

WAC 480-100-023 Definitions.

"Affiliated interest" means a person or corporation as defined in RCW 80.16.010.

"Applicant" means any person, corporation, partnership, government agency, or other entity that applies, or is named in an application as a person having joint responsibility, for service with an electric utility or who reapplies for service at a new or existing location after service has been disconnected if the utility requires the person to reapply~~discontinued.~~

"Aggregate Data" means any collection of customer data by a utility personally identifiable information from which all customer identifying information has been removed or modified so that the customer personal information is rendered unreadable, unusable, or undecipherable by an unauthorized person and cannot be attributed to any individual customer.

"Business day" means Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., except for official state holidays.

"Commission" means the Washington utilities and transportation commission.

"Control" means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a company, whether through the ownership of voting shares, by contract, or otherwise.

"Customer" means any person, corporation, partnership, government agency, or other entity that has applied, or is named as a person having joint responsibility, for service and that, has been accepted, and is currently receiving or is entitled to receive such service. "Customer" for purposes of these rules may also include a person or other entity whose service has been involuntarily disconnected if that person or entity seeks to have the utility reconnect service.

"Customer information" means personal, private, or proprietary information that, either alone or in combination with other information, identifies, describes, or is otherwise associated with utility service provided to a specific customer, property, or residence, including but not limited to information related to the quantity, technical configuration, type, or destination of service or products subscribed to by a customer. Customer information includes, but is not necessarily limited

to, private customer information and proprietary customer information as defined in RCW 19.29A.010.

"Electric utility (utility)" means any business entity (e.g., corporation, company, association, joint stock association, or partnership) or person, including a lessee, trustee, or court appointed receiver that is subject to the commission's jurisdiction and that owns, meets the following conditions:

~~Owns, controls, operates, or manages any electric plant for hire in Washington state; and~~

~~Is subject to the commission's jurisdiction.~~

"Primary purpose" means a the collection, use, or disclosure of information collected by the utility or supplied by the customer where there is an authorized business need in order to: (1) provide, bill, or collect for, regulated utilityelectric service; (2) provide for system or operational needs; (3) provide services as required by state or federal law or as specifically authorized in the utility's effectiveapproved tariff or; (4) plan, implement, or evaluate energy assistance, energy management, renewable energy, or as part of a commission-

authorized program conducted by an entity under the supervision of the commission, or pursuant to state or federal statutes governing energy assistance.

"Personally identifiable information" means information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual, including information related to the quantity, technical configuration, type, destination of service or products subscribed to by a customer of a regulated utility that is available to the utility solely by virtue of the customer-utility relationship.

"Secondary purpose" means any purpose that is not a primary purpose.

"Subsidiary" means any company in which the electric utility owns directly or indirectly five percent or more of the voting securities, unless the utility demonstrates it does not have control of that company.

Other terms. Terms used in this chapter and defined in the public service laws of Washington state (i.e., principally Title

80 RCW) have the same meaning here as in the statutes. Terms not defined in these rules or the applicable statutes have the meaning generally accepted in the electric industry, or their ordinary meaning if there is no meaning generally accepted in the electric industry.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040, 80.04.160, 81.04.160 and 34.05.353. WSR 05-06-051 (Docket No. A-021178 and TO-030288, General Order No. R-518), § 480-100-023, filed 2/28/05, effective 3/31/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040 and 80.04.160. WSR 01-11-004 (Docket No. UE-990473, General Order No. R-482), § 480-100-023, filed 5/3/01, effective 6/3/01.]

WAC 480-100-128 Disconnection of service. (1) **Customer-directed.** The utility may require customers to give at least three ~~days~~¹ notice prior to the date the utility must disconnect service ~~is to be discontinued~~ by dispatched utility personnel. The utility may require four-hour advance notice of customer-directed disconnection from~~for~~ customers serviced via a meter with remote disconnect capability. The customer is not responsible for usage after the requested date or time for ~~disconnection~~continuance of service, provided the customer gave the utility the~~proper~~ notice required in this rule and the utility's

tariff. If the customer moves from the service address and fails to request that service be disconnected~~tinued~~, the customer will be responsible ~~to~~ for paying for service taken at that service address until the utility can confirm the date~~either~~ that the customer ~~has~~ vacated the premises ~~and the utility can access the meter, if necessary,~~ or that a new responsible party is taking service at that address.

(23) Utility-directed with notice. After ~~properly notifying~~ the customer, ~~as required~~ explained in subsection (46) of this section, the utility may disconnect~~tinue~~ service for any one of the following conditions:

(a) The customer has ~~For~~ delinquent charges associated with regulated electric service ~~(or for regulated electric and gas service if the utility provides both services),~~ including any required deposit; ~~however the.~~ However, ~~T~~the utility may ~~cannot~~ disconnect service when the customer has met the requirements of subsection (85) of this section for medical emergencies, or has agreed to ~~and~~ maintains agreed-upon payment arrangements with the utility, as described in WAC 480-100-143, Winter low-income payment program;

(b) The customer has ~~For the~~ used the of electric service the utility has provided for purposes or properties other than those specified in the customer's service application;

(c) A customer who is purchasing ~~Under~~ flat-rate service for nonmetered load, ~~for~~ has increased electric use without the utility's approval;

(d) The customer refuses ~~For refusing~~ to allow the utility's representatives access to the customer's premises as required in WAC 480-100-168, Access to premises; identification;

(e) The customer violates ~~For violating~~ utility rules, service agreements, or filed tariff(s); or

(f) The customer uses ~~For the~~ use of equipment in a manner that detrimentally affects the utility's service to its other customers or may result in detrimental impacts to the safety of those customers or other persons, customers' equipment or property, or utility service.

(34) Electric service may not be disconnected for amounts that may be owed the utility for nonregulated service.

