W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY

1. Definitions.

a. Departing Load: Departing Load (DL) is that portion of SCE’s customer’s electric load, subject to changes occurring in the normal course of business as verified pursuant to Part W, Section 3.a., for which the customer, on or after December 20, 1995: (1) discontinues or reduces its purchases of electricity supply and delivery services from SCE; (2) purchases or consumes electricity supplied and delivered by sources other than SCE to replace such SCE purchases; and (3) remains physically located at the same location or within SCE’s service area as it existed on December 20, 1995. Municipal Departing Load (MDL) is either New or Transferred MDL served by a publicly owned utility (POU) as defined in Schedules NMDL and TMDL, Special Condition 1. Reduction in load qualifies as DL only to the extent that such load is subsequently served with electricity from a source other than SCE. However, load that is eligible for net energy metering, as defined in Public Utilities (PU) Code Sections 2827 - 2827.10 is not departing load. Customers having DL are subject to the charges of Schedule DL-NBC, except certain customers are exempt from paying an ongoing Competition Transition Charge (CTC).

This definition of DL specifically does not include: (1) a customer’s load that moves to a new location outside SCE’s service area as it existed on December 20, 1995; (2) a customer’s load that is no longer served with electricity from any source; or (3) a new customer that, after January 1, 1998, locates new load in SCE’s service territory, provided such customer does not purchase electricity from SCE and does not use SCE’s transmission or distribution system (either directly or indirectly through a third party) in any manner to supply electricity to its load.

When an SCE retail customer that purchased electricity from SCE on or after December 20, 1995, subsequently replaces such SCE purchases with purchases from an entity that supplies such retail customer using SCE’s transmission and/or distribution system (other than through a Direct Transaction), that load is classified as Departing Load for the portion of its requirements that are purchased through such an alternative supplier.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY

1. Definitions. (Continued)

b. Customer Generation: For the purpose of determining the applicability of the Cost Responsibility Surcharge (CRS) to DL in accordance with Decision 03-04-030, Customer Generation (CG) refers to cogeneration, renewable technologies, or any type of generation that (1) is dedicated wholly or in part to serve a specific customer’s load; and (2) relies on non-SCE or dedicated SCE distribution wires rather than SCE’s grid to service the customer, the customer’s affiliates, and/or tenants and/or not more than two other persons or corporations located on site or adjacent to the real property on which the generator is located. CG also includes the self generation, both on site and off site, of county and municipal water districts. Included in CG are the three groups of systems defined as: 1) clean systems with a capacity of less than 1 MW including net metered systems,1 eligible to participate in the CPUC Self-Generation Incentive Program or California Energy Commission’s (CEC) Program, 2) systems with a capacity of 1 MW or more that also meet the criteria established in PU Code 353.2 known as “ultra-clean and low-emission distributed generation,” and 3) all other types of customer generation systems meeting best available control technology standards set by the Local Air Quality Management District and/or the California Air Resources Board, as applicable. CG is also known as Distributed Generation, onsite and over-the-fence generation, or self generation.

c. Customer Generation Departing Load (CGDL): Effective after February 1, 2001, CGDL is DL that is served by CG as defined in Section 1.b above and is that portion of the SCE customer’s electrical load for which the customer (1) discontinues or reduces its purchase of Bundled Service, Direct Access, or Community Choice Aggregation Service (CCA Service) within SCE’s service territory; (2) purchases or consumes electricity supplied and delivered by “Customer Generation” to replace SCE, Direct Access, or CCA Service purchases; and (3) remains physically located at the same location or elsewhere within SCE’s service territory as it existed on April 3, 2003. A load reduction qualifies as DL when such load is subsequently served by a source other than SCE.

This definition of CGDL does not apply to changes in the distribution of load among accounts at a customer site with multiple accounts or load changes resulting from the reconfiguration of distribution facilities on the customer site, provided that the changes do not result in a discontinuance or reduction of service from SCE at that location. This definition also does not apply to DL that physically disconnects from SCE’s grid.

