## BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH

In the Matter of Rocky Mountain Power's Proposed Changes to Electric Service Regulation

No. 3 to Indicate Customers are Responsible for Reasonable Court 13-035-T08 Costs, Attorneys Fees and/or Collection Agency Fees Incurred in the Collection of Unpaid Debt Following the Due Date of Their

Docket No.

## HEARING PROCEEDINGS

TAKEN AT: Public Service Commission

> Hearing Room 451 160 East 300 South Salt Lake City, Utah

DATE:

Closing Bill

Monday, July 1, 2013

TIME:

1:30 p.m.

REPORTED BY:

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23	04116 20, 2010		
24			
25			



1	PROCEEDINGS
2	THE HEARING OFFICER: Good afternoon. My name is
3	Melanie Reif. We're on the record, and this is the matter
4	docketed as 13-035-T08, entitled In the Matter of Rocky
5	Mountain Power's Proposed Changes to Electric Service
6	Regulation No. 3 to Indicate Customers are Responsible for
7	Responsible [sic] Court Costs, Attorneys' Fees and/or
8	Collection Agency Fees Incurred in the Collection of the
9	Unpaid Debt Following the Due Date of Their Closing Bill.
10	Let's start by taking appearances, please.
11	MR. SOLANDER: Thank you. Daniel Solander on
12	behalf of Rocky Mountain Power. And I have with me at the
13	counsel table Barb Coughlin, director of customer and
14	regulatory liaison. And Ms. Coughlin will be our witness in
15	this matter.
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
17	MS. SCHMID: Patricia E. Schmid with the Attorney
18	General's Office, with the Division of Public Utilities.
19	And with me, as the Division's witness, is Mr. Justin
20	Christensen.
21	MS. MURRAY: Cheryl Murray for the Office of

MS. MURRAY: Cheryl Murray for the Office of Consumer Services.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And Ms. Murray, will you be represented by counsel today?

MS. MURRAY: I will not.

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1	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, everyone.
2	Mr. Solander, this is Rocky Mountain Power's
3	application. And I have reviewed the filings that have
4	taken place since the technical conference and wish to thank
5	everyone for their submissions and would like to turn the
6	matter over to you at this point to address your application
7	as it's pending. And if you do wish to call Ms. Coughlin,
8	I'd be happy to swear her in at this time.
9	MR. SOLANDER: Yes. Ms. Coughlin has prepared
10	some statements or some comments addressing some matters
11	from the technical conference and has some additional
12	explanation. And we ask that she be sworn as our witness at
13	this time.
14	THE HEARING OFFICER: Very well.
15	Ms. Coughlin, would you raise your right hand?
16	And do you swear that the testimony you're about to give is
17	the truth?
18	MS. COUGHLIN: Yes.
19	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
20	BARBARA COUGHLIN,
21	being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
22	follows:
23	EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. SOLANDER:
25	Q Would you please state and spell your name for the



1	record?	
2	A My name is Barbara Coughlin. B-a-r-b-a-r-a,	
3	C-o-u-g-h-l-i-n.	
4	Q And by whom are you employed and in what capacity?	
5	A I'm employed by PacifiCorp, and I am the director	
6	of customer and regulatory liaison.	
7	Q And was the tariff change that we're herethat is	
8	here pending before the Commission prepared at your	
9	direction?	
10	A Yes, it was.	
11	Q And were the other matters regardingthat were	
12	filed in response to the technical conference prepared at	
13	your direction?	
14	A Yes.	
15	Q And have you prepared comments today that you'd	
16	like to share with the Commission to explain and respond to	
17	the comments that were filed by the other parties?	
18	A Yes, I have a brief summary.	
19	Q Please proceed.	
20	A Thank you.	
21	And good afternoon, everyone. Thank you for the	
22	time that you've invested in this tariff filing. Back on	
23	April 5th, Rocky Mountain Power requested a change to	
24	Regulation 3 in Advice No. 13-07. This request was a	

modification by the Company to add a paragraph to Regulation

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3 that puts customers on notice that subsequent to the termination of their service and following the due and payable period of their final bill, the customer is responsible for any reasonable costs associated with collection of that unpaid account.

On June 11th, at technical conference held in this proceeding, Rocky Mountain Power had the opportunity to discuss impacts of this change for our current customers and for former customers. A copy of that presentation was previously provided for the record in this docket.

On June 26, Rocky Mountain Power filed supplemental comments with the Commission, which included an updated version of that presentation to provide additional information as requested by parties on June 11th at the technical conference.

Just as a brief overview, currently, when a closed account, which is what we would also refer to as an inactive account, has not been paid in 40 days, the account is sent to a collection agency. The collection agency begins working the account by sending a friendly letter. That letter is on Rocky Mountain Power letterhead, with Rocky Mountain Power contact information, to the customer, reminding them of the debt and allowing 15 additional days to pay that closing bill or dispute the charges.

If that debt has not been paid at the end of that



15 days, which is now in total 55 days since the bill was sent, the former customer is not charged a fee by the collection agency and the collection agency also does not charge the Company a fee.

After that 15-day grace period, the collection agency actively works the account per their protocols, and when full or partial collections are realized, the collection agency bills Rocky Mountain Power a set fee for that collection.

With this existing method, all Rocky Mountain

Power customers are paying for the cost of collections for approximately 4 percent of its Utah customers causing that expense. Just as an example, in 2012 there were 34,422 debts that were assigned out of 820,610 accounts, just as an illustration to you.

The change that we are proposing is simply to have the collection agency bill their fee to the former customer rather than bill their fee to the Company. By aligning this process using the principle of cost causation, active customers or ratepayers will no longer subsidize the collection agency costs in their rates. The estimated total savings to the Company and all ratepayers in the next four years is approximately \$1.38 million.

I want to say, though, the collection agencies will still bill fees to the Company for the agency



assignments that would be made--that were made prior to the effective date of any change of the tariff. So because of that, there's going to be a graduated savings, but after approximately four years, there will be an additional \$400,000 savings each year from collection agency fees that are no longer being billed to Rocky Mountain Power.

Again, only unpaid former accounts are set to-send to collection agencies. The fee is only incurred if the former customer chooses to pay the debt. Collection agencies allow customers to set up monthly payment plans with them on debts. If--the fee is not incurred if a former customer reestablishes service with the utility.

The fees charged to customers are set by the collection agency. The collection agency determines the fee charged to the former customer and adds their fee to the outstanding debt required from the former customer.

Rocky Mountain Power does not regulate the collection agency fees. Collection agencies have been guided, though, by the Utah Legislature by way of statute. Utah Code Section 12-1-11 has specifically set a limitation on the fee. In this way, the reasonableness has been set by the State.

Rocky Mountain Power does have the option to choose the collection agency that they use. And we contract with reputable, successful collection agencies through a



vetting process each time we contract.

As an illustration, Rocky Mountain Power has been using this proposed--what we have proposed here in Utah. We've been using this since 2008 in Wyoming, and it's been very successful. Of 138,000 Wyoming accounts compared to the 810,000 Utah accounts, we have an estimated savings to our Wyoming customers of \$135,000 over the last five years.

We have not seen any impact to write-offs.

Collection agency--for the Wyoming accounts, they have not increased their fee to the customers in the five years, while there is no Wyoming statutory cap or limitation.

So all in all, we've had no customer complaints.

We've had no detrimental effects to write-offs. And there's been no issues with the collection agency fee that they are charging to our customers. It's been very successful in Wyoming, and we would like to bring this process to Utah. We believe it would be of benefit to our Utah customers.

Thank you.

Q And do you have any specific responses to the comments filed by the Office of Consumer Services in this proceeding?

