

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

PROCEEDING NO. 20R-0349EG

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSED RULES REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SENATE BILL 20-030 AND THE REVISION OF DISCONNECTION STANDARDS FOR ELECTRIC AND GAS UTILITIES PURSUANT TO 4 CODE OF COLORADO REGULATIONS 723-3 AND 723-4.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Mailed Date: August 27, 2020
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I. BY THE COMMISSION

A. Statement

1. The Colorado Public Utilities Commission issues this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR) to amend the Commission’s Rules Regulating Electric Utilities, 4 *Code of Colorado Regulations* (CCR) 723-3 (Electric Rules) and Rules Regulating Gas Utilities and Pipeline Operators, 4 CCR 723-4 (Gas Rules). The proposed amendments revise the Billing and Service sections of the Electric and Gas Rules as they relate to the conditions under which customers can be disconnected for nonpayment, including the disconnection process, disconnection notice, payment plans, and reconnection process. The proposed amendments also impact Electric Rule 3413, on medical exemptions from tiered electric rate plans.

2. This rulemaking satisfies the requirements of Senate Bill (SB) 20-030, codified at § 40-3-103.6, C.R.S., that the Commission commence by September 1, 2020, a rulemaking to consider standard practices for electric and gas utilities to apply when discontinuing service due to nonpayment. SB 20-030 also codified changes to § 40-3-103.5, C.R.S., on medical exemption rate programs, § 40-3-106, C.R.S., on revenue neutrality, and § 40-3-110, C.R.S., on reporting requirements, that are addressed within this NOPR.

3. The proposed changes to the Electric Rules are set forth in legislative (*i.e.*, *strikeout and underline*) format (Attachment A) and final format (Attachment B). Changes to the Gas Rules are also set forth in legislative format (Attachment C) and final format (Attachment D).

4. By this Decision, the Commission solicits comments on possible changes to the Electric Rules and Gas Rules as described here and in Attachments A through D, and schedules a rulemaking hearing. Interested persons will have opportunities to submit written comments on the proposed rules and to provide oral comments at the scheduled hearing. The Commission welcomes the submission of alternative proposed rules and/or additional related rules, including both individual proposals and consensus proposals joined by multiple stakeholders. Participants are encouraged to provide redlined rules. The Commission also seeks further information from regulated utilities on their disconnection practices and further comments from all participants on the topics outlined in Section E of this Decision.

5. The Commission refers this matter to an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), who will hold a hearing on the proposed rules at the below-stated time and place. Participants may present comments orally at hearing unless the ALJ deems oral presentations unnecessary. The Commission will consider all comments, whether oral or written.

B. Background**1. Senate Bill 20-030**

6. On June 29, 2020, Governor Jared Polis signed into law SB 20-030. The short title of the act is “Consumer Protections for Utility Customers.” SB 20-030 established a series of consumer protection requirements that affect the billing and services provided by investor-owned electric and gas utilities to their customers. The legislation specifically requires that, by September 1, 2020, the Commission “commence a rule-making proceeding to adopt standard practices for gas and electric utilities to use when disconnecting service due to nonpayment.” SB 20-030 prescribed a nonexclusive list of subjects that the Commission should address in amending its Electric Rules and Gas Rules related to disconnection of service for nonpayment, including, but not limited to, prescribed terms and conditions for payment plans; prohibitions on disconnections during particular seasons or weather events; referrals to energy assistance programs; reporting of relevant data; and prohibitions on remote disconnection without a reasonable attempt to contact the customer of record.

7. The legislation also included modifications related to medical exemptions from tiered electric rate plans and reporting requirements. Furthermore, SB 20-030 added language that requires rate design changes approved after September 1, 2020, to achieve a “revenue-neutral outcome,” and states that “[r]ate designs that disproportionately negatively impact low-income residential customers . . . are presumed to be contrary to the public interest.”

2. Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG: Implementation of SB 20-030 and COVID-19 Economic Recovery Opportunities

8. On June 19, 2020, the Commission initiated a miscellaneous proceeding, Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG, for the purpose of collecting feedback from participants on the implementation of SB 20-030. By its decision opening the proceeding, Decision No. C20-0452,

issued June 19, 2020, the Commission sought comment on currently effective disconnection practices and how to implement the legislation. The Commission further requested comments related to regulated utilities' activities associated with responding to the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

9. Initial written comments were submitted by Atmos Energy Corporation (Atmos), Black Hills Colorado Electric, LLC / Black Hills Colorado Gas, Inc. (Black Hills Energy), Colorado Natural Gas (CNG), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Public Service Company of Colorado (Public Service), and the Sierra Club.

10. In their initial comments, the regulated utilities provided background on their current disconnection and reconnection practices. The comments revealed that regulated utilities often treat the currently effective rules as minimum standards, resulting in variations in the speed with which a notice of discontinuance is issued and which fees customers are assessed during the disconnection process. Each utility provided information on its payment plan options and on its referral practices for residential and small business customers seeking bill assistance. Additionally, Public Service and Black Hills Energy recommended continuing to apply a means test for their medical exemption rate plans.

11. In their initial comments, NRDC and Sierra Club raised concerns about COVID-19 economic impacts increasing the risk of disconnections for residential customers, and that this may disproportionately impact low-income residents and residents who identify as Black, Indigenous, and People of Color. These participants recommended expanding consumer protections related to COVID-19, including lengthening disconnection moratoriums, waiving fees, enhancing payment plan options, increasing bill assistance and energy efficiency funding, barring reporting to credit bureaus, and enhancing reporting requirements related to delinquencies and disconnection.

12. At its Commissioners' Weekly Meeting (CWM) on July 22, 2020, the Commission determined that it would bifurcate the issues included in the initial decision to the extent possible, such that Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG would address SB 20-030 implementation only until such time as this NOPR is issued, and that options for continuing the discussion related to COVID-19 would be evaluated in a separate CWM.

13. On July 29, 2020, the Commission held a Commissioners' Information Meeting (CIM) in which participants in Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG provided comments in response to questions about three key issues in the legislation: medical exemption from tiered electric rate plans, disconnection standards, and revenue neutrality for alternative rate designs. Participants included entities which provided initial written comments, as well as the Colorado Office of Consumer Counsel (OCC) and Energy Outreach Colorado (EOC). Participants indicated an openness to collaborate around areas like referrals to energy assistance organizations and reporting requirements, and EOC stated that conversations around appropriate referrals are already underway. However, participants also raised some challenges around the prescriptiveness of rules and how effectively practices can be standardized across electric and gas utilities. Among these challenges are the need for regulated utilities to retain flexibility in engaging customers around payment options; how to align fees and charges given they may be set using a cost basis or below; and the merits of disconnection moratoriums based on seasons or weather conditions. No participants proposed specific rule language.

14. Subsequent to the CIM, Atmos, Black Hills Energy, and Public Service filed supplemental comments that included additional information on their disconnection practices. Among other comments, these utilities indicated that they implement temperature-based restrictions on disconnections, in addition to taking other actions that are more protective than the current requirements of the Electric Rules and Gas Rules.

3. Proceeding No. 20M-0013EG: Triennial Report on Rule 3412 Programs

15. In Proceeding No. 16R-0607EG, the Commission promulgated changes to Rule 3412, the Electric Service Low-Income Program, and Rule 4412, the Gas Service Low-Income Program. Changes to rules made in that Proceeding require the Colorado Energy Office (CEO) to oversee a third-party evaluation of utility programs implemented under Rule 3412, beginning in 2019. This Triennial Report is anticipated to be submitted in Proceeding No. 20M-0013EG later this year. Rule 3412 programs are diverse and include percentage of income payment plans, arrearage credits, energy assistance grants, as well as coordination with energy efficiency and weatherization efforts. They may also include other utility-specific low-income programs. While SB 20-030 requires the Commission to consider prescribed terms and conditions for payment plans, this Proceeding evaluates that issue from a rules perspective, rather than from a sufficiency or design perspective. Accordingly, this NOPR does not propose changes to Rule 3412 (Electric Rules) or Rule 4412 (Gas Rules).

4. Other Proceedings

16. By this Decision, the Commission also takes administrative notice of three existing proceedings in which regulated utilities file or have filed periodic reports related to the subjects of SB 20-030.

a. Proceeding No. 08M-305EG: Repository for Utility Disconnection Reports

17. Beginning with a letter issued on July 18, 2008, the Commission requested that all regulated and unregulated electric and natural gas utilities voluntarily submit quarterly residential delinquency and disconnection reports into a repository proceeding, Proceeding No. 08M-305EG, using a template provided by the National Association of Regulatory Utility

Commissioners. These disconnection reports provide over a decade of data that is reasonably standardized across utilities.

b. Proceeding Nos. 17M-0848E and 19M-0240E: Medical Exemption Rate Program Annual Reports

18. Current Rule 3413(i) requires that electric utilities offering medical exemption rate plans submit annual reports to the Commission, on or before December 15. In Proceeding No. 17M-0848E, Public Service submitted an annual report for 2017 on December 15, 2017. In Proceeding No. 19M-0240E, Public Service submitted annual reports for 2018 and 2019 on December 17, 2018 and December 23, 2019, and Black Hills Energy submitted an annual report for 2019 on December 16, 2019. These reports discuss the utilities' current practices around program eligibility and enrollment.

C. Discussion

19. Section 40-3-103.6, C.R.S., requires the Commission's rules to address a series of topics related to disconnection of service due for nonpayment. The legislation treats the list of subjects the rules must address as a floor, not a ceiling, in the course of adopting standard practices.

20. We do not, in this NOPR, propose to add new rules, but we do propose amendments to existing rules that result in new or reordered paragraphs or subparagraphs. In rare situations, we offer options for participants to consider. We also include minor edits for punctuation or grammar that are not explicitly called out in Section D. Where rules are described as "current," they refer to the currently effective rules prior to proposed amendments. "Proposed" rules refer to proposed changes, including new or reordered paragraphs, or revisions to language.

21. This NOPR recommends amendments to the following rules:
- i. Electric Rules
 - 1. Rule 3403. Applications for Service, Customer Deposits, and Third-Party Guarantee Arrangements.
 - 2. Rule 3404. Installment Payments.
 - 3. Rule 3407. Discontinuance of Service.
 - 4. Rule 3408. Notice of Discontinuance of Service.
 - 5. Rule 3409. Restoration of Service.
 - 6. Rule 3413. Medical Exemption from Tiered Rate Plans.
 - 7. Rule 3976. Regulated Electric Utility Rule Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Civil Penalties.
 - ii. Gas Rules
 - 1. Rule 4403. Applications for Service, Customer Deposits, and Third-Party Guarantee Arrangements.
 - 2. Rule 4404. Installment Payments.
 - 3. Rule 4407. Discontinuance of Service.
 - 4. Rule 4408. Notice of Discontinuance of Service.
 - 5. Rule 4409. Restoration of Service.
 - 6. Rule 4976. Regulated Gas Utility Rule Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Civil Penalties.

22. The relevant Electric Rules and Gas Rules largely parallel each other, both currently and with regard to proposed amendments, except where changes are driven by operational differences or legislative requirements. Accordingly, they are presented together below, first the relevant Electric Rule and then the parallel Gas Rule.

23. This Decision does not propose rules associated with the implementation of § 40-3-106, C.R.S., related to revenue neutrality. Participants in Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG and the corresponding CIM opined that rules were not required to implement the legislation. The Commission does not conclude otherwise, and omits a proposal for rule changes related to revenue neutrality related to this NOPR.

24. This Decision also does not propose rules associated with the implementation of § 40-3-110, C.R.S., related to the requirement for an oath or affirmation to accompany a report, as this reflects existing practices.

25. By this Decision, the Commission welcomes comments on the proposed rules as presented in Section D and Attachments A through D. The Commission also requests comments on the questions laid out in Section E, which include information requests to regulated utilities and additional questions for all participants.

D. Proposed Amendments to the Electric and Gas Rules

1. Electric Rule 3403. Applications for Service, Customer Deposits, and Third-Party Guarantee Arrangements.

26. Current Rule 3403 establishes the Commission's requirements for when utilities may collect cash deposits from new customers, existing customers, and customers seeking to restore service after a discontinuance. Section 40-3-103.6(1), C.R.S., requires this rulemaking to address the following subjects which are relevant to current Rule 3403:

- (e) for each utility, standardized methodology to be used in determining reconnection fees and deposit requirements for reconnection.

27. We propose an amendment to current paragraph (a) to clarify the definition of nondiscriminatory criteria. Based on this clarification, we delete the current prohibition on undue discrimination in proposed paragraph (c) as duplicative.

28. We revise the order of paragraphs to clarify upfront that utilities shall offer at least one non-cash alternative to a cash deposit that does not require the use of a customer's Social Security Number. This moves current paragraph (e) to proposed paragraph (b), and adjusts the numbering accordingly.

29. Proposed paragraph (e) precludes a utility from requiring a cash deposit from an applicant for new service, or restoration of service, when it knows that individual to be a

recipient of public assistance (*e.g.*, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Colorado Works, Old Age Pension). This would also include bill assistance provided under Rule 3412 low-income programs. Customers who are eligible for income or bill assistance may not have access to savings that could pay for deposits which may be held by utilities for 12 months.