This definition of CGDL also does not include nor would any CRS as defined in Schedule CGDL-CRS or other charges as defined in Schedule DL-NBC apply to:

1 NEM-eligible systems with a capacity greater than 1 MW that are used by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) pursuant to the applicable provisions of Public Utilities Code Section 2827 are also included in this category, as are the systems served on the NEM Successor Tariffs pursuant to D.16-01-044.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY

1. Definitions. (Continued)

   c. Customer Generation Departing Load (CGDL): (Continued)

      (1) Changes in usage occurring in the normal course of business resulting from changes in business cycles, termination of operations, departure from SCE’s service territory, weather, reduced production, modifications to production equipment or operations, changes in production or manufacturing processes, fuel switching, enhancement or increased efficiency of equipment or performance of existing CG equipment, replacement of existing CG equipment with new power generation equipment of similar size, installation of demand-side management equipment or facilities, energy conservation efforts, or other similar factors.

      (2) New customer load or incremental load of an existing customer where the load is being met through a direct transaction with CG and the transaction does not otherwise require the use of transmission or distribution facilities owned by SCE.

      (3) Load temporarily taking service from a back-up generation unit during emergency conditions called by SCE, the California Independent System Operator, or any successor system operator, including back-up generation used in connection with the dispatch of a load management program sponsored by the Commission, California Energy Commission, or California Independent System Operator, or any other successor operator.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

1. Definitions. (Continued)

d. Direct Access (Direct Transaction): A contract between any one or more electric generators, marketers, or brokers of electric power and one or more retail customers providing for the purchase and sale of electric power or any ancillary services.

e. SCE Bundled Service Customer: A customer who takes bundled service from SCE including all of the customer’s energy requirements purchased by SCE.

f. Reference Period Annual Bill: The customer’s Reference Period Annual Bill will be calculated by multiplying the customer’s applicable reference period billing determinants (as determined according to Part W, Section 5.d by those rates that are currently applicable (as of the customer’s Notice Date) for bundled retail service under the customer’s applicable rate schedule and service voltage options.

g. Ultra-Clean and Low Emission Distributed Generation: CG that meets the criteria of PU Code Section 353.2.

2. Applicability.

SCE’s nonbypassable charges shall be applicable to all existing SCE Bundled Service Customers, future SCE Bundled Service Customers, Direct Access Customers, CCA Service Customers, and Departing Load Customers who take or took retail service from SCE on or after December 20, 1995, and remain in the service territory in which SCE provided electricity services as of December 20, 1995, except as specifically provided for in PU Code Sections 369 and 371 to 374, inclusive. Application of certain exemptions established in the PU Code is clarified by Decision 97-06-060 and Decision 97-12-039. Remaining issues may be addressed in dispute resolution procedures in SCE’s Rule 10, Disputed Bills.

For CGDL that departed after February 1, 2001, other exemptions or exceptions from certain SCE nonbypassable charges may apply as provided by Decision 03-04-030.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Sheet 5

(Continued)

W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

3. Departing Load and CGDL Charge Calculations.

   a. For DL and as provided herein, the charges of SCE’s rate schedules, contracts, or tariff options will contain a DL component as defined in Schedule DL-NBC. Chapter 2.3, Electric Restructuring, in Part 1 of Division 1 of the PU Code provides that DL charges shall be applied to each customer based on the amount of the customer’s electricity consumption (i.e., all generation-related billing determinants used to determine a customer’s bill), which is subject to changes occurring in the normal course of business, whether such consumption is served by SCE or an alternate supplier of electricity. Pursuant to PU Code Section 371 of Chapter 2.3, changes occurring in the normal course of business are those resulting from changes in business cycles, termination of operations, departure from the utility service territory, weather, reduced production, modifications to production equipment or operations, changes in production or manufacturing processes, fuel switching, including installation of fuel cells, enhancement or increased efficiency of equipment or performance of existing self-cogeneration equipment, replacement of existing cogeneration equipment with new power generation equipment of similar size, installation of demand-side management equipment or facilities, energy conservation efforts, or other similar factors.

