sup>5</sup> Where an offer of settlement is contested, it may be certified to the Commission if there is no genuine issue of material fact or if the record contains substantial evidence from which the Commission may reach a reasoned decision on the merits of the contested issues.<sup>6</sup> The section does not expressly discuss settlement judges, the role they play in the settling of cases, or the handling of such settlements.

11. Rule 603 provides procedures for negotiating settlements before a settlement judge. The powers and duties of settlement judges include convening and presiding over conferences and settlement negotiations, assessing the practicalities of a potential settlement, reporting to the Chief Administrative Law Judge or the Commission describing the status of the negotiations, and recommending the termination or continuation of settlement negotiations.<sup>7</sup> The section does not expressly discuss certification of settlements to the Commission.

12. As stated above, the Commission set this case for settlement judge procedures under Rule 603. Although settlement judges typically will certify to the Commission uncontested settlements,<sup>8</sup> the substantive determinations necessary to certify a contested settlement, as described in Rules 602(h)(2)(ii) and (iii), are not appropriately made by a settlement judge. Given that the settlement judge may well be privy to confidential, non-record information and given that the settlement judge may have had off-the-record discussions about the merits of issues and not all parties may have been present, Rule 603 does not empower settlement judges to make substantive findings regarding a contested offer of settlement or to certify a contested offer of settlement.<sup>9</sup> Further, it is not

necessary that the settlement judge do so. Where a contested settlement is filed in a case that is pending solely before a settlement judge, the contested settlement is already before the Commission itself.<sup>10</sup> (We add that, insofar as the settlement judge is to report to the Chief Judge and/or the Commission, in the future when a settlement is contested the settlement judge should report the fact that a filed settlement has been contested, and identify what the matters at issue may be.<sup>11</sup>)

13. The Commission thus does not need the settlement judge in this case to pursue the question of whether, in fact, any genuine issues of material fact remain. The Commission will consider the record in this proceeding as it has been developed to date, address the merits of the issues presented, and also determine what, if any, additional procedures may be necessary. At the same time, the Commission will address the motions to intervene out-of-time, and oppositions thereto, filed by Enron, Puget Sound, IDACORP, and the California Generators. Rule 603 does not empower settlement judges to rule on motions to intervene; these will be addressed by the Commission in this case (and interventions sought in similar circumstances in future cases should be addressed by the Chief Judge<sup>12</sup>), as appropriate.

#### The Commission orders:

(A) The Commission hereby responds to the Settling Parties' request for guidance, as set forth in the body of this order.

(B) The Secretary shall promptly publish this order in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

**Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,**

*Deputy Secretary.*

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<sup>5</sup> 18 CFR § 385.602(g) (2002).

<sup>6</sup> 18 CFR § 385.602(h)(2)(ii) and (iii) (2002).

<sup>7</sup> 18 CFR § 385.603(g) (2002).

<sup>8</sup> We find that their doing so is appropriate and not inconsistent with our regulations.

<sup>9</sup> See American Electric Power Service Corp. and American Electric Power Company, Inc., 100 FERC ¶ 61,346 at P 41-42 (2002), *reh'g pending*.

<sup>10</sup> See 18 CFR 385.602(b) (2002).

<sup>11</sup> However, the settlement judge, as noted, should not make substantive findings on the matters at issue.

<sup>12</sup> See 18 CFR 375.304(a), 385.102(a), 385.214(c) and (d), and 385.504(b)(12) (2002).