30. To create consistency in how deposits are funded, proposed paragraph (j) allows a customer to pay a cash deposit in installments, regardless of whether it is for new service or restoration of service.

31. Proposed paragraph (l) clarifies customers' rights related to their deposits. First, we specify that a deposit shall be returned after the customer has made timely payments for 12 months. Currently, the utilities' obligation to return the deposit at a particular time is ambiguous in the rules, although regulated utilities have stated that deposits are returned after 12 months of good payment history. Second, we clarify that a customer who becomes delinquent or is disconnected should not have to pay a full deposit if there is an existing remaining deposit which can be attributed to the arrears. This is designed to prevent multiple deposits from "pancaking" for a customer who is experiencing payment challenges. A clarifying edit was made in proposed paragraph (n) because of this change.

32. We make minor revisions related to proposed subparagraph (p)(V) to parallel the construction of the same rule for gas utilities.

2. Gas Rule 4403. Applications for Service, Customer Deposits, and Third-Party Guarantee Arrangements.

33. Changes to Gas Rule 4403 parallel those made in Electric Rule 3403 except that proposed subparagraph (p)(V) was not changed.

3. Electric Rule 3404. Installment Payments.

34. Current Rule 3404 establishes the Commission's requirements for utilities to provide installment payments and other rate plans designed to reduce arrears, and specifies the kinds of charges or fees that can be included in installment plans. Section 40-3-103.6(1), C.R.S., requires this rulemaking to address the following subjects which are relevant to current Rule 3404:

- (c) prescribed terms and conditions for payment plans to cure delinquency;
- (f) for each utility, standardized methodology to be used in determining reconnection fees and deposit requirements for reconnection.

35. We propose to amend the title of Rule 3404 to be "Charges, Fees, and Payment Plans" in order to better encompass the requirements of the legislation.

36. Proposed paragraph (a) specifically requires utilities to produce a description of all fees associated with past due amounts in their tariffs, and lists what types of fees and charges those are. Utilities may include these charges in tariffs, but they are not required to include them. For example, as is depicted in Table 1 below, currently some regulated utilities charge separate disconnection fees, and others do not. The description of permitted fees is drawn from the current paragraph (c). This proposed paragraph (a) is an attempt to consolidate requirements that are

described elsewhere for simplicity and comparability across utilities, rather than to create new requirements or change what fees and charges can be included in installment plans.

	Atmos	Black Hills Energy	CNG	Public Service
Late Payment Charge	1.5%	Not specified	Not specified	1%
Disconnection Fee	Not specified	Not specified	\$43 (G)	Not assessed
Reconnection Fee	Within work hours: \$45 (G) Outside work hours: \$85 (G)	All hours: \$15 (E) Within work hours: \$55 (G), \$50 (E, large commercial) Outside work hours: \$135 (G), Varies (E, large commercial)	\$43 (G)	Within 24 hours: \$45 (E), \$94 (G), \$107 (E/G) Within 12 hours: \$86 (E), \$126 (G), \$150 (E/G)
Deposit	Not specified	30-day average premise bill or \$100 minimum (E) 90-day average premise bill (G)	Not specified	Not required (residential) Varies (non-residential)
Collection Costs	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Other Fees or Charges	\$15 final meter read fee for non-AMI customers	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified

Table 1: Current Fees and Charges Related to Delinquency, Disconnection, and Reconnection¹

37. Additionally, proposed paragraph (a) has been amended to specify that utilities must calculate any fees or charges on a cost basis, and that a cost basis should be viewed as an upper limit. This reflects participant comments regarding the current approach for assessing disconnection-related fees and charges, which may be set at or below cost.²

¹ Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG, Atmos Energy Corporation’s Comments (Jul. 10, 2020); Atmos Energy Corporation’s Supplemental Comments (Aug. 6, 2020); Response Comments of Black Hills Colorado Electric, LLC and Black Hills Colorado Gas, Inc. d/b/a Black Hills Energy (Jul. 10, 2020); Colorado Natural Gas, Inc. Responses to Commission Requests (Jul. 23, 2020); Comments of Public Service Company of Colorado (Jul. 10, 2020); participant comments at Commissioners’ Information Meeting (Jul. 29, 2020).

² See, e.g., Colorado Natural Gas, Inc. Responses to Commission Requests (Jul. 23, 2020) (stating that residential customers are billed \$43 for disconnection and \$43 for reconnection, but that costs are \$55 for disconnection and \$85 for reconnection).

38. The Commission further observes that some states have eliminated certain fee requirements as not beneficial.³ Based on a review of quarterly disconnection reports in Proceeding No. 08M-305EG, compared with costs for disconnection and reconnection provided in regulated utilities' initial comments, we are concerned that the average cost of disconnection and reconnection charges may exceed the average customer arrears, making repayment even more difficult. However, in the absence of fuller information on how total costs are measured, how utilities set these fees and charges, and how much they fluctuate year-to-year, we declined at this time to eliminate any fees or charges, or impose a standard fee or alternative standard methodology across all utilities.

39. Proposed paragraph (b) is new, and requires utilities to provide an option to waive certain fees associated with restoration of service where a customer enrolls in a regulated demand-side management program. This proposal is intended to provide customers with an option to reduce the amounts they owe while participating in a program that could provide them with weatherization, upgrades, education, or other actions intended to result in lower long-term costs and greater ability to understand and manage energy use.

40. Proposed paragraph (c) has been revised for clarity, rather than to change the types of payment plans that utilities shall make available to customers.

41. Proposed paragraph (e) has been edited to reflect that examples of fees and charges were moved to proposed paragraph (a).

42. Proposed paragraph (f) allows a customer who enters into a payment arrangement to modify the timing of their billing period. This provision has been added given that at least

³ See, e.g., California Public Utilities Commission, Rulemaking 18-07-005, Decision 20-06-003 (Jun. 11, 2020), available at:

<https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M340/K648/340648092.PDF>
(eliminating reestablishment deposit and reconnection fees).

some customers entering into payment plan arrangements may need to time their monthly bills based on when they receive state or federal assistance.

43. Proposed paragraph (h) explicitly allows utilities to offer customers longer installment payment plans and variations on installment plans in which less than the full amount is collected in exchange for fewer installments. Due to COVID-19, some utilities stated in their initial comments that they are offering extended payment plans for up to 12 months, which is reflected in this amendment. Furthermore, this proposal attempts to find a balance where customers could reduce their overall arrears, and the risk that their balance may grow to levels that are difficult to repay, while also providing the utility a higher degree of certainty on near-term repayment.

4. Gas Rule 4404. Installment Payments.

44. Changes to Gas Rule 4404 parallel those made in Electric Rule 3404.

5. Electric Rule 3407. Discontinuance of Service.

45. Current Rule 3407 establishes the terms under which utilities can discontinue service to customers, including for nonpayment. Section 40-3-103.6(1), C.R.S., requires this rulemaking to address the following subjects which are relevant to current Rule 3407:

- (b) limiting shut-off times to reasonable hours of the day Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, so that customers can attempt to reconnect on the same day;
- (f) protection policies for customers for whom electricity is medically necessary;
- (g) prohibitions on the disconnection of service during periods of extreme heat or cold, as appropriate to the geographic area served;
- (h) a prohibition on the remote disconnection of service for nonpayment, through advanced metering infrastructure or otherwise, without a reasonable attempt to make contact with the customer of record by telephone or engaging in a personal, physical visit to the premises; and

- (i) reporting requirements, no less frequently than annually, to provide the Commission with standardized information from all utilities about disconnections and delinquencies.

46. Furthermore, § 40-3-103.6(2), C.R.S., requires the Commission to “publish on its website, or require utilities to publish on their websites . . . information regarding the standard practices and fees” adopted in this rulemaking, as is set forth in more detail below.

47. Proposed paragraph (b) prevents a utility from discontinuing service for nonpayment under a list of conditions. We propose to add a requirement that utilities should use nondiscriminatory criteria when determining whether to discontinue service for nonpayment. Regulated utilities participating in the CIM stated that they may initiate disconnection more quickly for customers who have experienced prior disconnections, which we find potentially troubling from a fairness perspective. Proposed subparagraph (b)(II) specifies that utilities shall not discontinue service where the amount past due is less than \$50, which codifies a threshold that many regulated utilities already apply, although at the minimum level (see Table 2 below) in the absence of further information. Proposed subparagraph (b)(IX) would prevent a disconnection where there is an active dispute regarding the past due amounts at issue. This is intended to prevent disconnection or the threat of disconnection when a customer has made an informal complaint that is still being resolved.

48. Proposed subparagraph (e)(III) is intended to limit disconnections to reasonable times of day. The current rules limit shut-offs on weekends and holidays, so this addition would also prevent early morning or nighttime shut-offs.

49. Proposed subparagraphs (e)(IV)(C)-(D) have been modified in minor ways related to exemptions for medical necessity. First, the rule now uses the term “medical certificate” consistently. Second, it allows a utility to accept notification from a physician’s office electronically or by telephone, provided a telephone communication is subsequently

commemorated in writing. This recognizes changes in telemedicine and is designed to allow a medical emergency to be identified and communicated more quickly.

50. Proposed subparagraph (e)(V) prohibits disconnections during periods of extreme heat (greater than 95°F) and cold (less than 32°F). As a starting point, these temperatures were set based on review of typical temperature-based protections.⁴ In Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG, participants at the CIM expressed a concern about delinquencies increasing to unsustainable levels for customers who are subject to full seasonal moratoriums. An alternative approach is to preclude discontinuance of service during periods of significant and sustained weather. Supplemental comments by regulated utilities indicated that these practices were already informally applied, although the temperatures at which disconnections were delayed varied.⁵ In the interests of consistency across utilities and for consumer clarity, we propose weather-based protections related to both hot and cold weather, regardless of utility service area. These protections would apply on the day of the scheduled discontinuance and if the forecast would prevent restoration of power in a timely manner.

51. Proposed subparagraph (e)(VI) is designed to prevent a discontinuance, whether or not for nonpayment, where an occupant of the household can demonstrate that they have received court-ordered protection against a customer of record. This reflects protections in other states and would prevent a spouse or domestic partner from seeking termination of service in a domestic violence situation. Covered court orders include temporary restraining orders, permanent restraining orders, or emergency protection orders.

⁴ LIHEAP Clearinghouse, State Disconnection Policies, <https://liheapch.acf.hhs.gov/disconnect> (last visited Aug. 20, 2020).

⁵ In Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG, *compare* Additional Comments of Public Service, filed Aug. 6, 2020 (per informal practice, does not disconnect customers when temperatures drop below 0°F for 24 hours) *with* Closing Comments of Black Hills Energy, filed Aug. 6, 2020 (per internal policy, does not disconnect customers when temperatures are forecasted to drop below 35°F for 48 hours).

52. Proposed paragraph (f) is designed to address the requirement that the Commission publish, or require utilities to publish, clear information on disconnection standards and fees in a manner that is accessible to customers. The legislative requirement that the information must be provided in “a manner that promotes customer understanding” suggests that utilities should not simply replicate legalistic tariff language, and that customers should be able to find all relevant information (*e.g.*, costs, timelines, contact information) in one place. This proposal also requires utilities to publish information on their websites in languages besides English in accordance with Rule 3408 requirements. Per SB 20-030, the information utilities would be asked to publish reflects the subjects at issue in this NOPR. Requiring utilities to publish standard information would not preclude the Commission from also publishing standard information on its website or proposing a specific format for utilities to use to create consistency.

53. Proposed paragraph (g) establishes quarterly and annual reporting requirements. Proposed subparagraph (g)(I) sets a quarterly reporting requirement for regulated utilities to provide public data on delinquencies and disconnections. The specific metrics are drawn from participants’ comments in Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG,⁶ which themselves reference a standardized reporting framework recommended by the National Consumer Law Center (NCLC).⁷ Using the NCLC framework that is being adopted in other states⁸ creates opportunities for comparison across utilities and states. The requirement that metrics be provided by zip code and customer class attempt to utilize information that utilities are likely to have readily available, as compared to more granular statistical areas, like Census blocks. Participants in the CIM

⁶ Sierra Club’s Initial Comments (Jul. 10, 2020); Initial Comments of NRDC (Jul. 10, 2020).

⁷ National Consumer Law Center, *The Need for Utility Reporting of Key Credit and Collections Data Now and After the COVID-19 Crisis* (Apr. 2020):

https://www.nclc.org/images/pdf/special_projects/covid-19/IB_Data_Reporting.pdf.

⁸ *See, e.g.*, Illinois Commerce Commission, Docket No. 20-0309, Final Order (filed June 18, 2020), available at <https://www.icc.illinois.gov/docket/P2020-0309/documents/300566>.

proposed additional geospatial indicators, but the amendments omit this requirement without more information as to what is useful or necessary, and why. Given the uses for this data that participants have suggested so far—for example, to identify whether delinquencies and disconnections are correlated with particular income or demographic groups—we propose that Rule 3033(b) not apply to these quarterly reports, to enable full and public evaluation of the resulting information.

54. Proposed subparagraph (g)(II) establishes an additional annual reporting requirement in the first quarter of each year. Section 40-3-110(3), C.R.S., requires utilities to produce an annual narrative containing a trends analysis related to delinquencies and disconnections. We propose that this information also be accompanied by information about how the utility is working to reduce delinquencies and disconnections, and an assessment as to whether the efforts the utility is undertaking to collect past due amounts, including the costs of disconnection and reconnection, are cost-effective. This is designed to provide information as to how the costs of seeking repayment compare to the amount actually owed and repaid.