   The billed DL charges will be based on metered consumption. Third party metering will be allowed subject to verification procedures sufficient to assure reliability of such consumption data and/or information. Meter reliability would be pursuant to SCE’s Rule 17 and the Direct Access Standards for Metering and Meter Data (“DASMMD”). Each party will be responsible for its own costs associated with the agreed upon verification process. If reliable metered consumption information is not made available to SCE, SCE will estimate the consumption based on that customer’s historical load pursuant to Part W, Section 5.b.3 at the time the customer discontinues or reduces its purchases from SCE. This estimated consumption will also be used as the basis for calculation of a Reference Period Annual Bill. The billed DL is calculated as described in DL-NBC.

   b. For CGDL, the DL charges will be calculated based on the provisions of Schedules DL-NBC and CGDL-CRS.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY

4. Competition Transition Charge (CTC).
   
a. As provided by Decision 03-04-030 and Decision 07-05-006, DL and CGDL, customers who have a clean DG unit that is no greater than 5 MW in size, eligible to participate in the CPUC Self Generating Program or California Energy Commission’s CEC program shall have the first 1 MW of load served by the clean DG unit exempt from CTC. Any portion of customer load served under a net energy metering rate schedule (e.g., NEM, NEM-ST, BG-NEM, FC-NEM), or otherwise exempted as provided herein, is also exempt from paying CTC on DL and CGDL. All other Customer Generation is subject to CTC for recovery of ongoing eligible transition costs associated with SCE’s Utility Generation assets (Tail CTC). The Tail CTC is described in Schedules DL-NBC and CGDL-CRS.

The billed CTC will be based on metered consumption. Third party metering will be allowed subject to verification procedures sufficient to assure reliability of such consumption data and/or information. Meter reliability would be pursuant to SCE’s Rule 17 and DASMMD. Each party will be responsible for its own costs associated with the agreed upon verification process. If reliable metered consumption information is not made available to SCE, SCE will estimate the consumption based on that customer’s historical load pursuant to Part W, Section 4.b.(3) at the time the customer discontinues or reduces its purchases from SCE. This estimated consumption will also be used as the basis for calculation of a Reference Period Annual Bill.

The CTC calculation shall not include consumption resulting from new customer load or incremental load of an existing customer where such consumption is served through a Direct Transaction and such transaction does not otherwise require the use of SCE’s transmission or distribution facilities. The parties to the Direct Transaction shall demonstrate through a physical test that such Direct Transaction can start and operate on an ongoing basis, without any of the parties to the direct transaction (i.e., the generator(s), the customer(s), or the third-party distribution provider(s)) being connected to SCE’s Transmission and/or Distribution (T&D) facilities (i.e., the new or incremental customer load is able to be “islanded” to demonstrate that the direct transaction does not require the use of SCE’s T&D facilities. Once this standard is met, conversion of the system is allowed without invalidating the CTC exemption).

(1) For customers interconnected with SCE’s T&D facilities for standby service, SCE shall deem that new or incremental load can be served through a Direct Transaction while isolated from the power grid when a physical test of the generator providing electric power to the load demonstrates the following:

   (a) The generator is a synchronous generator with permanent, on premises, black start capabilities, i.e., the synchronous generator starts without being connected to SCE’s T&D facilities; and,

   (b) The ongoing physical (not contractual) flow of power for the Direct Transaction can be provided without being connected to SCE’s T&D facilities.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

4. Competition Transition Charge (CTC). (Continued)
   a. As provided by Decision 03-04-040, DL and CGDL… (Continued)

    (2) A physical test for customers interconnected with SCE’s T&D facilities for standby service will be performed within three (3) weeks of an exemption being claimed by an owner/operator. The owner/operator shall permit SCE to inspect the installation and operation of the generator. Failure of the physical test or failure to permit the initial test on the date scheduled by SCE, or on a mutually agreeable alternative date, will result in loss of the CTC exemption from the date that the exemption was claimed and received, billing for the exempted Departing Load for the period in which the exemption was received, and continued billing for the Departing Load until a physical test is successfully completed. If a physical test is failed, the customer claiming that transition costs do not apply may request another opportunity to demonstrate that it can pass the physical test which SCE shall schedule within three (3) weeks of the request or at a mutually agreeable date. A customer which fails a physical test twice within a two (2) month period is not entitled to request another physical test for 12 months from the date of the latter of the failed tests.