~~(2) Utility-directed without notice or without further notice. The utility may discontinue service without notice or without further notice when:~~

~~(a) After conducting a thorough investigation, the utility determines that the customer has tampered with or stolen the utility's property, has used service through an illegal connection, or has fraudulently obtained service. The utility has the burden of proving that fraud occurred. For the purpose of this section, a nonsufficient funds check or dishonored electronic payment alone will not be considered fraud.~~

~~(i) First offense. The utility may disconnect service without notice when it discovers theft, tampering, or fraud, unless the customer immediately pays all of the following:~~

~~(A) The tariffed rate for service that the utility estimates was used as a result of the theft, tampering, or fraud;~~

~~(B) All utility costs resulting from such theft, tampering, or fraud; and~~

~~(C) Any required deposit.~~

~~(ii) Second offense. The utility may disconnect service without notice when it discovers further theft, tampering, or fraud. The utility may refuse to reconnect service to a customer who has been twice disconnected for theft, tampering, or fraud, subject to appeal to the commission.~~

~~(b) After conducting a thorough investigation, the utility determines that the customer has vacated the premises;~~

~~(c) The utility identifies a hazardous condition in the customer's facilities or in the utility's facilities serving the customer;~~

~~(d) A customer pays a delinquent account with a check or electronic payment the bank or other financial institution has dishonored after the utility has issued appropriate notice as described in subsection (6) of this section;~~

~~(e) The customer has not kept any agreed-upon payment arrangement for payment of a delinquent balance after the utility has issued appropriate notice as described in subsection (6) of this section; or~~

~~(f) The utility has determined a customer has used service prior to applying for service. The utility must charge the~~

~~customer for service used in accordance with the utility's filed tariff.~~

~~This section should not be interpreted as relieving the customer or other person of civil or criminal responsibility.~~

~~(3) **Utility directed with notice.** After properly notifying the customer, as explained in subsection (6) of this section, the utility may discontinue service for any one of the following conditions:~~

~~(a) For delinquent charges associated with regulated electric service (or for regulated electric and gas service if the utility provides both services), including any required deposit. However, the utility cannot disconnect service when the customer has met the requirements of subsection (5) of this section for medical emergencies, or has agreed to or maintains agreed upon payment arrangements with the utility, as described in WAC 480 100 143, Winter low income payment program;~~

~~(b) For use of electric service for purposes or properties other than those specified in the customer's service application;~~

~~(c) Under flat rate service for nonmetered load, for increased electric use without the utility's approval;~~

~~(d) For refusing to allow the utility's representatives access to the customer's premises as required in WAC 480-100-168, Access to premises; identification;~~

~~(e) For violating rules, service agreements, or filed tariff(s); or~~

~~(f) For use of equipment that detrimentally affects the utility's service to its other customers.~~

~~(4) Electric service may not be disconnected for amounts that may be owed the utility for nonregulated service.~~

~~(5) **Medical emergencies.** When the utility has cause to disconnect or has disconnected a residential service, it must postpone disconnection of service or must reinstate service for a grace period of five business days after receiving either verbal or written notification of the existence of a medical emergency. The utility must reinstate service during the same day if the customer contacts the utility prior to the close of the business day and requests a same day reconnection. Otherwise, the utility must restore service by 12:00 p.m. the~~

~~next business day. When service is reinstated the utility will not require payment of a reconnection charge and/or deposit prior to reinstating service but must bill all such charges on the customer's next regular bill or on a separate invoice.~~

~~(a) The utility may require that the customer, within five business days, submit written certification from a qualified medical professional stating that the disconnection of electric service would aggravate an existing medical condition of a resident of the household. "Qualified medical professional" means a licensed physician, nurse practitioner, or physician's assistant authorized to diagnose and treat the medical condition without supervision of a physician. Nothing in this section precludes a utility from accepting other forms of certification, but the maximum the utility can require is written certification. If the utility requires written certification, it may not require more than the following information:~~

~~(i) Residence location;~~

~~(ii) An explanation of how the current medical condition will be aggravated by disconnection of service;~~

~~(iii) A statement of how long the condition is expected to last; and~~

~~(iv) The title, signature, and telephone number of the person certifying the condition;~~

~~(b) The medical certification is valid only for the length of time the health endangerment is certified to exist but no longer than sixty days, unless renewed;~~

~~(c) A medical emergency does not excuse a customer from having to pay delinquent and ongoing charges. The utility may require the customer to do the following within a five business day grace period:~~

~~(i) Pay a minimum of ten percent of the delinquent balance;~~

~~(ii) Enter into an agreement to pay the remaining delinquent balance within one hundred twenty days; and~~

~~(iii) Agree to pay subsequent bills when due.~~

~~Nothing in this section precludes the utility from agreeing to an alternate payment plan, but the utility may not require the customer to pay more than this subsection prescribes. The utility must send a notice to the customer confirming the~~

~~payment arrangements within two business days of having reached the agreement;~~

~~(d) If the customer fails to provide an acceptable medical certificate or ten percent of the delinquent balance within the five business day grace period, or if the customer fails to abide by the terms of the payment agreement, the utility may not disconnect service without first mailing a written notice providing a disconnection date not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the third business day after the date of mailing, if mailed from within the states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho, or the sixth business day, if mailed from outside the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, or by personally delivering a notice providing a disconnection date of not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the second business day following the date of delivery;~~

~~(c) A customer may claim medical emergency and be entitled to the benefits described in this subsection only twice within any one hundred twenty day period.~~

(64) Disconnection notification requirements. The utility must notify a customers as provided in this subsection (4) before disconnecting the customer's~~their~~ service, except as

described in subsection (27) of this section. Notification consists of the following requirements must include the notices described in (4) (a) (i) and (4) (a) (ii) of this section:

(a) The utility must provide at least two ~~serve a~~ written disconnection notices s to the customer. ~~either by mail or by personal delivery to the customer's address with notice attached to the primary door. If the disconnection notices are is for nonpayment during the winter months, the utility must advise the customer of the payment plan described in WAC 480-100-138, Payment arrangements, and WAC 480-100-143, Winter low-income payment program. Each d~~Disconnection notices must include:

(i) The utility must provide the first written disconnection notice by email, text, or other electronic communication, if the utility has such contact information for the customer, and by delivery of a hard copy to the service premises. The utility must either mail a hard copy of the notice or deliver the notice to the service premises by attaching the notice to the customer's primary door. The notice must be mailed or delivered to the premises at least eight business days before the disconnection date. If the notice is mailed from outside the

states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho, the utility must mail
the notice eleven days before the disconnection date. In
addition, the utility must provide an electronic copy of the
notice, if the utility has such contact information for the
customer, at the time the utility mails or delivers the hard
copy of the notice~~The notice must include Aa disconnection date~~
~~that is not less than eight business days after the date of~~
~~personal delivery~~the utility either delivers the notice to the
service premises and attaches it to the customer's primary door
~~or mailing~~mails the notice, if the utility mails the notice~~ed~~
~~from inside the states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho, or a.~~
~~The disconnection date in the notice may~~that is not be less than
eleven business days from the mailing date, if the utility
~~mailed~~ed the notice from outside the states of Washington,
~~Oregon, and Idaho.~~

(ii) The utility must provide the second disconnection
notice both electronically~~must be provided by email, text, or~~
~~other electronic communication,~~ (if the utility has such contact
information)~~,~~ at least two business days before the
disconnection date~~and~~ by one of the three options listed below:

(iA) Delivered notice. The utility must deliver a hard copy of the second notice to the service premises and attach it to the customer's primary door at least two business days before the disconnection date. The notice must state a scheduled disconnection date that is not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the second business day after the date of delivery;

(iiB) Mailed notice. The utility must mail a hard copy of the second notice at least three business days before the disconnection date unless mailed outside of the states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho, in which case the utility must mail the notice no less than six business days before the disconnection date. which must include a scheduled disconnection date that is not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the third business day after the date of mailing, if mailed from within the states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho; or the sixth business day, if mailed from outside the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho;
or

(iiiC) Telephone notice. The utility must attempt at least two times to contact the customer by telephone during regular business hours at least three business days before the

disconnection date to enable sufficient time to send a timely written notice if the utility is unable to reach the customer by telephone. The utility must keep a log or record of the calls must be kept for a minimum of ninety calendar days showing the telephone number called, the time of the call, and details of the results of each attempted call. If the utility is unable to reach the customer by telephone, the utility must deliver or mail a hard copy of the second notice as provided in subsections (A) or (B) above a written notice must be mailed to the customer providing a disconnection date not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the third business day after the date of mailing, if mailed from within the states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho, or the sixth business day, if mailed from outside the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, or written notice must be personally delivered providing a disconnection date of not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the second business day following the date of delivery.

For utilities billing for electric and gas service, each type of notice listed above must provide the information contained in (a)(iii) of this subsection;

(b) Each disconnection notice must include Aall relevant information about the disconnection action including:†

(i) †The cause for disconnection,† the amount owed for regulated electric service, and, if applicable, regulated natural gas service; and how to avoid disconnection, including the availability of a payment plan as required under WAC 480-100-138, Payment arrangements;

(iii) All relevant information about any charges that the utility is assessing or that it may ~~be~~ assessed; and

(iviii) The utility's name, address, and toll-free telephone number by which a customer may contact the utility to discuss the pending disconnection of service;

(iv) If the notices are for nonpayment and the utility is scheduling disconnection between November 15 and March 15 of the following year, the utility must advise the customer of the payment plan option in WAC 480-100-143, Winter low-income payment program; and

(v) If the utility will be disconnecting service via a remote disconnection device, the notice must include a clear

statement that utility personnel will not come to the premises to perform the disconnection.

~~(b)~~ c) If the utility discovers thean issued notice does not contain the information required under subsection (4)(b), or if the information in the notice in (a)(ii) of this subsection is inaccurate, the utility must issue another notice to the customer as described in subsection (4)(6a)(ai) or (4)(a)(ii), as applicable, and must recalculate the scheduled disconnection date to the extent necessary to ensure that the utility complies with the minimum prior notice requirements.of this subsection;

~~(c) If the utility has not disconnected service within ten business days of the disconnection date stated in (a)(i) of this subsection, the disconnection notice will be considered void unless the customer and the utility have agreed to a payment arrangement. Upon a void notice, the utility must provide a new disconnection notice to the customer as described in (a) of this subsection;~~

~~(d) In addition to the notice required by (a) of this subsection, a second notice must be provided by one of the three options listed below:~~

~~(i) Delivered notice. The utility must deliver a second notice to the service premises and attach it to the customer's primary door. The notice must state a scheduled disconnection date that is not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the second business day after the date of delivery;~~

~~(ii) Mailed notice. The utility must mail a second notice which must include a scheduled disconnection date that is not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the third business day after the date of mailing, if mailed from within the states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho; or the sixth business day, if mailed from outside the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho; or~~

~~(iii) Telephone notice. The utility must attempt at least two times to contact the customer during regular business hours. A log or record of the calls must be kept for a minimum of ninety calendar days showing the telephone number called, the time of the call, and details of the results of each attempted call. If the utility is unable to reach the customer by telephone, a written notice must be mailed to the customer providing a disconnection date not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the third business day after the date of mailing, if mailed from~~

~~within the states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho, or the sixth business day, if mailed from outside the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, or written notice must be personally delivered providing a disconnection date of not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the second business day following the date of delivery.~~

~~For utilities billing for electric and gas service, each type of notice listed above must provide the information contained in (a) (iii) of this subsection;~~

~~_(e) If the utility discovers the written notice information required under the options in (d) of this subsection is inaccurate, the utility must issue another notice to the customer as described in (a) of this subsection;~~

~~(d) If the utility does not disconnect service provides a second notice within ten business days from of the disconnection date stated in a disconnection notice under required by (4) (a) (i) or (4) (a) (ii) of this subsection, the utility must restart the disconnection notice process required in subsection (4) (a) disconnection date is extended an additional ten working business days from the disconnection date of the second notice.~~

~~If the utility does not disconnect service within the extended ten-business-day period, the notice will be considered void unless the customer and the utility have agreed upon a payment arrangement. Upon a void notice, the utility must provide an additional notice as required under (d) (ii) of this subsection;~~