A Yes. I would like to comment on the concern that was raised with regard to the fee charged by the collection agency. And again, as I mentioned, these fees are set by the collection agency. However, as I said, in the five



1	years we've been doing this in Wyoming, our collection		
2	agencies have never raised their fee. We monitor our		
3	collection agency activities very closely to make sure that		
4	they are doing what we expect them to do under the contract.		
5	There have been no issues there.		
6	Again, thethe assignments that are made to		
7	collection agencies are not for former customers. These are		
8	not our customers. So in that regard, we do not believe		
9	that this is something that would be regulated by the		
10	Commission. It's regulated by state statute, Utah Code		
11	Section 12-1-11.		
12	Q Does that conclude your comments?		
13	A Yes, it does.		
14	MR. SOLANDER: Ms. Coughlin is available for		
15	questions or cross-examination from the parties.		
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Schmid?		
17	MS. SCHMID: Yes, I have a question.		
18	EXAMINATION		
19	BY MS. SCHMID:		
20	Q Could you please turn to the PowerPoint slides		
21	that accompanied your June 25th, 2013, letter to the		
22	Commission?		
23	A Okay.		
24	THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Schmid, just for		
25	clarificationand Ms. Coughlin, this is really addressed to		



youthat would be the same document that was filed and
which is identified as updated June 20th, 2013; is that
correct? They're a
THE WITNESS: Yes.
THE HEARING OFFICER:mirror image of one
another. I want to make sure. Thank you.
BY MS. SCHMID:
Q If you turn to Step 7, please
A Okay.
Qin the column that's entitled "Process After
Tariff Approval," the last clause says, "Then the collection
agency assignment is canceled and no collection agency fees
are assessed to the Company or the former customer,
[parens]"
MR. SOLANDER: I'm sorry. Are you referring to
Slide 7 or Step 7?
MS. SCHMID: Step 7.
MR. SOLANDER: I think we might being be looking
at different documents here.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
BY MS. SCHMID:
Q So can you see the last clause, where it talks
about collection agency assignment?
A Okay.
Q Just to clarify, where it says "no collection



1	agency fees are assessed," does the term "collection agency	
2	fees" include court costs and attorney fees that arehave	
3	accumulated to that time as well as the collection agency	
4	fees themselves?	
5	A Yes.	
6	MS. SCHMID: Thank you. I have no further	
7	questions.	
8	THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Murray, do you have any	
9	questions of Ms. Coughlin?	
10	MS. MURRAY: No, I don't. Thank you.	
11	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.	
12	EXAMINATION	
13	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:	
14	Q Ms. Coughlin, how many debt collection agencies do	
15	you use in collecting debts or todo you plan to use for	
16	this purpose?	
17	A Subject to check, I believe there's two that's	
18	used for Utah.	
19	Q And what do those debt collection agencies charge?	
20	A The debt collection agencies currently do not	
21	charge our customers fees right now; they charge us.	
22	Q And what amount is that?	
23	Asubject to percent. It's currently	
24	percent.	
25	Q And is that set by contract?	

1	A Yes, it's set by contract.	
2	Q So the contract is between PacifiCorp and the debt	
3	collection agency?	
4	A That's correct.	
5	Q And just for clarification, are both entities	
6	charging the same amount, the percent?	
7	A No, we do not believe so. It's negotiable.	
8	Q Could you please tell me whatwhich company is	
9	charging percent?	
10	A Bonneville.	
11	Q May I please have a complete name?	
12	MR. MUHLESTEIN: Bonneville Collection Agency.	
13	THE WITNESS: Bonneville Collection Agency.	
14	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:	
15	Q And the second entity that you use is?	
16	A Express Recovery of Utah.	
17	Q Ms. Coughlin, do you have firsthand knowledge of	
18	this information?	
19	A I have knowledge from our director of collections.	
20	Q And what is the percentage under the PacifiCorp	
21	Express Recovery of Utah debt collection?	
22	A percent.	
23	Q percent. Okay. So there's a difference	
24	of percent between the two?	
25	A Sorry?	



Q	So there's a difference of percent between the
two?	
Α	Right.
Q	Do you know what the term of the contract is with
Bonne	eville Collection Agency?
Α	Not without asking my director.
	The end of this year for both.
Q	So the end of January
Α	Yeah. December.
Q	December. I'm sorry. December '132013for
Expre	ess Recovery as well?
Α	For both.
Q	Is there a reason why there's a difference between
the tw	o companies, one offering service at percent and
one o	ffering at percent?
Α	Contract negotiations.
Q	Does one do more than the other?
Α	No.
Q	When proposing the tariff change that PacifiCorp
has p	resented in this docket, were there any other
altern	atives considered?
Α	No. This alternative was something thator this
proce	ss was something thatlike I discussed, we had one in
Wyon	ning and had found it to be so successful that we looked
at exp	panding this across the rest of our service
	two? A Q Bonne A Q Expre A Q the two one of A Q has p altern A proce Wyone

1	territories. And it seemed to be a very economic		
2	alternative for our customers.		
3	Q Other than Wyoming, have you established this		
4	particular procedure in any other state?		
5	A We do not have it established in any other state		
6	right at the moment, no.		
7	Q I believe in one of the filings there's a		
8	reference to another state other than Utah having postponed		
9	the matter, I believe		
10	A Right.		
11	Qis the terminology?		
12	A Yes.		
13	Q Can you help me understand whatwhat that means?		
14	Is it a similar proceeding? Did they suspend the tariff?		
15	What		
16	A We actuallyJudge, we had filed and received		
17	approval in the state of Oregon approximately the same time		
18	periodI can't say it was exact month as Wyoming, but in		
19	the same time periodand it was subsequently withdrawn. It		
20	was a decision that was made by management. So thein		
21	Oregon we withdrew the filing on the basis that we would		
22	refile at another date.		
23	Q So you received approval but then withdrew?		
24	A Right. We withdrew the tariff several months		
25	after it was approved.		



1	Q	And was it the same language that you are using in	
2	Wyon	ning?	
3	Α	Yes.	
4	Q	Are you able to elaborate on why it was withdrawn?	
5	Α	We were asked by senior management to withdraw it	
6	after a	an issue was raised by a consumer group. And we were	
7	asked	d to withdraw it.	
8	Q	And did that also occur in the other jurisdiction,	
9	inin	Oregon, I believe you mentioned?	
10	Α	That was in Oregon. No. In the other	
11	jurisd	iction, in Idaho, it was filed, but as part of a rate	
12	case settlement it was agreed that all customer service-type		
13	matters would not be taken up in that stipulation in that		
14	case.	So it wasI don't know if you want to say deferred,	
15	but		
16	Q	Do you know whether Wyoming has a similar statute	
17	that y	ou referred to earlier in your testimony, in	
18	partic	ular, Utah Code 12-1-11?	
19	Α	I was advised that the Wyomingit has a statute	
20	but it	does not set a limitation.	
21	Q	Are you aware that Utah does set a limitation?	
22	Α	Yes.	
23	Q	And what do you understand that limitation to be?	
24	Α	Forty percent.	
25	Q	Do you have a copy of that statute with you?	

THACKER+CO



1	A I do not have a copy. I have aa very poorly
2	typewritten
3	MR. SOLANDER: Excerpt.
4	THE WITNESS:yeah, excerpt of it.
5	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:
6	Q Do you believe that your excerpt is aessentially
7	a copy of the legislation that presently exists?
8	A Of the code section, yes.
9	Q Yes. Yes. Could you make that available for
10	yourself, please?
11	A Okay.
12	Q Could you pleasebeginning with subsection (3) of
13	this particular code, which is Code 12-1-11 of the Utah Code
14	Annotated, could you please read that entire section,
15	including subparts (a), (b), and including into the next
16	section, (4)?
17	A "The creditor shall establish the amount of the
18	collection fee imposed under the section, except that the
19	amount may not exceed the lesser of: (a) the actual amount
20	a creditor is required to pay a third-party debt collection
21	agency or licensed attorney, regardless of whether that
22	amount is a specific dollar amount or a percentage of the
23	principal amount owed to the creditor for a debt; or (b) 40
24	percent of the principal amount owed to the creditor for a
25	debt. (4) An obligation to pay a collection fee imposed



under this section is in addition to any obligation to pay attorney fees that may otherwise exist."