To provide for ongoing compliance with D.98-12-067, SCE may conduct subsequent physical tests no more frequently than once every 18 months. Customers otherwise exempt from CTC after June 30, 2000 pursuant to Public Utilities Code Section 372 are under no obligation to undergo a subsequent physical test. The results of a subsequent physical test shall not affect a customer’s CTC exemption status determined pursuant to the results of any prior physical test conducted not less than 18 months before the subsequent test.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

4. Competition Transition Charge (CTC). (Continued)

a. As provided by Decision 03-04-040, DL and CGDL… (Continued)

(2) A physical test for customers…(Continued)

The physical test shall be conducted as follows:

(a) The generator will be turned off and shown that it is capable of being restarted and brought back to the power level consistent with the associated load without any connection to SCE’s T&D facilities.

(b) Several representative resistive and inductive loads of the Direct Transaction will be cycled off and on to demonstrate the isolated generator is stable through normal cycling of resistive and inductive loads.

(c) The isolated generator will operate at least one (1) hour while under full and partial loads.

b. Consumption served by nonmobile self-cogeneration or cogeneration capacity existing as of December 20, 1995 per PU Code Section 372(a)(1):

The CTC shall not apply to consumption served by:

(1) nonmobile on-site or over-the-fence self-cogeneration capacity or cogeneration capacity that was operational on or before December 20, 1995; or
4. Competition Transition Charge (CTC). (Continued)

b. Consumption served by nonmobile…(Continued)

(2) increases in the capacity of such facilities constructed by an entity owning or operating the facility resulting from:

(a) the replacement of existing cogeneration equipment with new power generation equipment of a size which does not exceed 120 percent of the installed capacity as of December 20, 1995; or

(b) the installation of new or additional generation equipment or facilities such that the total installed capacity does not exceed 120% of the installed capacity as of December 20, 1995.

However, all standby service is subject to CTC, including the standby service for the load served by such increase in capacity and such load is also subject to the provisions of Schedules S, TOU-8 or TOU-8-RTP-S.

Such consumption must be served on-site or through an over-the-fence arrangement between affiliated parties and be allowed under PU Code Section 218, as this Section existed on December 20, 1995 regardless of the date by which such over-the-fence arrangement was made. Pursuant to Section 372(a)(1) of Chapter 2.3 of the PU Code, “affiliated” means any person or entity that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another specified entity.

Consumption served through unaffiliated transactions entered into on or before December 20, 1995 will not be included in the CTC calculation. However, the CTC calculation shall include consumption served by over-the-fence arrangements entered into after December 20, 1995 between unaffiliated parties.

c. Consumption served by nonmobile self-cogeneration or cogeneration capacity committed to construction as of December 20, 1995 per PU Code Section 372(a)(2):

The CTC shall not apply to consumption served by:

(1) on-site or over-the-fence nonmobile self-cogeneration or cogeneration projects that were committed to construction as of December 20, 1995, and were substantially operational on or before January 1, 1998; or
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

(Continued)

W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

4. Competition Transition Charge (CTC). (Continued)

c. Consumption served by nonmobile...(Continued)

(2) increases in the capacity of such facilities constructed by an entity owning or operating the facility resulting from:

   (a) the replacement of existing cogeneration equipment with new power generation equipment of a size which does not exceed 120 percent of the installed capacity as of January 1, 1998; or

   (b) the installation of new or additional generation equipment or facilities such that the total installed capacity does not exceed 120% of the installed capacity as of January 1, 1998.

However, all standby service is subject to CTC, including the standby service for the load served by such increase in capacity and such load is also subject to the provisions of Schedules S, TOU-8-S or TOU-8-RTP-S.

Such consumption must be served on-site or through an over-the-fence arrangement between affiliated parties and be allowed under PU Code Section 218, as this Section existed on December 20, 1995. Pursuant to Section 372(a)(1) of Chapter 2.3 of the PU Code, “affiliated” means any person or entity that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another specified entity.