~~(g) If the utility provides a second notice after the ten business days of the disconnection date required by (a) (i) of this subsection, the notice will be considered void unless the customer and the utility have agreed upon a payment arrangement. Upon a void notice, the utility must provide a new disconnection notice to the customer as described in (a) of this subsection;~~

(h) Utilities with combined accounts for both natural gas and electric service may disconnect the electric service in compliance with these rules if the reason for the disconnection applies or is attributable to that service. The utility may disconnect the natural gas service in compliance with Chapter 480-90 WAC if the reason for the disconnection applies or is attributable to that service. The utility must state which service it intends to disconnect and any measures the customer needs to undertake to retain the other service. If the utility

seeks to disconnect both services, the utility must distinctly identify both services it intends to disconnect.~~will have the option of choosing which service will be disconnected;~~

(~~i~~gf) When the service address is different from the billing address, the utility must determine if the customer of record and the service user are the same party. If not, the utility must provide notice to the service user as described in (4) (a) of this ~~sub~~section prior to disconnecting service.†

(~~j~~hg) Except in case of danger to life or property, the utility may not disconnect service on Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, or on any other day on which the utility cannot reestablish service on the same or following day.†

(~~k~~ih) ~~Any utility~~ representative the utility dispatches ~~in connection with~~~~to disconnect~~ service disconnection must accept payment of a delinquent account at the service address, but will not be required to give change for cash paid in excess of the amount due and owing. The utility must credit any over-payment to the customer's account. The utility may charge a fee for the disconnection visit to the service address if provided for in the utility's tariff.†

(~~l~~ji) When the utility provides service ~~is provided~~ through a master meter, or when the utility has reasonable grounds to believe it is providing service~~is~~ to a person other than the customer of record, the utility must undertake reasonable efforts to inform the occupants of the service address of the impending disconnection. Upon request of one or more service users, where service is to someone other than the customer of record, the utility must allow at least five days past the original disconnection date to permit the service users to arrange for continued service.†

(~~m~~kj) Medical facilities. The utility must take the following additional steps when the utility is aware that it is providing service to specified types of medical facilities.~~When service is known to be provided to:~~

(i) If the utility is providing service to a hospital, medical clinic, ambulatory surgery center, renal dialysis facility, chemical dependency residential treatment facility, or other medical care facility licensed or certified by the department of health, the utility must provide a notice of pending disconnection ~~must be provided~~ to the secretary of the

department of health (DOH) and to the customer. Upon request of
~~tThe DOH department of health~~ secretary or designee, the utility
must may request to delay the disconnection for up to five
business days past the original disconnection date to allow the
~~DOH department~~ to take the necessary steps to protect the
interests of the patients residing at the facility. ~~;~~ ~~or~~

(ii) If the utility is providing service to a nursing
home, boarding home, adult family home, group care facility,
intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual
disabilities~~the mentally retarded (ICF/MR)~~, intensive tenant
support residential property, ~~chemical dependency residential~~
~~treatment facility,~~ crisis residential center for children, or
~~other group home or~~ residential care facility licensed or
certified by the department of social and health services
(DSHS), the utility must provide a notice of pending
disconnection ~~must be provided~~ to the secretary of DSHS~~the~~
~~department of social and health services~~ and to the customer.
Upon request of tThe DSHS department of social and health
services secretary or designee, the utility must may request to
delay the disconnection for five business days past the original

disconnection date to allow ~~DSHS~~the department to take the necessary steps to protect the interests of the patients residing at the facility.†

(iii) A utility may~~Utilities cannot~~ remotely disconnect customers who the utility is aware provide the services described in (j*)(i) and (j*)(ii) of this subsection, and the utility must take reasonable precautions to prevent any unauthorized disconnection.

(~~n~~k) Any customer may designate a third party to receive a disconnection notice or notice of other matters affecting the customer's service. The utility must offer all customers the opportunity to make such a designation. If the utility believes that a customer is not able to understand the effect of the disconnection, the utility must take reasonable steps to ascertain whether a third party, such as DSHS or other~~consider a~~ social agency, is responsible for the customer's affairs~~to be the third party~~. In either case, the utility must delay service disconnection for at least five business days past the original disconnection date after issuing a disconnection notice to the third party. The utility must determine which social agencies

are appropriate and willing to receive the disconnection notice, the name and/or title of the person able to deal with the disconnection, and provide that information to the customer.

(75) For purposes of this section, the date of mailing a notice will not be considered the first day of the notice period.

(6) Remote Disconnection. When disconnecting services remotely, the utility must:

(a) Limit the ~~Set a reasonable~~ number of remote disconnections in ~~a per~~ 24 hour period and disable remote disconnection functionality for medical facilities and other critical infrastructure, ~~which its system cannot exceed,~~ or take other reasonable measures to prevent unauthorized disconnections;

(b) Perform all remote disconnections for non-payment between the hours of 8 a.m. and noon and may only remotely disconnect service if the utility is able to reestablish service on the same day;

(c) Prior to disconnecting a customer who has an active medical certificate in accordance with subsection (8) of this

section, visit the customer's premises and provide the customer with an opportunity to pay via appropriate methods including providing payment to the dispatched utility representative prior to disconnecting a customer who has had a medical emergency verified in the prior two years, in accordance with subsection (8) of this section;

(d) Prior to disconnecting a customer who the utility is aware has received low-income assistance in the prior two years, visit the customer's premises and provide the customer with an opportunity to pay via appropriate methods including providing payment to the dispatched utility representative prior to disconnecting a customer who has received low-income assistance in the prior two years;

(e) For the purpose of this section, a disconnection after a site visit is not considered a remote disconnection, even if service is disconnected remotely;

(f) If a site visit is not required to disconnect the service, the utility may not charge any fees for the disconnection unless the utility's tariff includes a specific charge for remote disconnection.†

(7) Utility-directed disconnection without prior notice or without further notice. (a) The utility may disconnect or discontinue service without prior notice or without further prior notice under any of the following circumstances when:

(i) After conducting a thorough investigation, the utility determines that the customer has tampered with or stolen the utility's property, has used service through an illegal connection, or has fraudulently obtained service. In any challenge to that determination, the utility has the burden of proving that fraud occurred. For the purpose of this section, a nonsufficient funds check or dishonored electronic payment alone will not be considered fraud.