That's all I have of it with me.

Q Thank you. That's--that's all I needed.

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I'm going to ask you if you would, please, take a look at the updated June 20, 2013, technical conference submission which was made in this docket. And if you would, please, go to the very last page of that document, and with the previous section having been recited, could you please direct me to where the Company--i.e., the creditor--establishes the collection fee to be imposed?

A "The consultant shall add a reasonable collection fee to the account."

- Q And the consultant is the debt collection agency--
- A Correct.
- Q --correct?

And again, I ask, where does it state that the creditor has specified what the collection fee will be? What I'm attempting to do is, I'm trying to make a correlation between the proposed tariff language and the statute which requires that the creditor establish the amount of collection fee. And I'm juxtaposing that with the proposed contract language which establishes that that fee is--to use the word "establish" again--is established by the actual debt collection agency.



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So is--is there language here that the Commission can directly rely upon that would indicate that the creditor--i.e., PacifiCorp--has established the amount of collection fee to be imposed pursuant to 12-1-11?

Α The--I don't know that in this one paragraph I can--I can say that. I can say that the Commissions are charged based on a percent of the total amount. This--this one paragraph is just that; it's one paragraph of a contract. And Judge Reif, I don't have all that contract with me to say any more than just this one paragraph, that was an illustration that we understood there was concerns with the clarity of it and that we would work to improve the clarity of the paragraph when we negotiate contracts.

- Q Okay. Fair enough.
- A So that was the intent of it.
- Let's back up, then. Let's look at your April 5th filing, which was the original filing that PacifiCorp made--
  - Α Okay.
- --requesting this tariff change. And if you would kindly turn to the page which is entitled "First Revised" Sheet No. 3R.3." And below that, it states, "Canceling original sheet No. 3R.3." And could you identify for me the portion of this document which is proposed as new language, new tariff language for the Commission to consider?
  - A Yes. It starts with "Subsequent"--"Subsequent to



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the termination or suspension of service and following the due and payable period." Would you like me to read the rest of it?

Q Yes, please.

Α Okay. "Subsequent to the termination or suspension of service and following the due and payable period of the customer's closing bill, the customer will be responsible for any reasonable costs associated with the collection of unpaid accounts, including but not limited to court costs, attorneys' fees, and/or collection agency fees. If an applicant with a recoverable balance assigned to a collection agency requests new service and if their application is approved and all required charges are paid, the company will cancel the collection agency assignment and transfer the remaining debt to the customer's current account so long as legal action has not been initiated by the collection agency. The collection agency will not assess a fee to the customer when a past-due balance is transferred to the customer's current account."

Q Is this the language that PacifiCorp is still seeking to have approved?

A Yes, it is.

Q Okay. So the language that we were reading from under the updated June 20th, 2013, that does not substitute the language that was originally filed?



1	A No.	
2	Q Okay.	
3	A No, this was just a	
4	Q Okay. Thank you. So back to the new language	
5	that you have kindly read into the record, could you please	
6	identify for me where, within this new language, the	
7	creditori.e., Rockyexcuse mePacifiCorpis	
8	establishing the collection fee to be imposed?	
9	A "Reasonable costs."	
10	Q Okay. When we read from 12-1-11, there was some	
11	very specific limitations that 12-1-11 requires. It	
12	requires that there be an actual amountand I'm reading	
13	from (3)(a)12-1-11(3)(a): "The actual amount a creditor	
14	is required to pay a third-party debt collection agency or	
15	licensed attorney"and then there's some additional	
16	language"or a percentage of the principal amount to	
17	the creditor for a debt; or 40 percent of the principal	
18	amount owed to the creditor for a debt."	
19	So howhow is it that "reasonable cost" meets any	
20	of those definitions, either the actual amount a creditor is	
21	required to pay a third party, the percentage of the	
22	principal amount owed, or 40 percent of principal amount	
23	owed to the creditor for a debt?	
24	MR. SOLANDER: Could you give us one moment?	
25	THE HEARING OFFICER: Sure.	



THE WITNESS: The--the statute isn't referring to put it in the tariff. It is based on the contract with the Company and the agency. So we establish that fee with the collection agency, not the tariff between the customer and ourselves. We establish it between the contract between the agency and ourselves.

## BY THE HEARING OFFICER:

Q Well, this particular statute addresses not only creditors--debts, debtors, and third parties--so how could it be limited to simply a creditor and a debt collector? It seems that that would be beyond the scope of the intent of the plain language of the statute.

A Just a moment.

Our tariff, again, is between us and our customer.

And that fee is not something that we are charging our customer. It's the collection agency charging--we have a contract with the collection agency, so the fee is the collection agency fee.

I'm not making--I'm sorry. I'm not tracking to how it gets to the tariff. It's a--it's a contractual--my perspective--our perspective is, it's a contractual issue between the collection agency and the Company. But then what we're asking to do is have the collection agency charge the former customer--we no longer have a relationship with the customer--the fee. So I'm not--I'm not--I'm sorry. I



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don't--I don't have any more of an answer for you.

Q Okay. I understand what your end goal is, and--and I'm very clear on that. What I'm trying to better understand is--and might be best if we consider this as a hypothetical--if you're a customer who is--had their account closed, so you would be technically a former customer, and there is a tariff on the books that refers to reasonable costs, that customer has no confirmed basis from which to analyze their potential liability should they not pay their bill and potentially be subject to attorneys' fees and costs.

So what I'm trying to better understand is--I know that the Company has taken the position that it can charge up to 40 percent pursuant to some revised filings after the technical conference, but for purposes of Commission review, the Commission finds it very difficult to determine what "reasonableness" means without any further clarification. So that's what I was getting at with trying to--trying to get that.

And inasmuch as it's the Company's relationship with the customer, we would anticipate that, pursuant to the tariff--that that would be specified by the Company that would state what that fee is.

A The Company believes that this has been set by the Legislature already and this is now a relationship between



that collection agency and our former customer that's not a customer, that our--our tariff is a relationship with our customers, and that we have charged the tariff rates. We have done all the mandatory noticing and protections required under the Commission's rule to notify the customer of the amounts due and owing. We have offered a 55-day grace period in which to do this. And from that perspective, the debt is now turned over to the collection agency.

There's other statutes in place which we've referred to here that offers the former customer protections. There's Fair Credit Collection Act guidance out there that--the Company has followed all the protections for our consumers. And at this point, we no longer have a consumer, and this is a matter between the collection agency and the customer. And if there's a dispute as to the reasonableness of the fee that the collection agency is charging the customer, that's to be taken up between the agency and the former customer of the Company's.

- Q Ms. Coughlin, let me make sure I'm understanding you correctly. So you--you have filed a tariff--
  - A Right.
- Q --which you're asking the Commission to review.

  But at the same time I'm hearing you say that you believe that this matter is outside the scope of the Commission's



jurisdiction?

A We are filing a tariff for the Commission to approve to let customers know that if they choose not to pay the bill for the service they had with the Company, that they will have to incur the costs of that collection. If they determine that they no longer want to be customers, then they have made a determination not to pay the bill.

While we say this, we have also said that anyone who chooses to come back to the Company as a customer has the opportunity to pay that debt that's owed without paying the fee. So there's a safeguard there for the customers.

We also give the customer, when turning this over to the collection agency, that 15-day period, sending them a letter, advising them, again, that this is going to be turned over. We're perfectly willing to put verbiage in that letter letting them know that there will be reasonable costs and fees, etc., inside that letter when we do that 15-day friendly letter. We can do that. It just will not have that fee in it. We will put a bill message on our bills to advise customers with closing bills that should they not pay it, they would incur fees.

Q So if I choose to establish service with PacifiCorp and I'm--say I'm a new customer and I--I'm doing my due diligence and I want to better understand what my rates are and what potential repercussions there may be if I



don't pay a bill and I see that--assuming that this proposed language is--is approved and I read it, what information can I glean from that other than that there's some term regarding reasonableness that holds me accountable, potentially, to cost and fees? What--what sort of notice--what kind of process is there that--that--that I can rely on that--that gives me some explanation as to what "reasonable costs" mean?