(Continued)
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

4. Competition Transition Charge (CTC). (Continued)

d. After June 30, 2000, consumption served by an on-site or over-the-fence nonmobile self-cogeneration or cogeneration facility is not subject to the CTC calculation per PU Code Section 372(a)(4).

e. Consumption served by emergency generation equipment per PU Code Section 372(a)(3):

   The CTC shall not apply to include consumption served by existing, new, or portable emergency generation equipment used during periods when SCE’s service is unavailable, provided such equipment is not operated in parallel with SCE’s power grid except on a momentary basis for which a contract is required.

f. Existing Self-Generation Deferral (SGD) Agreements per PU Code Section 372(b)(2):

   The CTC for the consumption that would have been served by a self-generation or cogeneration facility, were it not deferred under the SGD Agreement, will be adjusted to reflect the level of Generation revenue that is embedded in such customer’s SGD discounted rate. If the Agreement expires or is terminated and the customer: (i) engages in a Direct Transaction; or (ii) constructs a self-generation or cogeneration facility of approximately the same capacity as the facility deferred; or (iii) takes bundled electric service from SCE at the rate and under terms and conditions of the SGD Agreement, such customer will continue to be billed under this provision.

g. SGD Agreements under negotiation as of December 20, 1995 per PU Code Section 372(b)(1):

   When SCE executes a SGD Agreement with customers where negotiations with SCE for such Agreement were in progress on or before December 20, 1995, SCE and the customer executed a letter of intent or similar documentation, the Commission shall honor the agreement, provided that upon conclusion of the negotiations, the final Agreement is consistent with the letter of intent and the Commission approves the Agreement.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

5. Departing Load and CGDL Customers.

   a. Departing Load and CGDL customers are obligated to make ongoing Departing Load or CGDL payments as described in Schedules DL-NBC and CGDL-CRS to SCE in accordance with the following procedure.

      (1) Customer Notice to SCE: Customers shall notify SCE in writing or by reasonable means, through a designated SCE account representative authorized to receive such notification, of their intention to take steps that will qualify their load as Departing Load or CGDL at least 30 days in advance of discontinuation or reduction of electric service from SCE. The customer shall specify in its notice the following:

         (a) Date of the departure or reduction of load (Date of Departure);
         (b) Description of the load that will depart or be reduced; and
         (c) Method by which the DL or CGDL consumption will be determined consistent with procedures outlined in Part W, Section 5.b.(3).

      (2) The Failure to Provide Notice: If a customer does not provide notice of departure, such action will constitute a violation of this tariff and breach of the customer’s obligation to SCE. Upon discovery of such violation and breach by a DL or CGDL customer, SCE will provide notice of the violation and breach to the customer. This notice provides 20 days in which the customer has the opportunity to cure the breach as defined in Preliminary Statement, Part W, Section 5.f.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

(Continued)

W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

5. Departing Load and CGDL Customers. (Continued)

b. Departing Load or CGDL Statement:

(1) By no later than 20 days after receipt from a customer of notice, SCE shall mail or otherwise provide the customer with a DL or CGDL Statement.

(2) If SCE fails to provide the customer with a DL or CGDL Statement containing the billed DL or CGDL amount, the applicable rate schedule and the due date for the billed DL or CGDL within 20 days of SCE’s receipt of the notice from the customer, then the customer’s obligation to pay the DL or CGDL Statement shall not commence until the later of the Date of Departure or 30 days from the customer’s receipt of SCE’s DL or CGDL Statement.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

5. Departing Load and CGDL Customers. (Continued)

b. Departing Load or CGDL Statement: (Continued)

(3) When the customer does not select third party metering, the DL or CGDL customer’s monthly consumption estimation will be based upon the customer’s historical load at the time it discontinues or reduces retail service with SCE, using one of the two following options:

(a) The customer’s demand and energy usage over the 12 month period prior to the customer’s submission of notice; or

(b) The customer’s average 12 month demand and energy usage, with such average to be as measured over the prior 36 months of usage; or

In the event the 12-month average usage differs from the 36-month average by an amount greater than 25 percent, the 36-month average will be used unless there is substantial evidence to demonstrate that the more recent usage is the result of a persisting change in the customer’s electric usage, and that the 12-month average will be more indicative of the customer’s future electric requirements.

If the customer does not indicate its option in its notice, the default method will be the customer’s demand and energy usage over the 12 month period prior to the customer’s submission of notice.