(A) First offense. The utility may disconnect service without prior notice when it discovers theft, tampering, or fraud, unless the customer immediately pays all of the following:

(1) The tariffed rate for service that the utility estimates was used as a result of the theft, tampering, or fraud;

(2B) All utility costs resulting from such theft, tampering, or fraud; and

(3E) Any required deposit.

(Bii) Second offense. The utility may disconnect service without prior notice when it discovers further theft, tampering, or fraud. The utility may refuse to reconnect service to a customer who has been twice disconnected for theft, tampering, or fraud unless, subject to appeal to the commission determines otherwise.

(iib) After conducting a thorough investigation, the utility determines that the customer has vacated the premises;

(iiie) The utility identifies a hazardous condition in the customer's facilities or in the utility's facilities serving the customer;

(ivd) A customer pays a delinquent account with a check or electronic payment the bank or other financial institution has dishonored after the utility has issued appropriate notice as described in subsection (4) of this section;

(ve) The customer has not kept any agreed-upon payment arrangement for payment of a delinquent balance after the

utility has issued appropriate notice as required described in subsection (4) of this section; or

(vi) The utility has determined a person customer has used service prior to applying for service. The utility must charge the person customer for service used in accordance with the utility's filed tariff. If the utility determines that the unauthorized usage is inadvertent, the utility should notify the person and provide an opportunity to apply for service prior to disconnection.

(b) If the utility disconnects service without prior notice as authorized in this subsection, the utility must subsequently notify the customer or affected person of the reason for the disconnection within five business days. Such notice must also describe the means by which the customer or person may dispute the utility's actions, including but not limited to contacting the commission.

(c) This section should not be interpreted as relieving the customer or other person of civil or criminal responsibility.

(58) **Medical emergencies.** When the utility has cause to disconnect or has disconnected a residential service, it must

postpone disconnection of service or must reinstate service for a grace period of five business days after receiving either verbal or written notification of the existence of a medical emergency. The utility must reinstate service during the same day if the customer contacts the utility prior to the close of the business day and requests a same-day reconnection.

Otherwise, the utility must restore service by 12:00 p.m. the next business day. When service is reinstated the utility will not require payment of a reconnection charge and/or deposit prior to reinstating service but must bill all such charges on the customer's next regular bill or on a separate invoice.

(a) The utility may require that the customer, within five business days, submit written certification from a qualified medical professional stating that the disconnection of electric service would aggravate an existing medical condition of an [occupant](#) ~~resident~~ of the household. "Qualified medical professional" means a licensed physician, nurse practitioner, or physician's assistant authorized to diagnose and treat the medical condition without supervision of a physician. Nothing in this section precludes a utility from accepting other forms of

certification, but the maximum the utility can require is
written certification. If the utility requires written
certification, it may not require more than the following
information:

(i) Residence location;

(ii) An explanation of how the current medical condition
will be aggravated by disconnection of service;

(iii) A statement of how long the condition is expected to
last; and

(iv) The title, signature, and telephone number of the
person certifying the condition.

(b) The medical certification is valid only for the length
of time the health endangerment is certified to exist but no
longer than sixty days, unless renewed.

(c) A medical emergency does not excuse a customer from
having to pay delinquent and ongoing charges. The utility may
require the customer to do the following within a five-business-
day grace period:

(i) Pay a minimum of ten percent of the delinquent balance;

(ii) Enter into an agreement to pay the remaining delinquent balance within one hundred twenty days; and

(iii) Agree to pay subsequent bills when due.

Nothing in this section precludes the utility from agreeing to an alternate payment plan, but the utility ~~must~~ may not require the customer to pay more than this subsection prescribes. The utility must send a notice to the customer confirming the payment arrangements within two business days of having reached the agreement.

(d) If the customer fails to provide an acceptable medical certificate or ten percent of the delinquent balance within the ~~five- business- days~~ grace period, or if the customer fails to abide by the terms of the payment agreement, the utility may ~~not~~ disconnect service after complying with the notice requirements in (4) (a) (ii) of this section. ~~without first mailing a written notice providing a disconnection date not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the third business day after the date of mailing, if mailed from within the states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho, or the sixth business day, if mailed from outside the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, or by personally delivering a~~

~~notice providing a disconnection date of not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the second business day following the date of delivery;~~

~~(c) A customer may claim medical emergency and be entitled to the benefits described in this subsection only twice within any one hundred twenty-day period.~~

~~(89)~~ **Payments at a payment agency.** Payment of any past-due amounts to a designated payment agency of the utility constitutes payment when the customer informs the utility of the payment and the utility has verified the payment. The utility must promptly verify the payment upon notification from the customer.

~~(910)~~ **Remedy and appeals.** A utility~~Service~~ may not ~~be~~ disconnected service while the customer is pursuing any remedy or appeal provided by these rules or while engaged in discussions with the utility's representatives or with the commission. Any amounts not in dispute must be paid when due and any conditions posing a danger to health, safety, or property must be corrected. The utility must inform the customer of these provisions when referring the customer ~~is referred~~ to a utility~~'s~~ supervisor or to the commission.

(11) Disconnecting service during inclement weather. A utility must establish conditions in its tariff(s) under which the utility will cease non-voluntary service disconnections during inclement weather events.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040 and 80.04.160. WSR 01-11-004 (Docket No. UE-990473, General Order No. R-482), § 480-100-128, filed 5/3/01, effective 6/3/01.]

WAC 480-100-133— Reconnecting service after disconnection.