A They can--they can go back to the Utah statute to understand what--what their option--or what collections practices are in the state.

Q So is it your position--is it PacifiCorp's position that "reasonable costs" is defined as 40 percent of the principal amount owed to the creditor for a debt?

A There's--there's--I am not sitting here today advocating one way or the other. I believe that the Utah Legislature has set what they believe is reasonable in the state.

What I--what I have said is what the current rate is that our collection agencies are using today, which is in no way close to 40 percent. I've relied on our experience in Wyoming for five years that it's been set on the south side of percent and has not been raised above percent in those five years.

So all I can rely on today is, you have a statute



in the state of Utah that's already capped at 40 percent, and believe that it's not a matter for the utility to set, that we have--we have set rigorously our protocols on these closing bills and giving notice and allowing customers opportunity to pay, but--but beyond that, Utah Legislature has already spoken as to what the reasonableness is.

Q Okay. So would it be fair to say that reasonable costs up to and including 40 percent of the principal amount owed to the credit--creditor for a debt--is that what--what you're getting at?

A It is--I--it's not our intention to put the number in the tariff. That would mean every time the Legislature makes a change, we would change the tariff, because there's already this guiding statute. We believe "reasonable cost" is appropriate to put in there to put customers on notice that they're going to--they would have to pay the fees of the collection agency if they choose not to pay their Rocky Mountain Power bill after the 55-day notice period that they have had.

Q Okay. So taking one step further, would it be correct, then, to say that "reasonable costs" include up to 40 percent of the principal amount owed to the creditor for a debt, pursuant to 12-1-11 of the Utah Code and any subsequent amendment which would take into consideration if the Legislature chose to change that amount?



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That's an option. I don't know that that's--I have not talked to others here to know if that's a preferred option. It's an option to do that.

Q And the other thing that I was--I wanted to ask you about is, you've mentioned that your current contracts are at and percent. Is it-is it the intention of PacifiCorp that although Utah Code does permit up to 40 percent of the principal amount owed to the creditor for a debt, that you would be seeking something lower than that, such as the or the percent?

A Well, we--we are not setting--I mean, we are not billing that, so I guess it's not ours to say. What we--what we want our agencies to do is to do an adequate job, charge reasonable fees. And for me to sit here today and say yes, I can say and is what they're charging in today's world; when we go into new negotiation, will that be and or will it be and --I don't know what that market will do at that time. We obviously would like it to be the fairest it can be and yet allow them to do a good job in--in collecting for us.

So do you have a draft agreement with these entities that proposes this new change and--and discusses what the percentage should look like?

We have already in the data responses filed copies of the existing contracts. The process has not started yet



1	for the renegotiation with vendors for the end of this year.	
2	While this process would go on, we will still have debts	
3	that we are collecting under the old contracts.	
4	Q So have youhave you entertained	
5	A I'm sorry.	
6	Q Ms. Coughlin, have you entertained with Bonneville	
7	Collection Agency or Express Recovery of Utah, or any other	
8	entity that does debt collection, to propose to them what	
9	you're thinking of doing that's presently pending before the	
10	Utah Commission andin an attempt to get some feedback or	
11	baseline of where these companies stand as far as what kind	
12	of fee they're looking for?	
13	A These collection agencieswe would go out with an	
14	RFP or the samewe would include the same ones we're using	
15	today and are utilizing in our Wyoming experience. So	
16	that	
17	Q Has any of that happened? Have you had any	
18	conversations, even at just a very low level, nonnot quite	
19	to the RFP level?	
20	A Yes. They've advised them that we arewe are	
21	attempting to do this in Utah as well as Wyoming.	
22	Q And what has the feedback been? Have they	
23	indicated what they're willing to do as far as the	
24	percentage they're willing to work for?	
25	A There'swe don't set their fee. We don't put	



1	their fee in our contract. It's been conversations advising
2	that this is what we're going to do. They'rethey're
3	neutral. They're accepting the direction that we're going.
4	There's beenand Bonneville today is doing this for us in
5	Wyoming.
6	Q And what are they charging in Wyoming?
7	A Bonneville is percent for us. It's
8	percent to the customer?
9	MR. MUHLESTEIN: (Moves head up and down.)
10	THE WITNESS: .
11	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:
12	Q So if they're doing it in Wyoming for percent
13	and right now their contract with you is percent, is
14	there any reason to believe that it should be any higher
15	than that?
16	A There'sall I can tell you at this point is
17	that's what they're doing. It is not a fee that we
18	negotiate with them for those customers that they add the
19	fee on to. So we are not part of that negotiation. They've
20	not led us to believe in any way that they are intending to
21	raise that. We've not been notified that they're raising it
22	for the customer. So from that regard, I would say there's
23	no reason that we would believe that's going to go up.
24	Ihowever, we do not negotiate that with them.
25	We don'twe don't believe it's going to go up. We would



certainly want to know that, if it's going to go up. But, you know, it's also reasonable they could come tomorrow and say "We're raising it to " or "We're lowering it to ."

We don't know.

And we are--because we negotiate with them, we have a good relationship with them, I think that a conversation, you know, is reasonable: "We expect you to do a good job for us." But beyond--you know, we are not--bottom line is, we are not setting that rate. It's not going to be in our contract, because Utah statute . . .

Q And if you would, please, turn to the current courtesy letter that's attached to the technical conference updated June 20th, 2013, please.

A Right.

Q Just want to ask you a couple of questions about some things on this page. Is this an example of a letter that a customer would receive should they fall into this category where they've become--I believe you call it inactive?

A This is the letter that they would receive that's produced by the collection agency once the inactive account is assigned to the collection agency. So the customer at this point has had 20 days to pay their closing bill, has had an additional 20-days grace period, and then the account is turned over to the collection agency.



In the meantime, we've also made an attempt on an outbound phone call. So at day 41, let's say, this, then, goes out by the collection agency and they advise the customer they have 15 days to--to pay it.

Q Okay. At the beginning of the letter it says, "During your move." And my understanding is that this tariff, should it be approved, could apply in a couple of different circumstances. It could apply if somebody does move and doesn't pay, and it could apply if somebody doesn't pay and has their service turned off. So I assume that they send different letters, depending on the circumstances?

A This is the--the only letter that goes out.

Q At the bottom of the letter, there is an asterisk, and it states, in red, "Future Change. When approved, Rocky Mountain Power will add language in the courtesy letter advising former customers of the collection agency fees." Is there, in fact, an example letter that does incorporate that?

A We have not drafted that yet.

Q So you don't have that proposed language for the Commission?

A We did not draft that yet. We would--but we are more than willing to do that.

Q On the last page of the same document that we're looking at, just wanted to clarify something with you. It



1 appears there may be a typo or an incomplete sentence, but--2 this is the last page, which starts with "The consultant 3 shall add." I'm looking at the third sentence, which begins with, "It is agreed." Could you take a moment to read that, 4 5 and let me know if I'm understanding that correctly, or is 6 there a typo or there's something left out? It appears to 7 be an incomplete sentence. 8 A I would have to take this and proofread it against 9 the contract to see if there's a typo there. It appears 10 that if you would remove the word "that" in--one, two, 11 three--line five, "regulation states the customer," it reads 12 better, but I honestly would need to pull the contract and 13 see. 14 Q Which contract are you referring to? 15 A This is a paragraph out of our existing collection 16 agency agreement--17 Q Okay. A --with Bonneville. And I don't--I don't believe 18 19 in my piles of paper here that I have that contract with me, 20 Judge Reif. 21 Q Okay. Thank you. 22 A But again, the point of this was to illustrate 23 that we do think that there's a way for us to have 24 clearer--we discussed this in the technical conference--that

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it may not be the crispest language in that we would be

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1	looking at that when we contract.
2	Q Would that also apply to the first sentence of
3	this
4	A Yes.
5	Qcontract language?
6	A The first sentence specifically, I believe
7	that'sis that in red on yours?
8	Q Yes, it is.
9	A And there was a sentence later on that was red.
10	There were questions about those during the technical
11	conference. And we agree that we would like to clarify
12	those when we negotiate at the end of the year.
13	Q And I guess that begs the very question of the
14	proposed tariff language, inasmuch as it refers to a
15	reasonable fee. Would it not make sense that if you
16	clarified the first sentence, that the proposed tariff
17	language would be clarified accordingly?
18	A I don't believe that the contract language and the
19	tariff language have to mirror itself. They're two
20	different purposes, two different audiences. I do agree
21	that this paragraph needs to be a little clearer. Iit's
22	not the intention to necessarily change the "reasonable fee"
23	portion of it that"reasonable collection fee."
24	Q Well, let me see if I can help you out.
25	A Okay.