55. Additionally, proposed subparagraph (g)(III) specifically contemplates that the information in these reports may be connected to reporting that is undertaken related to Rule 3412. Rule 3412(k) requires CEO to conduct a triennial program evaluation related to utilities' low-income assistance programs. This new subparagraph allows CEO to request customer-specific data on delinquency and disconnection provided there are protective orders in place to maintain confidentiality. Low-income energy assistance programs make energy more affordable and reduce the possibility that customers become delinquent and disconnected. More

granular information, such as the frequency of disconnections for a single customer, may be necessary to understand whether utilities' programs are overall effective in reducing disconnections through assistance.

6. Gas Rule 4407. Discontinuance of Service.

56. Changes to Gas Rule 4407 parallel those made in Electric Rule 3407, with two significant exceptions.

57. First, current subparagraph (e)(IV)(A) allows a customer to postpone a disconnection due to a medical emergency for 60 days, with an option to extend by 30 days. The comparable Electric Rule provides a single postponement of 90 days. Without a clear rationale for the distinction, and with simplicity for the utilities and customers in mind, we have aligned the Gas Rule with the Electric Rule. Proposed subparagraph (e)(IV)(A) now allows for a single postponement of 90 days.

58. Second, discontinuance related to weather, in subparagraph (e)(V), is limited to cold temperatures for gas utilities.

7. Electric Rule 3408. Notice of Discontinuance of Service.

59. Current Rule 3408 specifies what information must appear in a notice of disconnection and what kind of outreach a utility must perform prior to disconnecting a customer. Section 40-3-103.6(1), C.R.S., requires this rulemaking to address the following subjects which are relevant to current Rule 3408:

- (a) resources to support customers in multiple languages, as appropriate to the geographic areas served;

- (b) limiting shut-off times to reasonable hours of the day Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, so that customers can attempt to reconnect on the same day;
- (d) referral of delinquent customers to energy payment assistance resources such as Energy Outreach Colorado, charities, nonprofits, and state agencies that provide, or that administer federal funds for, low-income energy assistance;
- (h) a prohibition on the remote disconnection of service for nonpayment, through advanced metering infrastructure or otherwise, without a reasonable attempt to make contact with the customer of record by telephone or engaging in a personal, physical visit to the premises.

60. Current Rule 3408 refers variously to a notice, a written notice, a discontinuance notice, and a notice of discontinuance. For clarity, a standard term, “notice of discontinuance,” is proposed throughout.

61. Proposed paragraph (a) is designed to clearly state the utility’s obligations with regard to contacting a customer, and is drawn from current paragraphs (a), (c), and (f). It does not change core obligations to provide at least 15 days’ and 24 hours’ advance notice prior to a disconnection being undertaken. However, it does add two further requirements.

62. First, proposed subparagraph (a)(I) requires that customers receive a notice of late payment prior to a notice of discontinuance being issued. Currently, utilities vary in how quickly they issue a notice of discontinuance upon a bill becoming past due (see Table 2 below), meaning disconnections could occur anywhere from 45 to 75 days after a bill is issued. To create greater equity for customers served by different utilities, the proposed notice of late payment would be provided upon a bill becoming past due and at least 15 days in advance of issuing a notice of discontinuance, using the customer’s preferred method of contact (phone, email, mail, etc.). This requirement adds at least 15 days to the disconnection process and is designed to prevent

disconnections occurring more quickly than 60 days after the due date of the unpaid bill, to promote consistency across utilities.

	Atmos	Black Hills Energy	CNG	Public Service
Due Date	Unspecified	Bill issuance + 15 days (E) + 20 days (G)	Bill issuance + 15 days	Bill issuance + 14 business days
Delinquency	Balance >\$95 unpaid after due date	Balance >\$50 unpaid after due date	Balance unpaid after due date	Balance > \$180 unpaid after due date
Late Payment Notice	Unspecified	Unspecified	Automated message 28 days after due date	Notice provided 30 days after due date
Disconnection Notice (Initiates 15-Day Timeline)	Written notice: Due date + 23 business days (31 calendar days)	Written notice: Bill issuance + 30 days Telephone notice 8 days after written notice In-person or telephone notice 24 hours prior	Written notice: Due date + 31 days Automated message 38 days after due date Automated message and call 42 days after due date	Written notice: Due date + 60 days Telephone notice attempted after due date

Table 2: Current Practices for Noticing Disconnection⁹

63. Second, proposed subparagraph (a)(IV) relates to situations where disconnections will be conducted remotely, if the utility has advanced metering capabilities or similar. The current proposal does not require a “last knock” in-person contact, but it does require contact by telephone at least 72 hours in advance of disconnection; this is additive to the other requirements in subparagraph (a). Additionally, proposed paragraph (a) requires notice to a third party identified by the customer at the same time as the customer. This change results in the deletion of current paragraph (c), and corresponding renumbering, for clarity.

64. Proposed paragraph (b) contains edits for clarity given some content was moved into proposed paragraph (a).

⁹ Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG, Atmos Energy Corporation’s Comments (Jul. 10, 2020); Atmos Energy Corporation’s Supplemental Comments (Aug. 6, 2020); Response Comments of Black Hills Colorado Electric, LLC and Black Hills Colorado Gas, Inc. d/b/a Black Hills Energy (Jul. 10, 2020); Colorado Natural Gas, Inc. Responses to Commission Requests (Jul. 23, 2020); Comments of Public Service Company of Colorado (Jul. 10, 2020); participants’ comments at Commissioners’ Information Meeting (Jul. 29, 2020).

65. Proposed subparagraph (c)(XII) states that the notice of discontinuance should inform low-income customers that they may be able to obtain financial assistance by contacting the utility. We retain this provision but include a question in Section E of this Decision regarding whether additional language is necessary to meet SB 20-030's requirement that delinquent customers be referred to energy assistance organizations.

66. We also retain paragraph (d), which includes a requirement that the notice of discontinuance is printed in English and other languages appropriate to the utility's service territory as determined by U.S. Census data. As noted above, we similarly applied this language to the requirement to produce disconnection standards on the utility's website, in proposed Rule 3407(f). These provisions correspond to SB 20-030's requirement to provide resources in multiple languages appropriate to the utility's geographic service area.

67. Proposed paragraph (f) clarifies that if a utility attempts to contact a customer, they should leave written notice or recorded notice depending on the means used.

8. Gas Rule 4408. Notice of Discontinuance of Service.

68. Changes to Gas Rule 4408 parallel those made in Electric Rule 3408.

9. Electric Rule 3409. Restoration of Service.

69. Current Rule 3409 provides the conditions under which a utility shall restore service to a customer who has been disconnected. Section 40-3-103.6(1), C.R.S., requires this rulemaking to address the following subjects which are relevant to current Rule 3409:

- (b) limiting shut-off times to reasonable hours of the day Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, so that customers can attempt to reconnect on the same day.

70. Proposed paragraph (b) has been edited to clarify the situations in which a utility is required to restore service.

71. Proposed paragraph (c) addresses the timelines under which service must be restored, drawing from the requirements in current paragraph (b). Given that disconnections can lead to spoiled food and medicine, and unsafe indoor air quality, our edits reflect a preference toward ensuring that customers who complete required actions are reconnected quickly.¹⁰ This proposal attempts to meet the requirements of SB 20-030 by providing that same-day reconnection is required where customers complete the request before 10:00 a.m. on a weekday. The revision further specifies that reconnection must occur no later than 24 hours after the customer has taken a step in proposed paragraph (b). However, in the absence of further information about utilities' capabilities to restore service quickly, evenings and weekends continue to be excluded from the timeline requirement.

72. Proposed paragraph (d) provides that where doubt exists as to whether service should be restored—for example, if there are questions on the sufficiency of a medical certificate—the default action shall be to restore service.

73. Proposed paragraph (e) similarly recognizes that where customers are not quickly reconnected, it can have impacts to their personal and professional lives. Regardless of intent, a utility that fails to reconnect service on the regulated timeline will be required to credit the customer's account \$50 per day, or a portion thereof, for each day that service is not restored.

10. Gas Rule 4409. Restoration of Service.

74. Changes to Gas Rule 4409 parallel those made in Electric Rule 3409.

11. Electric Rule 3413. Medical Exemption from Tiered Rate Plans.

75. Current Rule 3413 includes criteria under which electric utilities shall offer medical exemptions from tiered rate plans. Section 40-3-103.5, C.R.S., requires this rulemaking

¹⁰ The Utility Reform Network, Living Without Power: Health Impacts of Utility Shutoffs in California (May 2018), http://www.turn.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/2018_TURN_Shut-Off-Report_FINAL.pdf.

to address whether the Commission shall apply a means test of 400 percent of federal poverty guidelines, and to require additions to utilities' currently effective reporting requirements.

76. According to initial comments filed in Proceeding No. 20M-0267EG, Public Service and Black Hills Energy both manage eligibility through a third party entity, Chronic Care Collaborative (CCC). CCC collects customers' self-certified income information. As discussed at the CIM, electric utilities have not rejected applicants for a medical exemption rate program due to income levels that are above the current statutory threshold. Initial comments of Public Service suggest that a family of four at 400 percent of the federal poverty limit would have a household income of approximately \$104,800, compared to \$65,500 at 250 percent of the federal poverty limit. Participants raised questions as to, given the increase in income levels, a means test continues to be a meaningful tool to determine participant eligibility. However, OCC, Public Service, and Black Hills suggested that a means test remains useful even at the higher income threshold. Without additional information on the extent to which this changes overall eligibility for the program, we decline to select a single option for this NOPR.

77. We propose two options to amend current paragraph (a)(I). Option 1 increases the means test from 250 percent to 400 percent, as is required by the legislation. However, the Commission must find that a means test is necessary in order to apply it, so Option 2 deletes the means test.

78. Proposed subparagraph (c)(I) specifies that medical certification can be provided electronically. This is designed to accommodate changing trends in telemedicine and electronic recordkeeping.

79. Proposed subparagraph (i)(I) adds a further component to utilities' annual program reports by directing transferring the language from SB 20-030 that requires a description of how they facilitate enrollment.

12. Electric Rule 3976. Regulated Electric Utility Rule Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Civil Penalties.

80. Proposed Rule 3976 updates the table of civil penalties related to intentional violations of the Electric Rules. The table has been updated to correct rule references and to adjust the maximum penalties associated with rule violations. The civil penalty for violations of rules related to discontinuance and restoration of service have been adjusted to the statutory maximum of \$2,000 under § 40-7-113.5, C.R.S. This recognizes that interruptions in electric service can have significant impacts on customers' daily lives, including safety, health, and comfort. The civil penalty associated with Rule 3404 has also been increased from \$100 to \$1,000, consistent with penalty levels set by more recent rulemakings.

13. Gas Rule 4976. Regulated Gas Utility Rule Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Civil Penalties.

81. Changes to Gas Rule 4976 parallel those made in Electric Rule 3976.

E. Supplemental Questions

82. In addition to comments on the proposed rules as described in Section D, the Commission also desires comments on a series of questions that are laid out by topic below. Participants may respond to these questions specifically or in the course of responding to the proposed rules in Section D. When responding, participants are encouraged to propose specific rule language, if applicable.

1. Requested Information from Regulated Utilities

- Please provide corrections or clarifications to Tables 1 and 2, if desired.
- What proportion of residential customers experience multiple delinquencies per year? If this data is not available, why or why not?
- What proportion of residential customers experience multiple disconnections per year? If this data is not available, why or why not?
- What proportion of residential customers is disconnected and then never reconnected?

- Where a customer has a past-due balance on a bill for a joint electric and gas utility, is a notice of discontinuance issued for either service, or for both?
- Do utilities report past-due bills and/or disconnections to credit reporting bureaus?
- What is the typical cost for a residential customer to restore power once that person is disconnected, including any late payment charges, disconnection fees, reconnection fees, deposits, collection fees, etc.? Please list all charges and fees individually and in total, in the format used in Table 1.
- What is the typical cost for a small business customer to restore power once that entity is disconnected, including any late payment charges, disconnection fees, reconnection fees, deposits, collection fees, etc.? Please list all charges and fees individually and in total, in the format used in Table 1.
- How do utilities currently calculate fees or charges associated with disconnection and reconnection of power, and how frequently are these calculations updated?
- What are utilities' collection practices? What costs are included in collections fees that may be passed on to customers?

2. Understanding Delinquency and Disconnection

- What policy objectives are rules around disconnection intended to address, if any?
- What is the relationship between delinquencies or disconnections and housing security?
- How should customers receive information about disconnection standards at regulated utilities? Are there relevant examples in other jurisdictions (*e.g.*, a "customer bill of rights")?

3. Reducing Delinquency and Disconnection

- At what stages should referrals to organizations that provide energy assistance happen? Should that list of organizations be prescribed or be flexible?
- To what extent can other tools, such as service limiters or prepay programs, reduce disconnections?
- Should the Commission set quantitative or qualitative goals related to reducing disconnections?
- What action(s) should the Commission take if reporting contemplated by this legislation indicates that a utility is experiencing a significant increase in delinquencies and/or disconnections, or that certain zip codes are disproportionately impacted?