(1) An electric utility must make every reasonable effort to restore a disconnected service within twenty-four hours, or within four hours for customers who the utility has remotely disconnected~~serviced through a meter with remote connection ability,~~ or other time mutually agreeable between the customer and the company, after the customer has paid, or at the time the utility has agreed to bill, any reconnection charge, and:

(a) The causes for disconnection not related to a delinquent account are removed and the customer pays any delinquent tariffed~~regulated~~ charges, plus any required deposit; or

(b) The customer has entered into an agreed-upon payment arrangement for a delinquent account and pays any required

deposit as defined in WAC 480-100-113, Residential service deposit requirements or WAC 480-100-118, Nonresidential service deposit requirements; or

(c) The customer has paid all ~~tariffed~~~~regulated~~ amounts due on the account that is not a prior obligation and the customer has paid any required deposit as defined in WAC 480-100-113, Residential service deposit requirements or WAC 480-100-118 Nonresidential service deposit requirements.

(2) The commission may require reconnection pending resolution of any ~~bona fide~~ dispute between the utility and the customer over the propriety of disconnection.

(3) If a site visit is not required to reconnect service, the utility may not charge any fees for the reconnection unless the utility's tariff includes a specific charge for remote reconnection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040 and 80.04.160. WSR 01-11-004 (Docket No. UE-990473, General Order No. R-482), § 480-100-133, filed 5/3/01, effective 6/3/01.]

WAC 480-100-153 Protection and dDisclosure of ~~customer~~~~private~~ information. (1) A utility must take reasonable steps to safeguard all customer information within the utility's

possession or control from unauthorized access or disclosure to
the maximum extent possible. For purposes of this section,
"safeguard" includes but is not necessarily limited to
encrypting the information in a manner that meets or exceeds the
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard.

(2) An electric utility may only collect and retain
customer personally identifiable information that is reasonably
necessary for the utility to perform duties directly related to
the utility's primary purpose unless the utility has first
obtained and documented the customer's written consent to
collect and retain customer information for another
purpose provide services to customers.

(3) A utility may not disclose customer personally
identifiable information to affiliates, subsidiaries, or a
parent organization based solely on an existing business
relationship between those entities. The utility may disclose
personally identifiable information without written customer
consent to an affiliate, subsidiary, or parent organization only
to the extent necessary for the utility to perform duties
directly relating to the utility's primary purpose. The utility

must obtain and document the customer's written consent to disclose customer information to an affiliate, subsidiary, or parent organization for any other purpose.

(4) A utility may disclose customer personally identifiable information to third-party vendors only to the extent necessary for the utility to perform duties directly related to the utility's primary purpose unless the utility has first obtained the customer's written consent to disclose customer information to third-party vendors for other specified purposes, provide services to its customers. The utility must require that all third-party vendors that have access to customer personally identifiable information to have policies, procedures, and technological safeguards in place to protect customer information that are no less stringent than the utility's own standards sufficient to prevent the misuse or improper or unauthorized disclosure of such information.

(5) A utility is ultimately remains responsible for the safeguarding customer of all personally identifiable information. The utility must ensure that it has and enforces contractual obligations with third party vendors, affiliates, subsidiaries,

and parent organizations that require them to have and comply with policies, procedures, and technological safeguards sufficient to prevent the misuse or improper or unauthorized disclosure of customer information~~the utility discloses to affiliates, subsidiaries, parent corporations, or third party vendors to the same extent that the utility must safeguard that information when it is in the utility's possession.~~

(~~1~~6) An electric utility may not ~~disclose or sell~~ private ~~consumer~~ customer information. A utility may not otherwise disclose customer~~or information from which a third party could reasonably deduce the identity of the customer or customers from whom such data is collected~~ with or to its affiliates, subsidiaries, parent organization, or any other third party for the purposes of marketing services or product offerings to a customer who does not already subscribe to that service or product, unless the utility has first obtained the customer's written ~~consenter~~ electronic permission to do so. The utility must maintain a record of each customer's written consent as required in subsection (9) of this section.

(7) Nothing in this rule may be construed to preclude the utility from complying with demands for customer personally identifiable information as required by law, such as through a warrant or subpoena.

~~_(2) Private consumer information includes the customer's name, address, telephone number, and any other personally identifying information, as well as information related to the quantity, technical configuration, type, destination, and amount of use of service or products subscribed to by a customer of a regulated utility that is available to the utility solely by virtue of the customer-utility relationship.~~

~~(38) The utility must obtain a customer's prior permission for each instance of disclosure or sale of his or her private customer personally identifiable information to an affiliate, subsidiary or other third party for purposes of marketing services or products that the customer does not already subscribe to and maintain a record of each instance of permission for disclosing his or her private customer personally identifiable information.~~

~~(89) If a customer discloses customer information his or her electrical consumption data to a third party outside the context of the utility's provision of regulated service to the customer that is unaffiliated with and has no other business relationship with, the utility, the utility will not be responsible for the security of that information data, or its use or misuse.~~

(~~4109~~) The utility ~~must~~will retain the following information for each ~~written instance of a customer~~ consent a customer gives to the utility to disclose customer ~~for disclosure of his or her private customer personally identifiable~~ information ~~if provided electronically~~:

(a) The date and customer confirmation of consent to disclose customer ~~for the disclosure of private customer personally identifiable~~ information;

(b) A list of ~~the date of the consent and~~ the affiliates, subsidiaries, parent organizations, or third parties to which the customer has authorized disclosure of customer ~~his or her private customer~~ personally identifiable information; ~~and~~

(c) Information on how the customer can revoke consent; and

(d) Verification~~A confirmation~~ that the consenting customer's name, service address, and account number exactly matches the utility record for the customer's~~such~~ account.

(110) Subject to agreements a customer has made with third parties, a customer has the right to revoke, at any time, any previously granted consent for the utility to disclose customer information in the future to an affiliate, subsidiary, parent organization, or third party for purposes that are not necessary for the utility to perform duties directly related to the utility's primary purpose. The utility may require that any such revocation not be effective until up to five business days after the customer submits that revocation to the utility authorization to transfer personally identifiable information to a third-party.

(112) The utility must post and maintain its privacy policy on its website in a prominent location.

(a) The utility must notify n~~New~~ customers how they can access~~will receive~~ a copy of the privacy policy upon the initiation of utility service.