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Q Okay. So earlier we were talking about the proposed tariff and about how that might be augmented to include your reasonableness approach and also the 40 percent limitation under Utah Code and any amendment thereafter. If this sentence were similarly adjusted, would you see any objection in making this sentence and the proposed tariff language similar?

A Can I talk to my attorney?

Q You may.

A From the--from the perspective that yes, if tariff change is made, the contract needs to be reflective to be consistent with the tariff, agreed in that respect. Whether the contract language is word for word the tariff, I can't say. It's not been negotiated. Hasn't been written. But it cannot be contrary at all to anything that we have in the tariff. That is agreed and could be carried through in that respect.

Q Okay. I'd like you to next go to PacifiCorp's

June 25th, 2013, letter sent to the Commission, attention

Gary Widerburg, Commission secretary. Do you have that?

A Yes.

Q Okay. If you would kindly go to the second page, please, the very first paragraph states, "If a former customer does not submit payment for their outstanding debt to the collection agency, they are also not paying the



collection agency fees, nor is the Company paying the collection agency fees."

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Right. Α

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While this may be factually correct, doesn't it in some way skirt the real issue here, which is that it is the Company's desire to remove itself from debt collection and to ask a third party to take over that debt collection and to make a customer--a former customer responsible for the fees that may be incurred in debt collection?

So it--it seems a bit unfair to state that if a former customer doesn't pay, no collection agency fee is paid. I mean, that may be factually correct, but is that really what you're trying to achieve?

A The point of the sentence is, there has been concern raised about people who have income challenges, that this could be difficult for them. And the intent of the sentence is, if you have a low-income customer to say that doesn't pay--there's no money for a collection agency to get from them, but they're not getting the fee either, so they're not further harmed by a collection agency fee. They always have the opportunity to come back to the Company and reestablish service without any fee.

So it's purely that if you can't pay the collection agency, then you're not paying this fee, whether it's 5 percent, 10 percent, 20 percent. They're not paying



the fee if they don't ever pay the debt.

Q Well, let's assume for a moment that you had a customer who moved to Florida, so they're no longer your customer, and they're never going to be your customer again, and they have an outstanding bill and they are living on limited means. And so they are pursued by the debt collection agency and they don't pay. They don't have the ability to pay. Are you saying that you're going to forgive the debt?

A The debt is not forgotten. The debt stays on the account. It shows on the account for the--the period in--which falls under the statute of limitations, 180 days. It goes to write-off, but the records still reflect that there was an unpaid debt on the account. If they choose to come back to us, that they can pay the debt, reestablish service if it's a collectible debt, if it's in the time payments of collectible debt. The collection agency, the same thing: They can pursue it to the best of their ability till they determine that there's nothing there to pursue.

- Q But don't--don't they pursue it to the point of judgment, regardless of--
  - A Not every debt.
  - Q --regardless of financial ability?
  - A Not every debt.
  - Q What percentage do they pursue to judgment?



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I don't--I would not have that information. I-what we produced in the presentation was on our rates.

Okay. Could you--could you clarify for me, please, what the grace period is during which a customer can right themselves and pay their outstanding bill without being subject to the fee that the debt collection agency would be charging under this scenario?

A Sure. Absolutely. There's two ways. First of all, from the time a closing bill is rendered, they have 20 days to pay that bill. They have a due date of 20 days. Following that time period, we have a 20-day courtesy period. So that's 40 days right there. At that point, we will turn the debt over to the collection agency, where they will have another 15 days from the time the letter is sent.

Q And is that what you referred to as the 15-day grace period?

Fifteen-day grace period for that--what we call the friendly letter, I believe is how we refer to it.

Okay. At technical conference, a question was raised, what would happen in the instance if the Company becomes aware of a customer being available at a different address than the address you have on file. Since that technical conference, has there been any change in the Company policy as to how it approaches those issues?

No. It's the same on what was provided in the



updated technical conference presentation, was some information that you had asked for with regard to how many payments come in in the first 20 days, the second 20 days, and during that 15-day period.

We also found that we have a very limited number of return mail that comes back, and that's been updated in here too. We have 6 percent returned mail. What you generally will see is if a customer has forgotten this and has done a mail forward, their bills get forwarded to them and that payment then comes into that second 20-day bucket is what the statistics appear.

Q Okay. So is there any extension of the grace period or the courtesy period that you've defined when you are notified that the address you have on file may not be a current address?

A No, there is not. Remains the same.

Q Could you please, if you have it handy, pull the document which is entitled "Docket 13-035-T08." It's in handwriting. And it says, "Tech Conference 6/11/2013." And it begins with 1.1 and it addresses a number of questions. The first one says, "Please provide a copy of any written agreements." Just wanted to ask you some clarification--

A Okay.

Q --about something.

In the third paragraph of paragraph 1.1, starting



with the sentence which starts with the quotation "The
consultant shall add a reasonable collection fee," there is
a reference at the end of that referring to the supplier, in
capitals. What does that mean?
A Be the collection agency.
Q Collection agency? Okay. Thank you.
Thank you for answering my questions,
Ms. Coughlin.
A You're welcome.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Are there any redirect?
MR. SOLANDER: No redirect.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Thank you.
Ms. Schmid?
MS. SCHMID: Thank you. The Division would like
to call Mr. Justin Christensen as its witness. Could he
please be sworn?
THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Christensen, would you
please raise your right hand? Do you swear that the
testimony you're about to give is the truth?
MR. CHRISTENSEN: I do.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
JUSTIN CHRISTENSEN,
being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
follows:
EXAMINATION



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1	BY MS. SCHMID:
2	Q Could you please state your full name and business
3	address for the record?
4	A It's Justin Christensen. And the business address
5	is 160 East 300 South, Heber Wells Building, Fourth Floor,
6	Salt Lake City, Utah.
7	Q Thank you. And what is your position and
8	employer?
9	A My position is utility analyst with the Department
10	of Public Utilities.
11	Q Division?
12	A OrsorryDivision, yes.
13	Q On behalf of the Division, have you participated
14	in this docket?
15	A Yes, I have.
16	Q Did you prepare or contribute to a memorandum
17	filed April 16th?
18	A I did.
19	MS. SCHMID: May we mark that for identification
20	as DPU Hearing Exhibit 1?
21	THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objection?
22	MR. SOLANDER: No objection.
23	BY MS. SCHMID:
24	Q Do you have any changes or additions to this
25	memorandum?

Page 42

A I do not.
Q Did you cause to be prepared or contribute to a
memorandum dated June 25th, 2013, that was filed in this
docket?
A I did.
MS. SCHMID: May we mark that DPU Hearing
Exhibit No. 2, please?
THE HEARING OFFICER: Any objection?
MR. SOLANDER: No objection.
BY MS. SCHMID:
Q Do you have any changes or additions to that
memorandum?
A I do not.
Q Do you adopt what's been identified as DPU
ExhibitHearing Exhibit 1 and DPU hearing Exhibit 2 as your
testimony?
A I do.
Q Do you have a summary to present today?
A Yes, I do.
MS. SCHMID: Before then, I'd like to move the
admission of DPU Hearing Exhibit 1 and DPU Hearing
Exhibit 2.
THE HEARING OFFICER: They're admitted.
(DPU Hearing Exhibits 1 and 2 were admitted into evidence.)
MS. SCHMID: Thank you.