4. Navigating Disconnection and Reconnection

- Should there be additional or different protections related to non-residential customers?
- The Commission recognizes that, in many states, there are specific disconnection protections associated with age (elder, newborn) or disability. Should Colorado consider additional disconnection protections, including delays or moratoriums, for these or similar populations?

F. Conclusion

83. The statutory authorities for these proposed rules are §§ 40-4-101(3), 40-3-103.5, 40-3-103.6, 40-3-106, and 40-3-110, C.R.S.

84. Interested persons may comment on these proposed amendments and associated questions. The Commission prefers comments in this Proceeding No. 20R-0349EG to be filed through the Commission's E-Filings System available at:

<https://www.dora.state.co.us/pls/efi/EFI.homepage>.

85. The proposed rules in legislative (*i.e.*, strikeout/underline Attachments A and C) format and final format (Attachments B and D) are available through the Commission's Electronic Filings (E-Filings) System at:

https://www.dora.state.co.us/pls/efi/EFI.Show_Docket?p_session_id=&p_docket_id=20R-0349EG

86. This Commission refers this Proceeding to an ALJ, who will hold a hearing on the proposed rules at the below-stated time and place. Interested persons may provide oral comments at the public hearing unless the ALJ deems oral presentations unnecessary.

II. ORDER

A. The Commission Orders That:

1. This Notice of Proposed Rulemaking shall be filed with the Colorado Secretary of State for publication in the September 10, 2020, edition of *The Colorado Register*.

2. The Commission invites comments from interested persons on the proposed amendments to the rules governing low-income programs within the Commission’s Rules Regulating Electric Utilities, 4 *Code of Colorado Regulations* 723-3, and the Commission’s Rules Regulating Gas Utilities and Pipeline Operators, 4 *Code of Colorado Regulations* 723-4 as described in this Decision and its attachments. The Commission will consider all comments, whether oral or written.

3. Regulated utilities are asked to submit responses to the Commission’s questions in Section E of this Decision on or before September 22, 2020.

4. Comments from interested persons on the proposed amendments to the Electric Rules and Gas Rules, and the questions in Section E of this Decision, shall be due on or before September 22, 2020, and reply comments are due no later than October 8, 2020.

5. The hearing on the proposed rules and related matters shall be held before an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) as follows:

DATE: Tuesday, October 20, 2020

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: Online, using GoToMeeting’s platform for video conferencing (instructions to be sent in a separate decision).

6. The ALJ may set additional hearings, if necessary.

7. At the time set for hearing, interested persons may submit written comments and may present these orally unless the ALJ deems oral comments unnecessary.

8. This Decision is effective upon its Mailed Date.

**B. ADOPTED IN COMMISSIONERS' WEEKLY MEETING
August 19, 2020.**

(S E A L)



ATTEST: A TRUE COPY



Doug Dean,
Director

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

JEFFREY P. ACKERMANN

JOHN GAVAN

MEGAN M. GILMAN

Commissioners

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

Public Utilities Commission

4 CODE OF COLORADO REGULATIONS (CCR) 723-3

PART 3 RULES REGULATING ELECTRIC UTILITIES

* * * *

[indicates omission of unaffected rules]

3403. Applications for Service, Customer Deposits, and Third-Party Guarantee Arrangements.

- (a) A utility shall process an application for utility service ~~which that~~ is made either orally or in writing and shall apply nondiscriminatory criteria with respect to the requirement of a cash deposit prior to commencement of service. Nondiscriminatory criteria means that no deposit or guarantee, or additional deposit or guarantee, shall be required by a utility because of race, sex, creed, national origin, marital status, age, number of dependents, source of income, disability, or geographical area of residence.
- ~~(b)~~ All utilities requiring deposits shall offer customers at least one non-cash alternative that does not require the use of the customer's social security number, in lieu of a cash deposit.
- ~~(bc)~~ If billing records are available for a customer who has received service from the utility, the utility shall not require that person to make new or additional cash deposits to guarantee payment of current bills unless the records indicate recent or substantial delinquencies. ~~All customers shall be treated without undue discrimination with respect to cash deposit requirements, pursuant to the utility's tariff.~~
- ~~(cd)~~ A utility shall not require a cash deposit from an applicant for service who provides written documentation of a 12 consecutive month good credit history from the utility from which that person received similar service. For purposes of this paragraph, the 12 consecutive months must have ended no earlier than 60 days prior to the date of the application for service.
- ~~(e)~~ A utility shall not require a cash deposit from an applicant for service or restoration of service who provides documentation that they are receiving public benefits assistance, or is a participant in a low-income program consistent with rule 3412.
- ~~(ef)~~ If a utility uses credit scoring to determine whether to require a cash deposit from an applicant for service or a customer, the utility shall have a tariff ~~which that~~ describes, for each scoring model that it uses, the credit scoring evaluation criteria and the credit score limit ~~which that~~ triggers a cash deposit requirement.

- ~~(e) All utilities requiring deposits shall offer customers at least one non-cash alternative that does not require the use of the customer's social security number, in lieu of a cash deposit.~~
- (fg) If a utility uses credit scoring, prior payment history with the utility, or customer-provided prior payment history with a like utility as a criterion for establishing the need for a cash deposit, the utility shall include in its tariff the specific evaluation criteria which that trigger the need for a cash deposit.
- (gh) If a utility denies an application for service or requires a cash deposit as a condition of providing service, the utility immediately shall inform the applicant for service of the decision and shall provide, within three business days, a written explanation to the applicant for service stating the reasons why the application for service has been denied or a cash deposit is required.
- (hi) No utility shall require any surety other than either a cash deposit to secure payment for utility services or a third-party guarantee of payment in lieu of a cash deposit. In no event shall the furnishing of utility services or extension of utility facilities, or any indebtedness in connection therewith, result in a lien, mortgage, or other interest in any real or personal property of the customer unless such indebtedness has been reduced to a judgment. Should the guarantor terminate service or terminate the third party guarantee before the customer has established a satisfactory payment record for 12 consecutive months, the utility, applying the criteria contained in its tariffs, may require a cash deposit or a new third party guarantor.
- (ij) A cash deposit shall not exceed an amount equal to an estimated 90 days' bill of the customer, except in the case of a customer whose bills are payable in advance of service, in which case the cash deposit shall not exceed an estimated 60 days' bill of the customer. The cash deposit may be in addition to any advance, contribution, or guarantee in connection with construction of lines or facilities, as provided in the extension policy in the utility's tariffs. A cash deposit may be paid in installments.
- (jk) A utility receiving cash deposits shall maintain records showing:
- (I) the name of each customer making a cash deposit;
 - (II) the amount and date of the cash deposit;
 - (III) each transaction, such as the payment of interest or interest credited, concerning the cash deposit;
 - (IV) each premises where the customer receives service from the utility while the cash deposit is retained by the utility;
 - (V) if the cash deposit was returned to the customer, the date on which the cash deposit was returned to the customer; and
 - (VI) if the unclaimed cash deposit was paid to the energy assistance organization, the date on which the cash deposit was paid to the energy assistance organization.
- (kl) Each utility shall state in its tariff its customer deposit policy for establishing or maintaining service. The tariff shall state the circumstances under which a cash deposit will be required and

the circumstances under which it will be returned. A utility shall return any cash deposit paid by a customer who has made timely payments for 12 consecutive months. If the customer has previously paid a cash deposit that has not been returned to the customer, at least one-half of that prior deposit must be applied to the customer's account prior to assessing a new deposit for continuation or restoration of service.

- (~~lm~~) Each utility shall issue a receipt to every customer from whom a cash deposit is received. No utility shall refuse to return a cash deposit or any balance to which a customer may be entitled solely on the basis that the customer is unable to produce a receipt.
- (~~mn~~) The payment of a cash deposit shall not relieve any customer from the obligation to pay current bills as they become due. A utility is not required to apply any cash deposit to any indebtedness of the customer to the utility, except as stated in paragraph (I) or for utility services due or past due after service is terminated.
- (~~no~~) A utility shall pay simple interest on a cash deposit at the percentage rate per annum as calculated by Commission staff and in the manner provided in this paragraph.
- (I) At the request of the customer, the interest shall be paid to the customer either on the return of the cash deposit or annually. The simple interest on a cash deposit shall be earned from the date the cash deposit is received by the utility to the date the customer is paid. At the option of the utility, interest payments may be paid directly to the customer or by a credit to the customer's account.
- (II) The simple interest to be paid on a cash deposit during any calendar year shall be at a rate equal to the average for the period October 1 through September 30 (of the immediately preceding year) of the 12 monthly average rates of interest expressed in percent per annum, as quoted for one-year United States Treasury constant maturities, as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Each year, Commission staff shall compute the interest rate to be paid. If the difference between the existing customer deposit interest rate and the newly calculated customer deposit interest rate is less than 25 basis points, the existing customer deposit interest rate shall continue for the next calendar year. If the difference between the existing customer deposit interest rate and the newly calculated customer deposit interest rate is 25 basis points or more, the newly calculated customer deposit interest rate shall be used. The Commission shall send a letter to each utility stating the rate of interest to be paid on cash deposits during the next calendar year. Annually following receipt of Commission staff's letter, if necessary, each utility shall file by advice letter or application, as appropriate, a revised tariff, effective the first day of January of the following year, or on an alternative date set by the Commission, containing the new rate of interest to be paid upon customers' cash deposits, except when there is no change in the rate of interest to be paid on such deposits.
- (~~op~~) A utility shall have tariffs concerning third-party guarantee arrangements and, pursuant to those tariffs, shall offer the option of a third party guarantee arrangement for use in lieu of a cash deposit. The following shall apply to third-party guarantee arrangements:
- (I) an applicant for service or a customer may elect to use a third-party guarantor in lieu of paying a cash deposit;

- (II) the third-party guarantee form, signed by both the third-party guarantor and the applicant for service or the customer, shall be provided to the utility;
 - (III) the utility may refuse to accept a third-party guarantee if the guarantor is not a customer in good standing at the time of the guarantee;
 - (IV) the amount guaranteed shall not exceed the amount which the applicant for service or the customer would have been required to provide as a cash deposit;
 - (V) the guarantee shall remain in effect until the earlier of the following occurs:
 - (A) ~~the guarantee~~ is terminated in writing by the guarantor;
 - (B) if the guarantor was a customer at the time of undertaking the guarantee, the guarantor ~~is no longer ceases to be~~ a customer of the utility; or
 - (C) the customer has established a satisfactory payment record, as defined in the utility's tariffs, for 12 consecutive months; ~~and~~
 - (VI) ~~S~~Should the guarantor terminate service or terminate the third party guarantee before the customer has established a satisfactory payment record for 12 consecutive months, the utility, applying the criteria contained in its tariffs, may require a cash deposit or a new third party guarantor.
- (p) A utility shall pay all unclaimed monies, as defined in § 40-8.5-103(5), C.R.S., that remain unclaimed for more than two years to the energy assistance organization. "Unclaimed monies" shall not include: undistributed refunds for overcharges subject to other statutory provisions and rules; and, credits to existing customers from cost adjustment mechanisms.
- (I) Monies shall be deemed unclaimed and presumed abandoned when left with the utility for more than two years after termination of the services for which the cash deposit or the construction advance was made or when left with the utility for more than two years after the cash deposit or the construction advance becomes payable to the customer pursuant to a final Commission order establishing the terms and conditions for the return of such deposit or advance and the utility has made reasonable efforts to locate the customer.
 - (II) Interest on a cash deposit shall accrue at the rate established pursuant to paragraph (n) of this rule commencing on the date on which the utility receives the cash deposit and ending on the date on which the cash deposit is paid to the energy assistance organization. If the utility does not pay the unclaimed cash deposit to the energy assistance organization within four months of the date on which the unclaimed cash deposition is deemed to be unclaimed or abandoned pursuant to subparagraph (o)(I) of this rule, then at the conclusion of the four-month period, interest shall accrue on the unclaimed cash deposit at the rate established pursuant to paragraph (n) of this rule plus six percent.
 - (III) If payable under the utility's line extension tariff provisions, interest on a construction advance shall accrue at the rate established pursuant to paragraph (n) of this rule commencing on the date on which the construction advance is deemed to be owed to the

customer pursuant to the utility's extension policy and ending on the date on which the construction advance is paid to the energy assistance organization. If the utility does not pay the unclaimed construction advance to the energy assistance organization within four months of the date on which the unclaimed construction advance is deemed to be unclaimed or abandoned pursuant to subparagraph (o)(l) of this rule, then at the conclusion of the four-month period, interest shall accrue on the unclaimed construction advance at the rate established pursuant to paragraph (n) of this rule plus six percent.

- (~~qr~~) A utility shall resolve all inquiries regarding a customer's unclaimed monies and shall not refer such inquiries to the energy assistance organization.
- (~~rs~~) If a utility has paid unclaimed monies to the energy assistance organization, a customer later makes an inquiry claiming those monies, and the utility resolves the inquiry by paying those monies to the customer, the utility may deduct the amount paid to the customer from future funds submitted to the energy assistance organization.
- (~~st~~) For purposes of paragraphs (p), (q), and (r) of this rule, "utility" means and includes: a cooperative electric association which elects to be so governed; and, a utility as defined in paragraph 3001(ff).