In circumstances where the DL or CGDL has been reduced following departure from SCE due to use of energy efficiency equipment or for other reasons, the customer and SCE may agree in writing to use metered or other data on a prospective basis to verify such load reduction for the DL or CGDL. If a metering agreement is reached, SCE will adjust the calculation of DL or CGDL payments.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

5. Departing Load and CGDL Customers. (Continued)

b. Departing Load or CGDL Statement: (Continued)

(3) (Continued)

If the customer has switched between applicable rate schedules or service voltages during the 36 month period prior to the Date of Departure, the Departing Load Statement will be based on the customer's final applicable rate schedule and service voltage. Where a customer provides reliable third party metered consumption data, the rate schedules used for DL or CGDL purposes shall be consistent with that metered information.

c. Departing Load/CGDL Agreement: DL or CGDL customers shall execute a filed form Departing Load/CGDL Agreement with SCE at least five days before the Date of Departure. SCE shall provide the Departing Load/CGDL Agreement (suitable for execution) to the customer with the Departing Load or CGDL Statement. Whether a DL or CGDL customer signs the agreement or not, such customer will be deemed to have agreed to the terms of the Departing Load Agreement by taking retail service on or after December 20, 1995, or the CGDL Agreement by taking retail service before or after February 1, 2001.

d. Customer Obligation to Make DL or CGDL Payments: SCE will issue monthly bills in accordance with the provisions of Schedules DL-NBC and CG-DL-CRS, and the Departing Load Statement. Customers shall pay to SCE, the monthly charge within 20 days of receipt of the bill. Failure to pay two consecutive monthly DL or CGDL payments constitutes a violation of this tariff and breach of the customer's obligation to SCE. Opportunity to Cure this breach is described in Preliminary Statement, Part W, Section 5.f.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

5. Departing Load and CGDL Customers. (Continued)

   e. Opportunity to Cure: If a customer fails to provide notice of departure, or fails to make two DL or CGDL Payments within the period specified in Part W, Section 5.d., then SCE shall send the customer a notice specifying its failure to comply with this tariff and providing the customer with 30 days from the date of the notice within which to take action curing its breach of its obligation to SCE.

   (1) If the breach was a failure to provide notice, to cure the breach the customer must provide the notice required, pay any amounts which would have been assessed had the customer provided SCE with a timely notice, and pay a Deposit equal to four (4) times the monthly DL or CGDL Payment.

   (2) If the breach was a failure to pay two consecutive monthly DL or CGDL Payments, to cure the breach the customer must pay all such delinquent monthly DL or CGDL Payments plus a DL to four (4) times the monthly DL or CGDL Payment.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

5. Departing Load and CGDL Customers. (Continued)

f. Return of Deposit: SCE will apply the Deposit to outstanding DL or CGDL Balances at the end of the transition period and refund any remaining balance.

Interest shall be paid on any amounts credited as defined in SCE’s Rule 7, Sections C.1 and 2.

g. Demand for Lump Sum Payment: If the customer does not cure the breach and pay the Deposit as described in Part W, Section 5.e., then SCE may issue a Demand for Lump Sum Payment of Default for DL or CGDL responsibility.

The default Lump Sum Departing Load Payment shall be an amount equal to 0.8 times the customer’s annual Departing Load bill, plus two percent of the customer’s annual Departing Load bill multiplied by 1.1 and then by the number of whole months remaining between the date of the customer’s first missed payment, or date of unnoticed departure, and December 31, 2001.

The default Lump Sum CGDL Payment shall be an amount equal to one month’s charges per Schedules DL-NBC and DL-CRS times the number of whole unpaid months between January, 2001 and the last month of missed payments.

The customer shall pay the Lump Sum Payment as calculated in accordance with this Section within 30 days of receipt of the Demand for Lump Sum Payment. The Demand for Lump Sum Payment will reflect the application of any Deposit to this final bill.
W. DEPARTING LOAD AND CUSTOMER GENERATION DEPARTING LOAD (CGDL) COST RESPONSIBILITY (Continued)

5. Departing Load and CGDL Customers. (Continued)

h. Enforceability: Failure to make Departing Load or CGDL Payments or provide notice as specified herein constitute a breach of the customer's continuing legal obligations to SCE and a breach and violation of this tariff. After the customer has been given the opportunity to cure as specified in Part W, Section 5.e., and after expiration of the 30 day period specified therein, SCE may enforce this obligation by making a Demand for Lump Sum Payment as described in Section g. If this Demand is not honored within 30 days of receipt of the Demand for Lump Sum Payment, SCE may enforce this obligation by filing suit to enforce this tariff in any court of competent jurisdiction.