BY MS. SCHMID:

Q Please proceed.

A In reference to Electric Service Regulation 3, the Division recommends that the Commission approve Rocky Mountain Power's proposed modification filed on March 7, 2013.

The Company proposes the following changes:

Number 1, the provision would apply only to terminated customers or those who have had their service suspended and following the due and payable date of the customer's closing bill; No. 2, the costs the customer will be responsible for are the reasonable costs associated with the collection of unpaid accounts; No. 3, collection agencies add their fee to the outstanding debt required from former or inactive customers; No. 4, collection agencies will only bill fees to the Company when collection agencies recover debt on an account assigned to them prior to the effective date of the tariff and contract amendment; No. 5, the Company's customers will no longer subsidize the collection agency costs in their rates.

With the annual amount being relatively minor and the language change consistent with the principal of cost causation and ratepayer neutrality, the Division believes it is appropriate for the Commission to approve the modification now instead of in a rate case.



1	With the reasons stated, the Division recommends
2	the Commission to approve the modification to the Company's
3	Electric Service Regulation 3.
4	MS. SCHMID: Thank you.
5	Mr. Christensen is now available for
6	cross-examination and questions from Judge Reif.
7	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Solander?
8	MR. SOLANDER: No questions. Thank you.
9	MS. MURRAY: No questions.
10	EXAMINATION
11	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:
12	Q Mr. Christensen, thank you for your testimony
13	today. Earlier, in Ms. Coughlin's testimony, we were
14	discussing the proposed tariff language, which includes the
15	term "reasonable fee." Andand during your summary, I
16	believe you referred to the tariff as being a minor change;
17	is that correct?
18	A Theno, the annual amount being relatively minor.
19	Q The annual amount being relatively minor. Okay.
20	As a ratepayer, howhow would you know what your
21	potential liability is if the tariff were to be approved as
22	presently presented?
23	MS. SCHMID: Perhaps I can help?
24	THE HEARING OFFICER: I'm asking Mr. Christensen.
25	Thank you.



1	THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question, please?
2	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:
3	Q My question is, as a ratepayer, given the tariff
4	as proposedand the tariff as proposed, as reading that
5	essentially if you default on your payment, you may be
6	responsible for reasonable fees and costshow do you know
7	what yourwhat your potential liability is based on that
8	language?
9	A Yeah, the specific amountwe can go based on just
10	the word "reasonable."
11	Q And does that mean a certain percentage to you?
12	A No, as far as I know, just the maximum of the 40
13	percent.
14	Q But where does it say that?
15	A Just based on the testimonies that we've heard
16	today.
17	Q So you're relying on a statute that isn't
18	specifically cited in the proposed tariff language?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Would it be the Division's position that if the
21	tariff were proposed with the language discussed earlier
22	with the modifications, noting that the reasonable fee may
23	be up to 40 percent, or as further amended by the Utah
24	Legislature, that that would provide a ratepayer with a
25	better understanding as to what his or her liability may be



1	should they default on their account with PacifiCorp?
2	MS. SCHMID: May we have a moment to discuss that?
3	THE HEARING OFFICER: Sure.
4	MS. SCHMID: Thank you.
5	THE WITNESS: Yes, that'sthat's our position.
6	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:
7	Q Thank you, Mr. Christensen.
8	I wish to ask you a couple more questions. And
9	thank you for your patience. With respect to the Division's
10	filing which has been marked DPU Hearing Exhibit No. 2, on
11	page 3and do you have a copy of that before you?
12	beginning with the paragraph that starts with "One of the
13	main concerns"do you see that paragraph?
14	A Yes, uh-huh (Affirmative).
15	Q Okay. If youif you go to the third sentence, it
16	reads, "First, the fees will only be incurred if the
17	inactive customer chooses to pay the debt." Isn't that true
18	and false at the same time? In other words, a customer
19	could choose to pay and be free of the debt and could also,
20	as the Company proposed in a document that was referred to
21	earliercould not pay and also be free of their debt? So
22	isn't that true and false?
23	A Yes, that could be both true and false.
24	Q So could you help me understandII read this a
25	couple of times and I didn't understand your next sentence.



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It states, "This, of course, may not be of real comfort if the collection agency undertakes legal action." Who--I don't understand that. And what interest does the Division have in the collection agency?

A Our--our main, you know, concern is the ratepayer neutrality, to make sure that, you know, the issue of fairness to all ratepayers considered. And so I think that's our main point we're trying to show, that as far as the ratepayers in whole, you know, is it reasonable for the fees that have been caused by a percentage to be passed on to everybody.

Q So are you taking the position that the defaulting customer that doesn't pay his or her bill should be borne by the ratepayers at large?

A Sorry. State that again.

Q So are you--is the Division taking the position that the ratepayers in general should be responsible for paying the debt--the bad debt of nonpaying customers?

A No--no, that's not our position. No, our position is to make sure that the--you know, that ratepayer neutrality is being met. And we feel, with the current practices of this, that it's not being met, and that we believe that with the changes, it will be met.

Q And I believe it's also your testimony that with the amendment that we just discussed a few moments ago--I



1	don't want to put words in your mouth, but you would support
2	that as well?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Okay. You've emphasized some importantimportant
5	things: ratepayer neutrality, fairness. I think you may
6	have even mentioned equitable. Anddo you think that those
7	goals would be better addressed by having more clarification
8	in a tariff that helps ratepayers who may become defunct
9	somewhere down the road know up front what their potential
10	liability is?
11	A Yes, I think thethe most clarification possible
12	would be, you know, of benefit for the ratepayers.
13	Q Thank you, Mr. Christensen.
14	THE REPORTER: Sorry. Can you just repeat that?
15	THE WITNESS: Yeah. The most clarification
16	possible would be of benefit to the ratepayers.
17	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you again,
18	Mr. Christensen. I have no further questions.
19	Is there any redirect?
20	MS. SCHMID: None.
21	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
22	Ms. Murray, do you wish to give your statement
23	ordo you wish to be put under oath?
24	MS. MURRAY: I do.
25	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Very well. Please



raise your right hand. And do you swear that the testimony you're about to give is the truth?

MS. MURRAY: Yes.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.

TESTIMONY OF CHERYL MURRAY

MS. MURRAY: My name is Cheryl Murray. I'm a utility analyst with the Office of Consumer Services. I would just note that the Office filed comments on April 29th and June 25th, and they're already part of this record, I believe. They were filed with the Commission.

The Office of Consumer Services is responsible for assessing the impact of utility rate changes and regulatory actions upon residential and small commercial customers; therefore, our analysis is focused on implications of the Company's request upon those customers.

The Company argues that this change will make those customers that cause--that cause collection agency fees and costs to be incurred responsible for paying those costs, thus eliminating subsidization by other customers. In general, the Office is a proponent of the principle of cost causation; however, there were factors beyond cost causation that must be considered.

This proposal represents a significant change from current practice. The Office asserts that the Commission must give careful consideration to the potential impacts



upon those customers which will be assigned collection agency fees and costs. If the Commission approves the Company's request, the Company will still be the contracting agent with the collection agency but will be relieved of all responsibility for determining the fees that can be assigned to customers.

The Office asserts that the Commission cannot find the potential for customers to be charged a 40 percent fee to be on their bills to be just and reasonable in result and in the public interest. The Office recommends that the Commission deny the Company's requested language addition to Electric Service Schedule No. 3.

The Company's proposal is not in the public interest for the following reasons: The proposal allows collection agencies to determine what level constitutes reasonable cost, with the only cap on costs set at 40 percent, which certainly would be unreasonable--an unreasonable level. The proposal does not prevent discriminatory treatment of similarly situated customers. Some customers may be charged 20 percent, some 25, 30, or 35, even up to 40 percent.