3404. ~~Installment Payments, Charges, Fees, and Payment Plans.~~

- (~~a~~) In its tariffs, a utility shall provide a description of all charges or fees for which a customer may be assessed resulting from regulated charges that are past due, discontinuance of service, and restoration of service. A utility is authorized to assess the following charges or fees at no higher than cost:
 - (I) a late payment charge for regulated charges that are past due and exceed \$50;
 - (II) a cash deposit, consistent with rule 3403;
 - (III) a fee for discontinuance of service;
 - (IV) a fee for restoration of service;
 - (V) collection fees; and
 - (VI) any other regulated charges or fees provided in the utility's tariff.
- (~~b~~) A utility shall provide a customer with an option to waive fees associated with restoration of service, including those listed in subparagraphs (a)(II)-(a)(V), if the customer enrolls in a regulated demand-side management program.
- (~~ac~~) In its tariffs, a utility shall have ~~a budget or level payment plan~~ the following payment plans available for its customers:
 - (I) an installment payment plan; and
 - (II) a budget or level payment plan.

- (bd) In its tariff, a utility shall have an installment payment plan which permits a customer to make installment payments if one of the following applies:-
- (I) ~~T~~he plan is to pay regulated charges from past billing periods and the past due amount arises solely from events under the utility's control (such as, without limitation, meter malfunctions, billing errors, utility meter reading errors, or failures to read the meter, except where the customer refuses to read the meter and it is not readily accessible to the utility). A utility shall advise a customer who is eligible for this type of plan of the customer's eligibility. At the request of the customer and at the customer's discretion, an installment payment plan under this subparagraph shall extend over a period equal in length to that during which the errors were accumulated and shall not include interest.
 - (II) ~~T~~he customer pays at least ten percent of the amount shown on the notice of discontinuance for regulated charges and enters into an installment payment plan on or before the expiration date of the notice of discontinuance.
 - (III) ~~T~~he customer pays at least ten percent of any regulated charges amount more than 30 days past due and enters into an installment payment plan on or before the last day covered by a medical certification. A customer who has entered into and failed to abide by an installment payment plan prior to receiving a medical certification shall pay all amounts that were due for regulated charges up to the date on which the customer presented a medical certification which meets the requirements of subparagraph 3407(e)(IV) and then may resume the installment payment plan.
 - (IV) ~~I~~f service has been disconnected, the customer pays at least any collection and reconnection charges and enters into an installment payment plan. This subparagraph shall not apply if service was discontinued because the customer breached a prior payment arrangement.
- (ee) Installment payment plans shall include the following amounts that are applicable at the time the customer requests a payment arrangement:
- (I) the unpaid remainder of amounts due for regulated charges shown on the notice of discontinuance;
 - (II) any amounts due for regulated charges not included in the amount shown on the notice of discontinuance which have since become more than 30 days past due;
 - (III) all current regulated charges contained in any bill which is past due but is less than 30 days past the due date;
 - (IV) any new regulated charges contained in any bill which has been issued but is not past due;
 - (V) any regulated charges which the customer has incurred since the issuance of the most recent monthly bill; and

- (VI) any other regulated charges and fees as described in paragraph (a) of this rule, whether or not such fees have appeared on a regular monthly bill.~~collection fees as provided for in the utility's tariff, whether or not such fees have appeared on a regular monthly bill;~~
- ~~(VII) —any deposit, whether already billed, billed in part, or required by the utility's tariff, due for discontinuance or delinquency or to establish initial credit, other than a cash deposit required as a condition of initiating service; and~~
- ~~(VIII) —any other regulated charges or fees provided in the utility's tariff (including without limitation miscellaneous service charges, investigative charges, and checks returned for insufficient funds charges), whether or not they have appeared on a regular monthly bill.~~
- (f) A customer entering into a payment arrangement as described in paragraph (c) may be allowed to modify their billing period going forward.
- (eg) Within seven calendar days of entering into a payment arrangement with a customer, a utility shall provide the customer with a copy of this rule and a statement describing the payment arrangement. The statement describing the payment arrangement shall include the following:
- (I) the terms of the payment plan; and
- (II) a description of the steps which the utility will take if the customer does not abide by payment plan.
- (eh) Except as provided in subparagraph (b)(I) of this rule, an installment payment plan shall consist, at a minimum, of equal monthly installments for a term selected by the customer but not to exceed ~~six~~ 12 months. A utility may accept less than the full amount in arrears for customers selecting fewer installment periods. In the alternative, the customer may choose a modified budget billing, level payment, or similar tariff payment arrangement in which the total due shall be added to the preceding year's total billing to the customer's premises, modified for any base rate or cost adjustment changes. The resulting amount shall be divided and billed in 11 equal monthly budget billing payments, followed by a settlement billing in the twelfth month, or shall follow other payment-setting practices consistent with the tariff plan available.
- (fi) For an installment payment plan entered into pursuant to this rule, the first monthly installment payment, and with the new charges (unless the new charges have been made part of the arrangement amount) shall be due on a date which is not earlier than the next regularly-scheduled due date of the customer who is entering into the installment payment plan. Succeeding installment payments, together with the new charges, shall be due in accordance with the due date established in the installment payment plan. Any payment not made on the due date established in the installment payment plan shall be considered in default. Any new charges that are not paid by the due date shall be considered past due, excluding those circumstances covered in subparagraph (b)(I) of this rule.
- (ej) This rule shall not be construed to prevent a utility from offering any other installment payment plan terms to avoid discontinuance or terms for restoration of service, provided the terms are at least as favorable to the customer as the terms set out in this rule.

* * * *

[indicates omission of unaffected rules]

3407. Discontinuance of Service.

- (a) A utility shall not discontinue the service of a customer for any reason other than the following:
- (I) nonpayment of regulated charges;
 - (II) fraud or subterfuge;
 - (III) service diversion;
 - (IV) equipment tampering;
 - (V) safety concerns;
 - (VI) exigent circumstances;
 - (VII) discontinuance ordered by any appropriate governmental authority; or
 - (VIII) properly discontinued service being restored by someone other than the utility when the original cause for proper discontinuance has not been cured.
- (b) A utility shall apply nondiscriminatory criteria when determining whether to discontinue service for nonpayment. A utility shall not discontinue service for nonpayment of any of the following:
- (I) Any amount which has not appeared on a regular monthly bill or which is not past due. Unless otherwise stated in a tariff or Commission rule, an account becomes "past due" on the 31st day following the due date of current charges.
 - (II) any past due amount that is less than fifty dollars (\$50);
 - (~~III~~) Any amount due on another account now or previously held or guaranteed by the customer, or with respect to which the customer received service, unless the amount has first been transferred either to an account which is for the same class of service or to an account which the customer has agreed will secure the other account. Any amount so transferred shall be considered due on the regular due date of the bill on which it first appears and shall be subject to notice of discontinuance as if it had been billed for the first time.
 - (~~IV~~) Any amount due on an account on which the customer is or was neither the customer of record nor a guarantor, or any amount due from a previous occupant of the premises. This subparagraph does not apply if the customer is or was obtaining service through fraud or subterfuge or if paragraph 3401(c) applies.

~~(VV)~~ Aany amount due on any account for which the present customer is or was the customer of record, if another person established the account through fraud or subterfuge and without the customer's knowledge or consent-;

~~(VI)~~ Aany delinquent amount, unless the utility can supply billing records from the time the delinquency occurred-;

~~(VII)~~ Aany debt except that incurred for service rendered by the utility in Colorado-;

~~(VIII)~~ Aany unregulated charge-; or

(IX) any amount which is the subject of a pending dispute or informal complaint under rule 3004.

- (c) If the utility discovers any connection or device installed on the customer's premises, including any energy-consuming device connected on the line side of the utility's meter, which would prevent the meter from registering the actual amount of energy used, the utility shall do one of the following.
- (I) Remove or correct such devices or connections. If the utility takes this action, it shall leave at the premises a written notice which advises the customer of the violation, of the steps taken by the utility to correct it, and of the utility's ability to bill the customer for any estimated energy consumption not properly registered. This notice shall be left at the time the removal or correction occurs.
 - (II) Provide the customer with written notice that the device or connection must be removed or corrected within 15 -days and that the customer may be billed for any estimated energy consumption not properly registered. If the utility elects to take this action and the device or connection is not removed or corrected within the 15 days permitted, then within seven calendar days from the expiration of the 15 days, the utility shall remove or correct the device or connection pursuant to subparagraph (c)(I) of this rule.
- (d) If a utility discovers evidence that any utility-owned equipment has been tampered with or that service has been diverted, the utility shall provide the customer with written notice of the discovery. The written notice shall inform the customer of the steps the utility will take to determine whether non-registration of energy consumption has or will occur and shall inform the customer that the customer may be billed for any estimated energy consumption not properly registered. The utility shall mail or hand-deliver the written notice within three calendar days of making the discovery of tampering or service diversion.
- (e) A utility shall not discontinue service, other than to address safety concerns or in exigent circumstances, if one of the following is met.
- (I) If a customer at any time tenders full payment in accordance with the terms and conditions of the notice of discontinuance to a utility employee authorized to receive payment, including any employee dispatched to discontinue service. Payment of a charge for a service call shall not be required to avoid discontinuance.

- (II) If a customer pays, on or before the expiration date of the notice of discontinuance, at least one-tenth of the amount shown on the notice and enters into an installment payment plan with the utility, as provided in rule 3404.
- (III) If it is outside the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; between 12:00 Noon on Friday and 8:00 a.m. the following Monday; between 12:00 Noon on the day prior to and 8:00 a.m. on the day following any state or federal holiday; or between 12:00 Noon on the day prior to and 8:00 a.m. on the day following any day during which the utility's local office is not open.
- (IV) Medical emergencies.
 - (A) A utility shall postpone discontinuance of electric service to a residential customer for 90 days from the date of a medical certificate issued by a Colorado-licensed physician or health care practitioner acting under a physician's authority which evidences that discontinuance of service will aggravate an existing medical emergency or create a medical emergency for the customer or a permanent resident of the customer's household. A customer may invoke this subparagraph 3407(e)(IV)(A) only once in any twelve consecutive months.
 - (B) As a condition of obtaining a new installment payment plan on or before the last day covered by a medical certificate, a customer who had already entered into a payment arrangement, but had broken the arrangement prior to seeking a medical certification, may be required to pay all amounts that were due up to the date of the original medical certificate as a condition of obtaining a new payment arrangement. At no time shall a payment from the customer be required as a condition of honoring a medical certificate.
 - (C) The medical certificate ~~of medical emergency~~ shall be in writing (including electronically), sent to the utility from the office of a licensed physician, and show clearly the name of the customer or individual whose illness is at issue; the Colorado medical identification number, phone number, name, and signature of the physician or health care practitioner acting under a physician's authority certifying the medical emergency. Such certification shall be incontestable by the utility as to the medical judgment, although the utility may use reasonable means to verify the authenticity of such certification.
 - (D) A utility may accept notification by telephone from the office of a licensed physician, provided a medical certificate is sent to the utility in writing (including electronically) within ten days.
- (V) Weather provisions.
 - (A) A utility shall postpone discontinuance of service to a residential customer on any day when the National Weather Service local forecast between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. predicts that the temperature will drop below 32 degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) for the following 24 hours and/or any additional period in which utility personnel will not be available to restore utility service in accordance with rule 3409.

- (B) A utility shall postpone discontinuance of service to a residential customer on any day when the National Weather Service local forecast between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. predicts that the temperature will rise above 95 degrees Fahrenheit (95°F) for the following 24 hours and/or any additional period in which utility personnel will not be available to restore utility service in accordance with rule 3409.
- (VI) If the customer of record of the premise is seeking discontinuance of service or has a past due account, but an occupant of the premise is in possession of a protective order, including a temporary restraining order, a permanent restraining order, or an emergency protection order, against the customer of record.
- (f) In addition to its tariffs, a utility shall publish information related to its practices around delinquency, disconnection, and reconnection on its website. This information should be written in a manner that promotes customer understanding, and must be produced in English and a specific language or languages other than English where the utility's service territory contains a population of at least ten percent who speak a specific language other than English as their primary language as determined by the latest U.S. Census information. A utility should include at least the following information:
- (I) the customer's rights related to discontinuance of service, including medical and weather-based protections;
- (II) a summary of a customer's options to prevent discontinuance of service for non-payment, including installment plan options, energy assistance, affordability programs, and energy efficiency services, and requirements for eligibility;
- (III) referrals to organizations that provide energy assistance, including bill assistance and energy efficiency services;
- (IV) the customer's rights related to restoration of service, including timelines and options for contacting the utility;
- (V) a summary of charges and fees to which a customer may be subject under paragraph 3404(a), including late payment charges or deposits, summarized in a way that enables a customer to estimate the full costs they may be assessed;
- (VI) a description of how those fees are calculated; and
- (VII) a description of the customer's options in the event of a dispute regarding billing or disconnection practices.
- (g) Reporting requirements.
- (I) Quarterly Report. No later than 45 days after the end of a quarter, each utility shall file a report covering the prior quarter in the miscellaneous proceeding for utility disconnection filings. The report shall provide customers by class and zip code, including low-income customers. For data provided in this report, paragraph 3033(b) shall not apply. The report shall contain the following information:

- (A) number of customers;
 - (B) dollar amount billed;
 - (C) number of customer charged a late payment fee;
 - (D) dollar value of late fees collected;
 - (E) number of customers with an arrearage balance by vintage (60-90 days, 90+ days);
 - (F) dollar value of arrearages by vintage (60-90 days, 90+ days);
 - (G) number of disconnection notices sent;
 - (H) number of disconnections for nonpayment;
 - (I) number of service restorations after disconnections for nonpayment;
 - (J) average duration of disconnection;
 - (K) dollar value of level of deposits collected;
 - (L) number of deposits collected;
 - (M) number of new deferred payment agreements entered into;
 - (N) average repayment term of new deferred payment agreements;
 - (O) successfully completed deferred payment agreements, and
 - (P) average repayment term of payment agreements.
- (II) In the first quarter after the end of the prior calendar year, each utility shall file along with the items in subparagraph (g)(I) the following additional items:
- (A) a narrative containing the utility's analysis of any trends or inconsistencies revealed by the data in the prior year;
 - (B) the cost-effectiveness of the utility's efforts to collect on the costs authorized under paragraph 3404(a), as measured by the cost of efforts to collect as compared to the amount funds successfully collected; and
 - (C) the utility's forward-looking plan for reducing delinquencies and disconnections.
- (III) To the extent more granular delinquency and disconnection data is necessary to the fulfillment of the Colorado Energy Office's responsibilities under paragraph 3412(k), the Colorado Energy Office may request customer-specific information under appropriate protective orders.