~~(b) The utility must notify existing customers w~~Whenever the utility amends its privacy policy ~~it must notify existing customers by whatever method the utility uses to transmit the customers' bills.~~

~~(c) The utility must provide a written copy of its~~the privacy policy upon customer request.

~~(d) Any n~~Notice ~~regarding~~of the utility's privacy policy ~~must~~will include a customer service phone number and ~~website~~Internet address where customers can direct additional questions or obtain additional information.

~~(51312)~~ This section does not prevent disclosure of the essential terms and conditions of special contracts as provided ~~for~~in WAC 480-80-143, ~~(Special contracts for gas, electric, and water companies)~~.

~~(61413)~~ This section does not prevent the utility ~~or its approved third-party vendor~~ from inserting any marketing information into the customer's billing package.

~~(15) The utility may disclose customer information in aggregate form for legitimate business purposes.~~

~~(16) Customers are entitled to access their own personally identifiable information within a reasonable time after the utility collects and verifies the data. The utility must make reasonable efforts to ensure that customers may choose how they receive such information without being required to share private information, including electrical consumption data, with a third party.~~

~~(17) Customers should incur no additional charge for the provision of their retail electric consumption data in a timely, accessible manner to themselves or their third-party designee.~~

~~(a) If an electric utility contracts with a third party for a service that allows a customer to monitor his or her electricity usage, the third party may not use that data for a secondary commercial purpose without the customer's consent.~~

~~(148) The utility must provide a user-friendly website interface through which customers may with access to their own customer private information without charge through a convenient, user-friendly Internet website interface. The utility may implement reasonable procedures to verify the customer's~~

identity before providing access to customer information through this interface.

(159) Customers have the right to know what private information the utility maintains about the customer and the retention period of such information. The utility ~~must~~ will make a reasonable effort to respond to requests from customers for their own customer~~such~~ information within five business days of thea customer request.

(1620) The utility must ensure that the information it collects, stores, uses, and discloses is reasonably accurate and complete, and otherwise ~~complies~~ compliant with applicable rules and tariffs regarding the quality of energy usage data.

(217) Each customer must have the opportunity to dispute the accuracy or completeness of the ~~customer~~private information that the utility has collected for that customer. The utility ~~must~~ will provide adequate procedures for customers to dispute the accuracy of their ~~customer~~private information and to request appropriate corrections or amendments.

(1822) The utility must take all reasonable steps to destroy, or arrange for the destruction of, ~~customer~~personally

identifiable information in accordance with the utility's site data retention policies and practices.

(1923) The utility ~~must~~will notify customers as soon as practicable of any security breach involving disclosure of customer and the nature and extent of any actually or potentially compromised or disclosed information in accordance with RCW 19.255.010. The utility must take all reasonable measures, including but not limited to cooperating fully with law enforcement agencies, to recover lost information and prevent the loss of further customer personally identifiable information. The utility must notify the commission as soon as reasonably possible of any security breach and all measures the utility is taking to remedy the breach.

(204) The utility ~~will perform~~must review at least annually the customer information the utility has an annual audit of data collected and ensure collection and retention of that information is reasonably necessary for the utility to perform duties directly related to the utility's primary purpose or other purpose to which the customer has consented to the utility

~~collecting that information review the purpose of the data collection to ensure it collects only necessary data.~~

(217) The utility may collect and release aggregate data to the extent reasonably necessary for the utility to perform duties directly related to the utility's primary purpose but must have sufficient policies, procedures, and safeguards in place to ensure that~~customer information in aggregate form if~~

the aggregated information does not allow any specific customer to be identified.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040 and 80.04.160. WSR 11-06-032 (Docket U-100523, General Order R-563), § 480-100-153, filed 2/25/11, effective 3/28/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040, 80.04.160, 81.04.160, and 34.05.353. WSR 03-22-046 (Docket No. A-030832, General Order No. R-509), § 480-100-153, filed 10/29/03, effective 11/29/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040 and 80.04.160. WSR 01-20-060 (Docket No. UE-990473, General Order No. R-489), § 480-100-153, filed 9/28/01, effective 10/29/01.]

WAC 480-100-178 Billing requirements and payment date.

(1) Customer bills must:

(a) Be issued at intervals not to exceed two one-month billing cycles, unless the utility can show good cause for

delaying the issuance of the bill. The utility must be able to show good cause if requested by the commission;

(b) Show the total amount due and payable;

(c) Show the date the bill becomes delinquent if not paid;

(d) Show the utility's business address, business hours, and a toll-free telephone number and an emergency telephone number by which a customer may contact the utility;

(e) Show the beginning and ending~~current and previous~~ monthly meter readings for the current billing period, the current monthly or bimonthly read date, as applicable, and the total amount of kilowatt hours used for the billing cycle, provided that the customer bill must only provide the meter readings and read date for the final reading for the applicable monthly or bimonthly billing cycle; the bill need not include interval readings, although customers must be provided access to their consumption data in accordance with WAC 480-100-153;

(f) Show the amount of kilowatt hours used for each billing rate, the applicable billing rates per kilowatt hour, the basic charge or minimum bill;

(g) Show the amount of any municipal tax surcharges or their respective percentage rates;

(h) Clearly identify when a bill has been prorated. A prorated bill must be issued when service is provided for a fraction of the billing period. Unless otherwise specified in the utility's tariff, the charge must be prorated in the following manner:

(i) Flat-rate service must be prorated on the basis of the proportionate part of the period the service was rendered;

(ii) Metered service must be billed for the amount metered. The basic or minimum charge must be billed in full.

(i) Clearly identify when a bill is based on an estimation.

(i) The utility must detail its method(s) for estimating customer bills in its tariff;

(ii) The utility may not estimate for more than four consecutive months, unless the cause of the estimation is inclement weather, terrain, or a previous arrangement with the customer;

(j) Clearly identify determination of maximum demand. A utility providing service to any customer on a demand basis must

detail in its filed tariff the method of applying charges and of ascertaining the demand.