Ms. Coughlin made a statement about the Commission's authority and that the State Legislature has determined reasonableness in setting the 40 percent. And I think the implication was that the Commission--it's not



their authority, it's done by the State. And this

Commission is always making a determination of just and reasonable and what is in the public interest. Since this appears to perhaps be a legal argument, we would need to consult with an attorney and submit something in writing following the hearing.

There's one other matter that I would just speak
to. And I apologize for this. I probably should have,
when--asked Ms. Coughlin this when you gave me the
opportunity. But Ms. Schmid asked about the case where a
prior customer, if they have been assigned to a collection
agency and then they return to the electric company and they
pay the outstanding bill, then they are relieved of the
responsibility of paying those collection agency fees.
They--the collection agency cannot collect them.

I believe that Ms. Schmid also asked about court costs. And I think that Ms. Coughlin said that they don't pay any fees. But I think that once it has been turned over to a court, then that changes things if--so my understanding was that court fees would--and legal fees, once that legal action has taken place, that creates a different scenario.

And that concludes my statement--or my testimony.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Murray, just for clarification regarding your last point, are you referring to--when you refer to court proceeding, are you referring to



1	when a judgment is trying to be obtained by the debt
2	collector?
3	MS. MURRAY: Yes, I am.
4	THE HEARING OFFICER: Any questions for
5	Ms. Murray?
6	MR. SOLANDER: Yes, please.
7	EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. SOLANDER:
9	Q You referenced the 40 percent fee several times
10	during your statement there.
11	A Yes.
12	Q Is that fee a rate being charged by Rocky Mountain
13	Power to its customers?
14	A It is not a rate, no.
15	MR. SOLANDER: That's all I have. Thank you.
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Schmid?
17	MS. SCHMID: No questions.
18	EXAMINATION
19	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:
20	Q Okay. Ms. Murray, just a couple of questions,
21	please. And thank you for your testimony today.
22	And in part, thisthis question goes to all of
23	the parties. And I do wish to note that this is an
24	important distinction which 12-1-11 does provide. Under the
25	section that was read into the record earlier by



Ms. Coughlin, under subsection (3)(b), it does allow for the--right now there's a cap at 40 percent for debt collection, but in the very next section, it addresses the imposition of attorneys' fees.

So I just hope that everybody is keeping in mind that the tariff as it's proposed is for fees and costs and attorneys' fees. And so just for clarification, I want to be sure that we're all understanding that under 12-1-11, that 40 percent is not necessarily the--the extent of the calculation, as I understand it.

Ms. Murray, you raised a question--and perhaps you may want to reiterate it--and were requesting perhaps some time to have legal counsel brief an issue which you believe has legal significance in this case. Could you reiterate your concern and we can address that with the parties?

A Okay. It has to do with the--it seemed that Ms. Coughlin was saying that--

MR. SOLANDER: Objection. I--my objection is, it appears that she's trying to restate something that was said by Ms. Coughlin.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I--please proceed, Ms. Murray.

I believe she's indicating that her understanding of--

THE WITNESS: My understanding of what



1	Ms. Coughlin was saying is that the Legislature has
2	determined what is a reasonable amount that can be set
3	forI don't knowcollection agencyanyway, the 40 percent
4	is the maximum that would be within the bounds of
5	reasonableness, and therefore, that the Commission is
6	removed from that determination isbecause it would no
7	longer, I guess, be within the Company'sit would be out of
8	the Company's hands as well.
9	But I guess what I'msorrywhat I'm thinking is
10	that we would want to consult with counsel to see if they

But I guess what I'm--sorry--what I'm thinking is that we would want to consult with counsel to see if they agree with that assessment that the Legislature has made that determination and therefore the Commission is relieved of--or precluded from making a different determination, because that is not our view at all.

## BY THE HEARING OFFICER:

Q So you're not necessarily asking to brief the issue, but you would at least like to--you'd like to have an opportunity to discuss it with your counsel?

A Yes, your Honor.

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THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Solander, would you like to address Ms. Murray's--

MR. SOLANDER: Sure. I believe if this is a new argument that's being raised at this time, the Office, as well as the other parties, had adequate time, through a procedural schedule in this case, to brief this issue or



1	raise it in their comments. I think at this point the
2	record is closed, and the Company would ask that the
3	decision be made on the record before the Commission at this
4	point.
5	THE HEARING OFFICER: Isn't the issue the issue
6	that was raised by the Company today? I think that's what
7	Ms. Murray is saying.
8	MR. SOLANDER: I think the statute speaks for
9	itself. I mean
10	THE HEARING OFFICER: But Ms. Murray is not an
11	attorney, so she's asking for an opportunity to speak with
12	counsel about the issue.
13	MR. SOLANDER: And then present new evidence at
14	the Commission that could have been presented before during
15	the pendency of this proceeding?
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: I don't know that she's
17	asking to do that.
18	MR. SOLANDER: Okay. That would be our objection,
19	but okay.
20	THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Schmid, do you have a
21	response?
22	MS. SCHMID: I believe that perhaps a break or an
23	adjournment of the proceedings would be helpful, and we
24	could discuss amongst ourselves what we may think is an
25	appropriate process. And then perhaps we could go back on



1	the record and see if that's acceptable to you. So if we
2	could perhaps take a just a five-minute recess or so.
3	THE HEARING OFFICER: Sure. Why don't we make
4	itwhy don't we come back at quarter after. And just for
5	clarification, it's ultimately the Commission's decision.
6	MS. SCHMID: Yes.
7	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay.
8	MS. SCHMID: Yes. Okay.
9	THE HEARING OFFICER: Again, thank you, everyone
10	for your time and all of the testimony that's been given
11	today. We'll be in adjournment for approximately ten
12	minutes.
13	MR. SOLANDER: Thank you.
14	(Recess taken, 3:03-3:18 p.m.)
15	THE HEARING OFFICER: Back on the record, please.
16	My questionsI have a few questions, and I'd like
17	to ask Ms. Coughlin.
18	EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)
19	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:
20	Q Ms. Coughlin, I'd like to remind you you're still
21	under oath and wish to thank you for your continued
22	testimony in this case.
23	During your testimony earlier, you referred
24	tothat at some point these contracts that may be going out
25	to the debt collectors would be going out through RFP. And



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is there any reason why those RFPs couldn't specify that they would need to have a particular percentage or a fee designated so that it could be clear up front what the Company would be charging, assuming that the new regime that you're suggesting would be permitted by the Commission?

A I guess I'm misunderstanding what you mean, the fee up front that the Company would be charging, because--

Q I'm sorry. If I said "Company," I misspoke. I meant the debt collection agency.

So if you were--if you were requesting RFPs for contracts from debt collection agencies, is there any reason why those RFPs could not state up front what the debt collection agencies would be willing to work for in terms of the percent that they'd be willing to charge, similar to what they do for you right now?

A The RFP process would indicate what the statutory obligations are within the state. We would ensure that it met Utah law, Wyoming law, etc. But beyond that, we don't necessarily--and I'm going to have to look to see--make sure I'm stating this--procurement negotiates that so that they get the best deal for the Company if it's a Company fee. Where this is not a Company fee, we're talking about what the agency is going to charge the customer.

So from the perspective of what we can provide, we're limited to say you have to be within the law of the



state, but it's a fee set by the agency and not by the Company.

Q Right. And I understand that. But in requesting that information, would it not be possible for you to request that the credit agency define what they intend to charge the customer so that you know up front and so that potentially your request that's pending may be more specific?

A Yeah, I--yeah, it's, again, part of the procurement process. And I mean, it--I don't know the answer to the question.

Q Do you work with procurement?

A I do not do the contracts with procurement for something like this, no.