3408. Notice of Discontinuance of Service.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this rule, prior to discontinuing service, a utility shall provide a customer, and any third party the customer has designated in writing or electronically, with the following forms of notice:
- (I) upon a bill becoming past due, and at least 15 days in advance of issuing a notice of discontinuance, a utility shall provide notice of late payment by the preferred method of contact designated by the customer;
 - (II) at least 15 days in advance of any proposed discontinuance of service, written notice of discontinuance as further described in paragraphs (b) and (c), by first class mail or hand delivery;
 - (III) at least 24 hours in advance of any proposed discontinuance of service, the utility must provide notification in person or by telephone; and
 - (IV) if the utility will implement discontinuance of service remotely, in addition to subparagraphs (I) through (III), the utility must undertake at least one additional attempt to notify the customer by telephone at least 72 hours in advance of discontinuance.
- (ab) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this rule, a utility shall provide, by first class mail or by hand-delivery, written notice of discontinuance of service at least 15 days in advance of any proposed discontinuance of service. The written notice of discontinuance under subparagraph (a)(I) shall be conspicuous and in easily understood language, and the heading shall contain, in capital letters, the following warning:

THIS IS A FINAL NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE OF UTILITY SERVICE AND
CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND
REMEDIES. YOU MUST ACT PROMPTLY TO AVOID UTILITY SHUT OFF.

- (bc) The body of the notice of discontinuance under subparagraph (a)(I) of this rule shall advise the customer of the following.
- (I) The reason for the discontinuance of service and of the particular rule (if any) which has been violated.
 - (II) The amount past due for utility service, deposits, or other regulated charges, if any.
 - (III) The date by which an installment payment plan must be entered into or full payment must be received in order to avoid discontinuance of service.
 - (IV) How and where the customer can pay or enter into an installment payment plan prior to the discontinuance of service.
 - (V) That the customer may avoid discontinuance of service by entering into an installment payment plan with the utility pursuant to rule 3404 and the utility's applicable tariff.

- (VI) That the customer has certain rights if the customer or a member of the customer's household is seriously ill or has a medical emergency.
 - (VII) That the customer has the right to dispute the discontinuance directly with the utility by contacting the utility, and how to contact the utility toll-free from within the utility's service area.
 - (VIII) That the customer has the right to make an informal complaint to the External Affairs section of the Commission in writing, by telephone, or in person, along with the Commission's address and local and toll-free telephone number.
 - (IX) That the customer has the right to file a formal complaint, in writing, with the Commission pursuant to rule 1302 and that this formal complaint process may involve a formal hearing.
 - (X) That in conjunction with the filing of a formal complaint, the customer has a right to file a motion for a Commission order ordering the utility not to disconnect service pending the outcome of the formal complaint process and that the Commission may grant the motion upon such terms as it deems reasonable, including but not limited to the posting of a cash deposit or bond with the utility or timely payment of all undisputed regulated charges.
 - (XI) That if service is discontinued for non-payment, the customer may be required, as a condition of restoring service, to pay reconnection and collection charges in accordance with the utility's tariff.
 - (XII) That qualified low-income customers may be able to obtain financial assistance to assist with the payment of the utility bill and that more detailed information on that assistance may be obtained by calling the utility toll-free. The utility shall state its toll-free telephone number.
- ~~(c) — At the time it provides notice of discontinuance to the customer, a utility shall also provide written notice by first class mail or hand-delivery to any third-party the customer has designated in writing to receive notices of discontinuance or broken arrangement.~~
- (d) A notice of discontinuance ~~notice~~ shall be printed in English and a specific language or languages other than English where the utility's service territory contains a population of at least ten percent who speak a specific language other than English as their primary language as determined by the latest U.S. Census information.
 - (e) A utility shall explain and shall offer the terms of an installment payment plan to each customer who contacts the utility in response to a notice of discontinuance of service.
 - (f) ~~Following the issuance of the notice of discontinuance of service, and at least 24 hours prior to discontinuance of service, a utility shall attempt to give notice of the proposed discontinuance in person or by telephone both to the customer and to any third party the customer has designated in writing to receive such notices.~~ If the utility attempts to notify the customer in person or by phone but fails to do so, it shall leave written or recorded notice of the attempted contact and its purpose.

- (g) If a customer has entered into an installment payment plan and has defaulted or allowed a new bill to remain unpaid past its due date, a utility shall provide, by first class mail or by hand-delivery, a written notice to the customer. The notice shall contain:
- (I) a heading as follows: NOTICE OF BROKEN ARRANGEMENT;
 - (II) statements that advise the customer:
 - (A) that the utility may discontinue service if it does not receive the monthly installment payment within ten days after the notice is mailed or hand-delivered;
 - (B) that the utility may discontinue service if it does not receive payment for the current bill within 30 days after its due date;
 - (C) that, if service is discontinued, the utility may refuse to restore service until the customer pays all amounts for regulated service more than 30 days past due and any collection or reconnection charges; and
 - (D) that the customer has certain rights if the customer or a member of the customer's household is seriously ill or has a medical emergency.
- (h) A utility is not required to provide notice under this rule if one of the following applies:
- (I) the situation involves safety concerns or exigent circumstances;
 - (II) discontinuance is ordered by any appropriate governmental authority;
 - (III) either paragraph 3407(c) or 3407(d) applies; or
 - (IV) service, having been already properly discontinued, has been restored by someone other than the utility and the original cause for discontinuance has not been cured.
- (i) Where a utility knows that the service to be discontinued is used by customers in multi-unit dwellings, in places of business, or in a cluster of dwellings or places of business and the utility service is recorded on a single meter used either directly or indirectly by more than one unit, the utility shall issue notice as required in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule, except that:
- (I) the notice period shall be 30 days;
 - (II) such notice may include the current bill;
 - (III) the utility shall provide written notice to each individual unit, stating that a notice of discontinuance has been sent to the party responsible for the payment of utility bills for the unit and that the occupants of the units may avoid discontinuance by paying the next new bill in full within 30 days of its issuance and successive new bills within 30 days of issuance; and
 - (IV) the utility shall post the notice in at least one of the common areas of the affected location.

3409. Restoration of Service.

- (a) Unless prevented from doing so by safety concerns or exigent circumstances, a utility shall restore, without additional fee or charge, any discontinued service which was not properly discontinued or restored as provided in rules 3407, 3408, and 3409.
- ~~(b) Unless prevented by safety concerns or exigent circumstances, a utility shall restore service within 24 hours (excluding weekends and holidays), or within 12 hours if the customer pays any necessary after-hours charges established in tariffs~~
- (b) A utility shall restore service, if the customer does any of the following:
- (I) pays in full the amount for regulated charges shown on the notice and any deposit and/or fees as may be specifically required by the utility's tariff in the event of discontinuance of service;
 - (II) pays any reconnection and collection charges specifically required by the utility's tariff, enters into an installment payment plan, and makes the first installment payment, unless the cause for discontinuance was the customer's breach of such an arrangement;
 - (III) presents a medical certification, as provided in subparagraph 3407(e)(IV); or
 - (IV) demonstrates to the utility that the cause for discontinuance, if other than non-payment, has been cured.
- ~~(c) Unless prevented by safety concerns or exigent circumstances, a utility shall restore service to a customer who has completed an action in paragraph (b) under the following timelines:~~
- ~~(I) within business hours, if a request is made by 10:00 a.m.;~~
 - ~~(III) within 12 hours, if the request is made after 10:00 a.m. and the customer pays any necessary after-hours charges established in tariffs; or~~
 - ~~(II) within 24 hours (excluding weekends and holidays), if the request is made after 10:00 a.m. and the customer does not pay after-hours charges established in tariffs.~~
- ~~(d) Doubts as to whether service is required to be restored under paragraph (b) shall be resolved in favor of restoration.~~
- ~~(e) Where a utility is required under these rules to reconnect service within 24 hours and fails or neglects to do so without good cause as determined by the Commission, it shall credit to the customer's account the sum of \$50 per day for each day or portion thereof that service is not supplied after the date that service should have been supplied. The burden of showing good cause for any failure to reestablish service within 24 hours shall be upon the utility.~~

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[indicates omission of unaffected rules]

3413. Medical Exemption from Tiered Rate Plans.

(a) Scope and Applicability.

OPTION 1:

- (I) Any electric utility that has a Commission approved tiered rate plan, also known as inverted block rates, shall file an advice letter and tariff, consistent with 4 CCR 723-1-1210, for a rate plan for residential customers who elect an alternate rate plan due to a qualifying medical condition and/or use of an essential life support device and whose household income is less than or equal to ~~two~~400 hundred ~~and fifty~~ percent of federal poverty guidelines. The effect of such an exemption shall be neutral with respect to the utility's revenue requirement. If a customer qualifies for the alternate rate plan, that customer shall not be precluded from participating in any low-income program offered by the utility.

OPTION 2:

- (I) Any electric utility that has a Commission approved tiered rate plan, also known as inverted block rates, shall file an advice letter and tariff, consistent with 4 CCR 723-1-1210, for a rate plan for residential customers who elect an alternate rate plan due to a qualifying medical condition and/or use of an essential life support device ~~and whose household income is less than or equal to two hundred and fifty percent of federal poverty guidelines~~. The effect of such an exemption shall be neutral with respect to the utility's revenue requirement. If a customer qualifies for the alternate rate plan, that customer shall not be precluded from participating in any low-income program offered by the utility.
- (II) If an electric utility requests Commission approval of a tiered rate plan after July 1, 2013, the utility shall include in its tiered rate plan request, a rate plan for customers with a qualifying medical condition and/or use of qualifying life support equipment.
- (III) Rule 3413 is applicable to investor-owned electric utilities subject to rate regulation by the Commission.

(b) Definitions.

- (I) "Essential life support device" means any medical device used in the home to sustain life or which is relied upon for mobility, as determined by a physician currently licensed and in good standing in the state of Colorado.
- (II) "Federal poverty guidelines" means the poverty measures published annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- (III) "Non-participant" means a utility customer who is billed according to the utility's tiered rate plan.
- (IV) "Participant" means a residential utility customer who is billed according to the utility's alternative rate plan.

- (V) "Qualifying medical condition" includes heat-sensitive medical conditions including, but not limited to, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, quadriplegia, and paraplegia, or the need for the use of an essential life support device, as determined by a physician licensed in the state of Colorado.
- (c) Certification of a qualifying medical condition and/or use of essential life support equipment shall be valid for one year. Once certified by a physician, customers with qualifying medical conditions lasting longer than one year may submit an annual attestation as to the continued condition and the current address of residency. Certification of a qualifying medical condition and/or use of essential life support equipment shall:
- (I) be in writing (including electronically);
 - (II) be sent from the office of a currently licensed physician in good standing in the state of Colorado to either the utility or a Commission approved third party with whom the utility contracts pursuant to rule 3209;
 - (III) clearly state the name of the customer or individual whose medical condition and/or use of life support equipment is at issue; and
 - (IV) clearly state the Colorado medical identification number, phone number, name, and signature of the physician or health care practitioner acting under a physician's authority certifying the existence of a qualifying medical condition and/or use of essential life support equipment.
- (d) Such certification shall be incontestable by the utility as to the medical judgment, although the utility may use reasonable means to verify the authenticity of such certification.
- (e) Verification of the authenticity of the certification of a qualifying medical condition or use of essential life support equipment shall be done by the utility or a Commission approved third party with which the utility contracts the medical verification activities.
- (f) If the utility or Commission approved third party deems it reasonably necessary, verification of household income may be done by the utility or Commission approved third party with which the utility contracts the income verification activities.
- (g) The Commission may, with cause, conduct an audit of the income verification process employed by the utility or an entity with which the utility contracts for that purpose.
- (h) Cost recovery.
- (I) Each utility shall address in its filing how costs of the alternative rate plan will be recovered.
 - (II) Each utility shall provide information regarding impacts on the various participant classes and on participants within a class.
 - (III) The following costs are eligible for recovery by a utility as alternative rate plan costs:

- (A) lost revenues based on the difference between the expected monthly revenues and revenues under the alternate rate plan for the months during which a tiered rate plan is in place; and
 - (B) alternative rate plan administrative costs.
- (i) Annual Report.
- (I) No later than December 15 each year, each utility shall file an annual report, based on the previous summer cooling period during which tiered rates were in effect, containing the following information:
 - (A) monthly information including number of participants, individual household electricity usage, and individual household incomes;
 - (B) the total number of applicants for the alternative rate plan;
 - (C) the number of applicants who qualified for the rate plan; ~~and~~
 - (D) total cost of the program and the average rate impact of non-participants by rate class; and
 - (E) a description of the efforts made to facilitate the enrollment of qualified persons in the alternative rate plan.
 - (II) To the extent that the annual report may disclose individual customer information, the utility is authorized to file that portion of the annual report as confidential pursuant to 4 CCR 723-1-1102, Procedures Relating to Confidential Information Submitted to the Commission Outside of a Formal Proceeding.