(2) The minimum time allowed for payment after the bill's mailing date must be fifteen days, if mailed from within the states of Washington, Oregon, or Idaho, or eighteen days if mailed from outside the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

(3) The utility must allow a customer to change a designated payment-due date when the customer has a satisfactory reason for the change. A satisfactory reason may include, but is not limited to, adjustment of a designated payment-due date to parallel receipt of income. The preferred payment date must be prior to the next billing date.

(4) With the consent of the customer, a utility may provide billings in electronic form if the bill meets all the requirements for the use of electronic information in this chapter. The utility must maintain a record of the consent as a part of the customer's account record, and the customer may change from electronic to printed billing upon request, as provided in this chapter. The utility must complete the change within two billing cycles of the request.

(5) Corrected bills:

(a) A utility must issue a corrected bill upon finding that an underbilling or overbilling occurred as a result of a meter failure, meter malfunction, meter with unassigned energy usage, or any other situation where energy usage was not billed or was inaccurately billed. The utility must use the rates and rate schedule in effect during the billing period(s) covered by the corrected bill. The utility must issue the corrected bill within sixty days from the date the utility discovered that an account had been underbilled or overbilled. Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, when a utility's investigation finds that it has underbilled energy usage, it may not collect underbilled amounts for any period greater than six months from the date the error occurred. The maximum period for which utilities are required to adjust bills for overbilling is six years.

(b) For the purposes of this rule:

(i) A meter failure or malfunction is defined as: A mechanical malfunction or failure that prevents the meter or any ancillary data collection or transmission device from

registering or transmitting the actual amount of energy used. A meter failure or malfunction includes, but is not limited to, a stopped meter, a meter that is faster or slower than the metering tolerance specified in WAC 480-100-338, or an erratic meter.

(ii) An unassigned energy usage meter is defined as a meter that is installed at a valid service address and accurately records energy usage during a period of time where there was no active electric service account at that premises.

(c) A utility must develop and maintain procedures that establish practices for the prompt identification, repair and replacement of meters that are not functioning correctly and for identification of unassigned usage meters. The objective of such procedures shall be to mitigate the number of underbilling occurrences that exceed six months in duration. These procedures must address, at a minimum:

(i) Practices to prevent the issuance of corrected bills due to incorrect prorated bills, improperly assigned meters, incorrectly installed meters, incorrect billing rate schedules,

incorrect billing multipliers, or any other event that may affect billing accuracy.

(ii) Processes for the investigation of meter issues include, but are not limited to, stopped, slowed, and erratic usage meters.

(iii) Processes for the investigation of meter usage from unidentified usage meters.

(6) For the purpose of this rule, a corrected bill may take the form of a newly issued bill or may be reflected as a line item adjustment on a subsequent monthly or bimonthly bill. When a corrected bill is issued, the utility must provide the following information on the corrected bill, in a bill insert, letter, or any combination of methods that clearly explains all the information required to be sent to the customer:

(a) The reason for the bill correction;

(b) A breakdown of the bill correction for each month included in the corrected bill;

(c) The total amount of the bill correction that is due and payable;

(d) The time period covered by the bill correction; and

(e) When issuing a corrected bill for underbilling, an explanation of the availability of payment arrangements in accordance with WAC 480-100-138(1) payment arrangements.

(7) Exceptions to billing correction rules:

(a) Corrected bills related to an underbilling due to tampering or interference with the utility's property, use of the utility's service through an illegal connection, or the fraudulent use of a utility's service, are exempt from the six-month restriction set forth in subsection (5)(a) of this section.

(b) Adjustments for underbilling of nonresidential customers will be limited to six months. However, the utility may extend this period for good cause if a longer period is appropriate due to circumstances such as the complexity of specific accounts, changing metering configurations, load changes of large industrial customers, special meter configuration involving current transformers, or wiring reconfiguration by the customer. Utilities must report to the commission within sixty days the reasons for any adjustments longer than six months.

(c) The utility may choose not to issue a corrected bill to recover underbilled amounts less than fifty dollars.

(8) An estimated meter read made in accordance with subsection (1)(i) of this section is not considered a meter failure or malfunction or a situation where energy usage was inaccurately billed. A bill true-up (correction) based on an actual meter reading after one or more estimated bills is not considered a corrected bill for purposes of subsection (5)(a) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040 and 80.04.160. WSR 16-06-038 (Docket U-144155, General Order R-586), § 480-100-178, filed 2/23/16, effective 3/25/16; WSR 11-06-032 (Docket U-100523, General Order R-563), § 480-100-178, filed 2/25/11, effective 3/28/11; WSR 01-11-004 (Docket No. UE-990473, General Order No. R-482), § 480-100-178, filed 5/3/01, effective 6/3/01.]

WAC 480-100-318 Meter readings, multipliers, and test constants. (1) Electric utilities must use electric meters or other such devices to accurately record or indicate the quantity of electricity sold to customers. Such measuring devices will allow utilities to calculate a customer's consumption in units

of kilowatt hours or other units as filed in the company's tariffs.

(2) Electric utilities that decide to either measure a customer's consumption with a device that employs a multiplier or calculate consumption from recording devices must provide customers, upon request, information sufficient to enable the customer to compute the quantity consumed.

(3) Indirect reading meters and those that operate from instrument transformers must have the multiplier plainly marked on the dial of the instrument or be otherwise suitably marked.

(4) The watt-hour constant for the meter itself must be placed on all watt-hour meters (as specified in ANSI C12.1). Information about the ANSI C12.1 regarding the version adopted and where to obtain it is set out in WAC 480-100-999, Adoption by reference.

(5) ~~Commercially acceptable~~ Measuring devices that have the capability to do so, must measure all energy sold to customers at a minimum of 60-minute intervals for residential customers and 15-minute intervals for non-residential customers.

(6) The commission may require utilities to submit annual reports of the measurements aggregated by month and customer class.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040 and 80.04.160. WSR 01-11-004 (Docket No. UE-990473, General Order No. R-482), § 480-100-318, filed 5/3/01, effective 6/3/01.]