MR. SOLANDER: Judge Reif, if I can interject just regarding the percentage, it has come to my attention that the percent charged by the agencies, the negotiated number that they currently charge the Company in the process now, are confidential. And I spoke with the court reporter and asked that that number--if that could be redacted from the transcript, if that would be acceptable to the Commission. There were a couple of percentages that were referenced earlier when you were examining Ms. Coughlin, and we didn't realize at the time they should have been confidential.

They were filed in the docket as confidential.



1	THE HEARING OFFICER: So the information is in the
2	docket thatthe percentages that were stated?
3	MR. SOLANDER: Correct. And we'd just ask that
4	they be redacted from the transcript
5	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay.
6	MR. SOLANDER:if it's posted online.
7	THE HEARING OFFICER: Inasmuch as they are part of
8	the recordand I do think that that will be helpful for the
9	Commission to knowI think that's acceptable. Assuming
10	there's no objection. Thank you, Mr. Solander.
11	Mr. Solander, do you have a witness here who could
12	address the procurement question?
13	MR. SOLANDER: I don't believe that I do.
14	BY THE HEARING OFFICER:
15	Q Ms. Coughlin, I believe in your earlier testimony
16	you made reference to once legal action is initiated, a
17	customer who has gone into default may or may not be able to
18	come back to the Company and pay their outstanding amount
19	due. Could you clarify this for me, please?
20	A If itare you referring to if a collection agency
21	has taken legal action?
22	Q Well, I'm assuming that that's what you meant.
23	Unless you, as a Company, take legal action.
24	A No, it would be the collection agency would take
25	legal action.



Q Okay. Okay.

A In the collection of the debt, if the collection agency so chooses to go down that route, they could take collection--legal action to collect the debt, to get a judgment for it. And at that time, the customer--former customer of ours--I don't know what you call them with the collection agency--would be responsible to pay the court cost, attorneys' fees, those type of fees.

If the customer were to come back to the Company and wanted to reestablish service, the customer could reestablish service for the amount of the debt that the Company was owed. The collection--the customer would still be responsible to the collection agency for the legal fees and those type of fees. Is that--

Q Would they be required to pay those legal fees and costs before reestablishing service?

A No, they are not. The only thing that would be required to reestablish service would be the payment of the debt to the Company. That is separate from the issue of the other fees, expenses that they would have to pay the collection agency.

Q Okay. With the proposed change that your application addresses, is the Company in any way selling its debt to these debt companies?

A No, we are not.



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And I believe I have a clarification here from your prior question. I've just been corrected. If it--if it is in legal action, we do not recover and establish--we do not recover the debt. That is done by the collection agency if it's in legal action. If it's not in legal action, they can reestablish service by paying the debt to the Company.

Q Okay. So Customer A defaults, moves away, service is terminated, and the Company pursues them, and then it goes to debt collection. Debt collection pursues it all the way to a judgment. Customer comes back to Utah, says, "PacifiCorp, I want to be your customer again." You refuse service?

A We do not refuse service in that case. If they've taken it all the way through the course of the legal action, we do not refuse service. But at that time, then, the deposit requirements would kick in for the--the potential--or the applicant.

Q And would the deposit be to cover in the event they default again or is it to cover the judgment that already exists?

A No, that's--that's in the event they default again.

Q And what would that amount be?

A Average of two months' bill. Average--I'm sorry.



1	I
2	Q How do you know what the average of two months'
3	bills would be if the customer reestablishes service?
4	A The history at the site.
5	Q Even if they're at a different site?
6	A Right at the site.
7	Q At the site. Okay.
8	A Yeah, the addressaddress that they're applying
9	for service.
10	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Okay. Are there any
11	follow-up questions based on the questions I raised with
12	Ms. Coughlin?
13	Okay. Ms. Schmid, thank you for your patience.
14	MS. SCHMID: Thank you.
15	We propose that a five-page brief, excluding
16	service list, be submitted to the Commission on 7/15,
17	addressing the issueand ifand people may want to try and
18	craft the issue statement a little better: Does the
19	Commission have jurisdiction to set a collection percentage
20	for a former Rocky Mountain Power customer after a
21	delinquent account has been turned over to collections, or
22	does Utah Code Annotated 12-1-1, et seq., preclude the
23	Commission from doing so?
24	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Solander, do you have a
25	position on this?



1 MR. SOLANDER: Could the court reporter read it 2 back really slowly? But I think generally I agree. I just want to make sure that I have it written down exactly 3 4 correctly. 5 (The following was read: 6 "We propose that a five-page brief, excluding 7 service list, be submitted to the Commission on 7/15, 8 addressing the issue--and people may want to try and craft 9 the issue statement a little better: Does the Commission 10 have jurisdiction to set a collection percentage for a 11 former Rocky Mountain Power customer after a delinquent 12 account has been turned over to collections, or does Utah 13 Code Annotated 12-1-1, et seq., preclude the Commission from 14 doing so?") 15 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Scott. 16 MR. SOLANDER: That's acceptable to Rocky Mountain 17 Power. 18 THE HEARING OFFICER: Ms. Murray? 19 MS. MURRAY: Yes, that's acceptable. Thank you. 20 MS. SCHMID: If I may, I'd also like to note that 21 the Office does not have counsel at this time, and I would 22 not be--the Division would not be adverse if the Office 23 needs to seek an extension on the due date due to counsel 24 inaccessibility. 25 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Thank you.



I'm wondering if--if the parties are missing the issue here, which is that Rocky--excuse me--PacifiCorp, their tariff addresses notice to current customers who may become in default in the future. And inasmuch as that's the case, I don't think there's any question whatsoever about jurisdiction, and that the Commission has every right to evaluate this application. That's the very reason that it was brought before us. That's the very reason why we're hearing it. And--so I--I'm not sure that the request to brief the issue is entirely well taken. But if the parties feel that it is pertinent and would be helpful to the Commission in making a determination in this, and also with the understanding that Ms. Murray may need additional time, given counsel constraints, I certainly don't see any harm in allowing it.

I meant to ask this earlier, and it just--it's something that the Commission may wish to know, Mr. Solander and Ms. Coughlin: Inasmuch as you're requesting what you're requesting but yet you have no discussions, not even preliminary discussions, with companies about this issue, it seems like in order to make this tariff work, you would need to have things ready to go, and the Commission may find it helpful. But as I understand the testimony, there haven't been any discussions yet with the companies that you may be discussing this with, so--



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MR. SOLANDER: Are you asking us to file a contracts for approval with the Commission?

THE HEARING OFFICER: No, I'm not asking that. But when--I asked earlier if there was any discussion under way or do you already have contracts in place, so that we have a better understanding of what the companies were anticipating as far as--

MR. SOLANDER: We do have this process in place in Wyoming, so we have some experience to base an expected path going forward on.

THE HEARING OFFICER: But the testimony has been that you don't have anything established here and that there's no--that there's nothing to assure what--what the companies may be charging or wishing to charge, and whether that would be within the range of reasonableness that you've proposed in your--in your tariff. So if there's something else that you wish to add, please do so; otherwise, I think that what Ms. Schmid has requested is reasonable. And should Ms. Murray or the Office need additional time, that's certainly understandable.

And we can adjourn with the understanding that briefs will be filed no later than July 15th and they should be no more than five pages and they should address the issue that's been read into the record. And if you believe that this issue is pertinent and relevant and would be helpful to



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        the Commission, you're welcome to do so.
 2
             So are there any questions?
             Okay. We'll be adjourned. Thank you very much
 3
        for your time today.
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        (Proceedings adjourned at 3:36 p.m.)
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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me, SCOTT M. KNIGHT, a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Utah, residing at South Jordan, Utah;

That the proceedings were reported by me in stenotype and thereafter caused by me to be transcribed into typewriting, and that a full, true, and correct transcription of said proceedings so taken and transcribed is set forth in the foregoing pages, inclusive.

I further certify that I am not of kin or otherwise associated with any of the parties to said cause of action, and that I am not interested in the event thereof.

Scott M. Knight, RPR Utah License No. 110171-7801