3414. - 3499. [Reserved].

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[indicates omission of unaffected rules]

3976. Regulated Electric Utility Rule Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Civil Penalties.

An admission to or Commission adjudication for liability for an intentional violation of the following may result in the assessment of a civil penalty of up to \$2,000.00 per offense. Fines shall accumulate up to, but shall not exceed, the applicable statutory limits set in § 40-7-113.5, C.R.S.

Citation	Description	Maximum Penalty Per Violation
	Articles 1-7 of Title 40, C.R.S.	\$2000

	Commission Order	\$2000
Rule 3005(a)-(c);(f)	Records and Record Retention	\$2000
Rule 3027(a)	Collection and Use of Customer Data	\$1000
Rule 3027(b)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$2000
Rule 3027(c)	Tariff	\$1000
Rule 3027(d)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$1000
Rule 3028(a)	Customer Notice	\$1000
Rule 3029(a),(b)	Consent Form	\$1000
Rule 3030(a)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$2000
Rule 3030(b)	Records	\$1000
Rule 3031(a)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$2000
Rule 3031(b)	Records	\$1000
Rule 3032(a)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$2000
Rule 3032(c) and (d)	Consent and Records	\$1000
Rule 3033(a)	Disclosure of Aggregated Data	\$2000
Rule 3033(d)	Tariff	\$1000
Rule 3100(a)	Obtaining a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for a Franchise	\$2000
Rule 3101(a)	Obtaining a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity or Letter of Registration to Operate in a Service Territory	\$2000
Rule 3102(a)	Obtaining a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Facilities	\$2000
Rule 3103(a),(c),(d)	Amending a Certificate of Public Necessity for Changes in Service Territory or Facilities	\$2000
Rule 3108(a),(c)	Keeping a Current Tariff on File with the Commission	\$2000

Rule 3109	Filing a New or Changed Tariff with the Commission	\$2000
Rule 3110(b),(c)	Filing an Advice Letter to Implement a Tariff Change	\$2000
Rule 3200(a),(b)	Construction, Installation, Maintenance and Operation of Facilities in Compliance with Accepted Engineering and Industry Standards	\$2000
Rule 3204	Reporting Incidents Resulting in Death, Serious Injury, or Significant Property Damage	\$2000
Rule 3210	Line Extensions	\$2000
Rule 3251	Reporting Major Events	\$2000
Rule 3252	Filing a Report on a Major Event with the Commission	\$2000
Rule 3303(a)-(j)	Meter Testing	\$2000
Rule 3306	Record Retention of Tests and Meters	\$2000
Rule 3309	Provision of Written Documentation of Readings and Identification of When Meters Will be Read	\$2000
Rule 3401	Billing Information, Procedures, and Requirements	\$2000
Rule 3603	Resource Plan Filing Requirements	\$2000
Rule 3654(a),(d)	Renewable Energy Standards	\$2000
Rule 3657(a)	QRU Compliance Plans	\$2000
Rule 3662	Annual Compliance Reports	\$2000
Rule 3803(c)	Master Meter Exemption Requirements	\$2000
Rule 3004(b)-(f)	Disputes and Informal Complaints	\$1000
Rule 3202(a),(b),(f),(g)	Maintaining a Standard Voltage and Frequency	\$1000
Rule 3203(a),(b)	Trouble Report Response, Interruptions and Curtailments of Service	\$1000

Rule 3405	Provision of Service, Rate, and Usage Information to Customers	\$1000
Rule 3406	Provision of Source Information to Customers	\$1000
Rule 3253	Filing a Supplemental Report on a Major Event with the Commission	\$1000
Rule 3208(a)-(c)	Poles	\$500
Rule 3403(a)-(q);(s)	Applications for Service, Customer Deposits, and Third Party Guarantees	\$500
Rule 3658	Standard Rebate Offer	\$500
Rule 3006(a),(b),(e)-(m)	Annual Reporting Requirements	\$100
Rule 3304	Scheduled Meter Testing	\$100
Rule 3305	Meter Testing Upon Request	\$100
Rule 3402(a),(c),(d)	Meter and Billing Error Adjustments	\$100
Rule 3404(a)- (i) (f)	Availability of Installation Payments to Customers	\$100 <u>1000</u>
Rule 3407	Discontinuance of Service	\$100 <u>2000</u>
Rule 3408(a)-(g);(i)	Notice of Discontinuation of Service	\$100 <u>2000</u>
Rule 3409	Restoration of Service	\$100 <u>2000</u>
Rule 3411(c)(IV),(d)(I), (d)(II),(e)	Low-Income Energy Assistance Act	\$100
Rule 3618	Filing of Electric Resource Planning Reports	\$100

3977. – 3999. [Reserved].

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

Public Utilities Commission

4 CODE OF COLORADO REGULATIONS (CCR) 723-3

PART 3 RULES REGULATING ELECTRIC UTILITIES

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[indicates omission of unaffected rules]

3403. Applications for Service, Customer Deposits, and Third-Party Guarantee Arrangements.

- (a) A utility shall process an application for utility service that is made either orally or in writing and shall apply nondiscriminatory criteria with respect to the requirement of a cash deposit prior to commencement of service. Nondiscriminatory criteria means that no deposit or guarantee, or additional deposit or guarantee, shall be required by a utility because of race, sex, creed, national origin, marital status, age, number of dependents, source of income, disability, or geographical area of residence.
- (b) All utilities requiring deposits shall offer customers at least one non-cash alternative that does not require the use of the customer's social security number, in lieu of a cash deposit.
- (c) If billing records are available for a customer who has received service from the utility, the utility shall not require that person to make new or additional cash deposits to guarantee payment of current bills unless the records indicate recent or substantial delinquencies.
- (d) A utility shall not require a cash deposit from an applicant for service who provides written documentation of a 12 consecutive month good credit history from the utility from which that person received similar service. For purposes of this paragraph, the 12 consecutive months must have ended no earlier than 60 days prior to the date of the application for service.
- (e) A utility shall not require a cash deposit from an applicant for service or restoration of service who provides documentation that they are receiving public benefits assistance, or is a participant in a low-income program consistent with rule 3412.
- (f) If a utility uses credit scoring to determine whether to require a cash deposit from an applicant for service or a customer, the utility shall have a tariff that describes, for each scoring model that it uses, the credit scoring evaluation criteria and the credit score limit that triggers a cash deposit requirement.

- (g) If a utility uses credit scoring, prior payment history with the utility, or customer-provided prior payment history with a like utility as a criterion for establishing the need for a cash deposit, the utility shall include in its tariff the specific evaluation criteria that trigger the need for a cash deposit.
- (h) If a utility denies an application for service or requires a cash deposit as a condition of providing service, the utility immediately shall inform the applicant for service of the decision and shall provide, within three business days, a written explanation to the applicant for service stating the reasons why the application for service has been denied or a cash deposit is required.
- (i) No utility shall require any surety other than either a cash deposit to secure payment for utility services or a third-party guarantee of payment in lieu of a cash deposit. In no event shall the furnishing of utility services or extension of utility facilities, or any indebtedness in connection therewith, result in a lien, mortgage, or other interest in any real or personal property of the customer unless such indebtedness has been reduced to a judgment. Should the guarantor terminate service or terminate the third party guarantee before the customer has established a satisfactory payment record for 12 consecutive months, the utility, applying the criteria contained in its tariffs, may require a cash deposit or a new third party guarantor.
- (j) A cash deposit shall not exceed an amount equal to an estimated 90 days' bill of the customer, except in the case of a customer whose bills are payable in advance of service, in which case the cash deposit shall not exceed an estimated 60 days' bill of the customer. The cash deposit may be in addition to any advance, contribution, or guarantee in connection with construction of lines or facilities, as provided in the extension policy in the utility's tariffs. A cash deposit may be paid in installments.
- (k) A utility receiving cash deposits shall maintain records showing:
 - (I) the name of each customer making a cash deposit;
 - (II) the amount and date of the cash deposit;
 - (III) each transaction, such as the payment of interest or interest credited, concerning the cash deposit;
 - (IV) each premises where the customer receives service from the utility while the cash deposit is retained by the utility;
 - (V) if the cash deposit was returned to the customer, the date on which the cash deposit was returned to the customer; and
 - (VI) if the unclaimed cash deposit was paid to the energy assistance organization, the date on which the cash deposit was paid to the energy assistance organization.
- (l) Each utility shall state in its tariff its customer deposit policy for establishing or maintaining service. The tariff shall state the circumstances under which a cash deposit will be required and the circumstances under which it will be returned. A utility shall return any cash deposit paid by a customer who has made timely payments for 12 consecutive months. If the customer has previously paid a cash deposit that has not been returned to the customer, at least one-half of

that prior deposit must be applied to the customer's account prior to assessing a new deposit for continuation or restoration of service.

- (m) Each utility shall issue a receipt to every customer from whom a cash deposit is received. No utility shall refuse to return a cash deposit or any balance to which a customer may be entitled solely on the basis that the customer is unable to produce a receipt.
- (n) The payment of a cash deposit shall not relieve any customer from the obligation to pay current bills as they become due. A utility is not required to apply any cash deposit to any indebtedness of the customer to the utility, except as stated in paragraph (l) or for utility services due or past due after service is terminated.
- (o) A utility shall pay simple interest on a cash deposit at the percentage rate per annum as calculated by Commission staff and in the manner provided in this paragraph.
 - (l) At the request of the customer, the interest shall be paid to the customer either on the return of the cash deposit or annually. The simple interest on a cash deposit shall be earned from the date the cash deposit is received by the utility to the date the customer is paid. At the option of the utility, interest payments may be paid directly to the customer or by a credit to the customer's account.
 - (ll) The simple interest to be paid on a cash deposit during any calendar year shall be at a rate equal to the average for the period October 1 through September 30 (of the immediately preceding year) of the 12 monthly average rates of interest expressed in percent per annum, as quoted for one-year United States Treasury constant maturities, as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Each year, Commission staff shall compute the interest rate to be paid. If the difference between the existing customer deposit interest rate and the newly calculated customer deposit interest rate is less than 25 basis points, the existing customer deposit interest rate shall continue for the next calendar year. If the difference between the existing customer deposit interest rate and the newly calculated customer deposit interest rate is 25 basis points or more, the newly calculated customer deposit interest rate shall be used. The Commission shall send a letter to each utility stating the rate of interest to be paid on cash deposits during the next calendar year. Annually following receipt of Commission staff's letter, if necessary, each utility shall file by advice letter or application, as appropriate, a revised tariff, effective the first day of January of the following year, or on an alternative date set by the Commission, containing the new rate of interest to be paid upon customers' cash deposits, except when there is no change in the rate of interest to be paid on such deposits.
- (p) A utility shall have tariffs concerning third-party guarantee arrangements and, pursuant to those tariffs, shall offer the option of a third party guarantee arrangement for use in lieu of a cash deposit. The following shall apply to third-party guarantee arrangements:
 - (l) an applicant for service or a customer may elect to use a third-party guarantor in lieu of paying a cash deposit;
 - (ll) the third-party guarantee form, signed by both the third-party guarantor and the applicant for service or the customer, shall be provided to the utility;

- (III) the utility may refuse to accept a third-party guarantee if the guarantor is not a customer in good standing at the time of the guarantee;
 - (IV) the amount guaranteed shall not exceed the amount which the applicant for service or the customer would have been required to provide as a cash deposit;
 - (V) the guarantee shall remain in effect until the earlier of the following occurs:
 - (A) the guarantee is terminated in writing by the guarantor;
 - (B) if the guarantor was a customer at the time of undertaking the guarantee, the guarantor ceases to be a customer of the utility; or
 - (C) the customer has established a satisfactory payment record, as defined in the utility's tariffs, for 12 consecutive months.
 - (VI) Should the guarantor terminate service or terminate the third party guarantee before the customer has established a satisfactory payment record for 12 consecutive months, the utility, applying the criteria contained in its tariffs, may require a cash deposit or a new third party guarantor.
- (q) A utility shall pay all unclaimed monies, as defined in § 40-8.5-103(5), C.R.S., that remain unclaimed for more than two years to the energy assistance organization. "Unclaimed monies" shall not include: undistributed refunds for overcharges subject to other statutory provisions and rules; and, credits to existing customers from cost adjustment mechanisms.
- (I) Monies shall be deemed unclaimed and presumed abandoned when left with the utility for more than two years after termination of the services for which the cash deposit or the construction advance was made or when left with the utility for more than two years after the cash deposit or the construction advance becomes payable to the customer pursuant to a final Commission order establishing the terms and conditions for the return of such deposit or advance and the utility has made reasonable efforts to locate the customer.
 - (II) Interest on a cash deposit shall accrue at the rate established pursuant to paragraph (n) of this rule commencing on the date on which the utility receives the cash deposit and ending on the date on which the cash deposit is paid to the energy assistance organization. If the utility does not pay the unclaimed cash deposit to the energy assistance organization within four months of the date on which the unclaimed cash deposition is deemed to be unclaimed or abandoned pursuant to subparagraph (o)(I) of this rule, then at the conclusion of the four-month period, interest shall accrue on the unclaimed cash deposit at the rate established pursuant to paragraph (n) of this rule plus six percent.
 - (III) If payable under the utility's line extension tariff provisions, interest on a construction advance shall accrue at the rate established pursuant to paragraph (n) of this rule commencing on the date on which the construction advance is deemed to be owed to the customer pursuant to the utility's extension policy and ending on the date on which the construction advance is paid to the energy assistance organization. If the utility does not pay the unclaimed construction advance to the energy assistance organization within four

months of the date on which the unclaimed construction advance is deemed to be unclaimed or abandoned pursuant to subparagraph (o)(l) of this rule, then at the conclusion of the four-month period, interest shall accrue on the unclaimed construction advance at the rate established pursuant to paragraph (n) of this rule plus six percent.

- (r) A utility shall resolve all inquiries regarding a customer's unclaimed monies and shall not refer such inquiries to the energy assistance organization.
- (s) If a utility has paid unclaimed monies to the energy assistance organization, a customer later makes an inquiry claiming those monies, and the utility resolves the inquiry by paying those monies to the customer, the utility may deduct the amount paid to the customer from future funds submitted to the energy assistance organization.
- (t) For purposes of paragraphs (p), (q), and (r) of this rule, "utility" means and includes: a cooperative electric association which elects to be so governed; and, a utility as defined in paragraph 3001(ff).

3404. Charges, Fees, and Payment Plans.

- (a) In its tariffs, a utility shall provide a description of all charges or fees for which a customer may be assessed resulting from regulated charges that are past due, discontinuance of service, and restoration of service. A utility is authorized to assess the following charges or fees at no higher than cost:
 - (I) a late payment charge for regulated charges that are past due and exceed \$50;
 - (II) a cash deposit, consistent with rule 3403;
 - (III) a fee for discontinuance of service;
 - (IV) a fee for restoration of service;
 - (V) collection fees; and
 - (VI) any other regulated charges or fees provided in the utility's tariff.
- (b) A utility shall provide a customer with an option to waive fees associated with restoration of service, including those listed in subparagraphs (a)(II)-(a)(V), if the customer enrolls in a regulated demand-side management program.
- (c) In its tariffs, a utility shall have the following payment plans available for its customers:
 - (I) an installment payment plan; and
 - (II) a budget or level payment plan.
- (d) In its tariff, a utility shall have an installment payment plan which permits a customer to make installment payments if one of the following applies:

- (I) the plan is to pay regulated charges from past billing periods and the past due amount arises solely from events under the utility's control (such as, without limitation, meter malfunctions, billing errors, utility meter reading errors, or failures to read the meter, except where the customer refuses to read the meter and it is not readily accessible to the utility). A utility shall advise a customer who is eligible for this type of plan of the customer's eligibility. At the request of the customer and at the customer's discretion, an installment payment plan under this subparagraph shall extend over a period equal in length to that during which the errors were accumulated and shall not include interest.
 - (II) the customer pays at least ten percent of the amount shown on the notice of discontinuance for regulated charges and enters into an installment payment plan on or before the expiration date of the notice of discontinuance.
 - (III) the customer pays at least ten percent of any regulated charges amount more than 30 days past due and enters into an installment payment plan on or before the last day covered by a medical certification. A customer who has entered into and failed to abide by an installment payment plan prior to receiving a medical certification shall pay all amounts that were due for regulated charges up to the date on which the customer presented a medical certification which meets the requirements of subparagraph 3407(e)(IV) and then may resume the installment payment plan.
 - (IV) if service has been disconnected, the customer pays at least any collection and reconnection charges and enters into an installment payment plan. This subparagraph shall not apply if service was discontinued because the customer breached a prior payment arrangement.
- (e) Installment payment plans shall include the following amounts that are applicable at the time the customer requests a payment arrangement:
- (I) the unpaid remainder of amounts due for regulated charges shown on the notice of discontinuance;
 - (II) any amounts due for regulated charges not included in the amount shown on the notice of discontinuance which have since become more than 30 days past due;
 - (III) all current regulated charges contained in any bill which is past due but is less than 30 days past the due date;
 - (IV) any new regulated charges contained in any bill which has been issued but is not past due;
 - (V) any regulated charges which the customer has incurred since the issuance of the most recent monthly bill; and
 - (VI) any other regulated charges and fees as described in paragraph (a) of this rule, whether or not such fees have appeared on a regular monthly bill.
- (f) A customer entering into a payment arrangement as described in paragraph (c) may be allowed to modify their billing period going forward.

- (g) Within seven calendar days of entering into a payment arrangement with a customer, a utility shall provide the customer with a copy of this rule and a statement describing the payment arrangement. The statement describing the payment arrangement shall include the following:
 - (I) the terms of the payment plan; and
 - (II) a description of the steps which the utility will take if the customer does not abide by payment plan.
- (h) Except as provided in subparagraph (b)(I) of this rule, an installment payment plan shall consist, at a minimum, of equal monthly installments for a term selected by the customer but not to exceed 12 months. A utility may accept less than the full amount in arrears for customers selecting fewer installment periods. In the alternative, the customer may choose a modified budget billing, level payment, or similar tariff payment arrangement in which the total due shall be added to the preceding year's total billing to the customer's premises, modified for any base rate or cost adjustment changes. The resulting amount shall be divided and billed in 11 equal monthly budget billing payments, followed by a settlement billing in the twelfth month, or shall follow other payment-setting practices consistent with the tariff plan available.
- (i) For an installment payment plan entered into pursuant to this rule, the first monthly installment payment, and with the new charges (unless the new charges have been made part of the arrangement amount) shall be due on a date which is not earlier than the next regularly-scheduled due date of the customer who is entering into the installment payment plan. Succeeding installment payments, together with the new charges, shall be due in accordance with the due date established in the installment payment plan. Any payment not made on the due date established in the installment payment plan shall be considered in default. Any new charges that are not paid by the due date shall be considered past due, excluding those circumstances covered in subparagraph (b)(I) of this rule.
- (j) This rule shall not be construed to prevent a utility from offering any other installment payment plan terms to avoid discontinuance or terms for restoration of service, provided the terms are at least as favorable to the customer as the terms set out in this rule.

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[indicates omission of unaffected rules]

3407. Discontinuance of Service.

- (a) A utility shall not discontinue the service of a customer for any reason other than the following:
 - (I) nonpayment of regulated charges;
 - (II) fraud or subterfuge;
 - (III) service diversion;

- (IV) equipment tampering;
 - (V) safety concerns;
 - (VI) exigent circumstances;
 - (VII) discontinuance ordered by any appropriate governmental authority; or
 - (VIII) properly discontinued service being restored by someone other than the utility when the original cause for proper discontinuance has not been cured.
- (b) A utility shall apply nondiscriminatory criteria when determining whether to discontinue service for nonpayment. A utility shall not discontinue service for nonpayment of any of the following:
- (I) any amount which has not appeared on a regular monthly bill or which is not past due. Unless otherwise stated in a tariff or Commission rule, an account becomes "past due" on the 31st day following the due date of current charges;
 - (II) any past due amount that is less than fifty dollars (\$50); (III) any amount due on another account now or previously held or guaranteed by the customer, or with respect to which the customer received service, unless the amount has first been transferred either to an account which is for the same class of service or to an account which the customer has agreed will secure the other account. Any amount so transferred shall be considered due on the regular due date of the bill on which it first appears and shall be subject to notice of discontinuance as if it had been billed for the first time;
 - (IV) any amount due on an account on which the customer is or was neither the customer of record nor a guarantor, or any amount due from a previous occupant of the premises. This subparagraph does not apply if the customer is or was obtaining service through fraud or subterfuge or if paragraph 3401(c) applies;
 - (V) any amount due on any account for which the present customer is or was the customer of record, if another person established the account through fraud or subterfuge and without the customer's knowledge or consent;
 - (VI) any delinquent amount, unless the utility can supply billing records from the time the delinquency occurred;
 - (VII) any debt except that incurred for service rendered by the utility in Colorado;
 - (VIII) any unregulated charge; or
 - (IX) any amount which is the subject of a pending dispute or informal complaint under rule 3004.
- (c) If the utility discovers any connection or device installed on the customer's premises, including any energy-consuming device connected on the line side of the utility's meter, which would prevent the meter from registering the actual amount of energy used, the utility shall do one of the following.

- (I) Remove or correct such devices or connections. If the utility takes this action, it shall leave at the premises a written notice which advises the customer of the violation, of the steps taken by the utility to correct it, and of the utility's ability to bill the customer for any estimated energy consumption not properly registered. This notice shall be left at the time the removal or correction occurs.
 - (II) Provide the customer with written notice that the device or connection must be removed or corrected within 15 days and that the customer may be billed for any estimated energy consumption not properly registered. If the utility elects to take this action and the device or connection is not removed or corrected within the 15 days permitted, then within seven calendar days from the expiration of the 15 days, the utility shall remove or correct the device or connection pursuant to subparagraph (c)(I) of this rule.
- (d) If a utility discovers evidence that any utility-owned equipment has been tampered with or that service has been diverted, the utility shall provide the customer with written notice of the discovery. The written notice shall inform the customer of the steps the utility will take to determine whether non-registration of energy consumption has or will occur and shall inform the customer that the customer may be billed for any estimated energy consumption not properly registered. The utility shall mail or hand-deliver the written notice within three calendar days of making the discovery of tampering or service diversion.
- (e) A utility shall not discontinue service, other than to address safety concerns or in exigent circumstances, if one of the following is met.
- (I) If a customer at any time tenders full payment in accordance with the terms and conditions of the notice of discontinuance to a utility employee authorized to receive payment, including any employee dispatched to discontinue service. Payment of a charge for a service call shall not be required to avoid discontinuance.
 - (II) If a customer pays, on or before the expiration date of the notice of discontinuance, at least one-tenth of the amount shown on the notice and enters into an installment payment plan with the utility, as provided in rule 3404.
 - (III) If it is outside the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; between 12:00 Noon on Friday and 8:00 a.m. the following Monday; between 12:00 Noon on the day prior to and 8:00 a.m. on the day following any state or federal holiday; or between 12:00 Noon on the day prior to and 8:00 a.m. on the day following any day during which the utility's local office is not open.
 - (IV) Medical emergencies.
 - (A) A utility shall postpone discontinuance of electric service to a residential customer for 90 days from the date of a medical certificate issued by a Colorado-licensed physician or health care practitioner acting under a physician's authority which evidences that discontinuance of service will aggravate an existing medical emergency or create a medical emergency for the customer or a permanent resident of the customer's household. A customer may invoke this subparagraph 3407(e)(IV)(A) only once in any twelve consecutive months.

- (B) As a condition of obtaining a new installment payment plan on or before the last day covered by a medical certificate, a customer who had already entered into a payment arrangement, but had broken the arrangement prior to seeking a medical certification, may be required to pay all amounts that were due up to the date of the original medical certificate as a condition of obtaining a new payment arrangement. At no time shall a payment from the customer be required as a condition of honoring a medical certificate.
- (C) The medical certificate shall be in writing (including electronically), sent to the utility from the office of a licensed physician, and show clearly the name of the customer or individual whose illness is at issue; the Colorado medical identification number, phone number, name, and signature of the physician or health care practitioner acting under a physician's authority certifying the medical emergency. Such certification shall be incontestable by the utility as to the medical judgment, although the utility may use reasonable means to verify the authenticity of such certification.
- (D) A utility may accept notification by telephone from the office of a licensed physician, provided a medical certificate is sent to the utility in writing (including electronically) within ten days.
- (V) Weather provisions.
 - (A) A utility shall postpone discontinuance of service to a residential customer on any day when the National Weather Service local forecast between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. predicts that the temperature will drop below 32 degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) for the following 24 hours and/or any additional period in which utility personnel will not be available to restore utility service in accordance with rule 3409.
 - (B) A utility shall postpone discontinuance of service to a residential customer on any day when the National Weather Service local forecast between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. predicts that the temperature will rise above 95 degrees Fahrenheit (95°F) for the following 24 hours and/or any additional period in which utility personnel will not be available to restore utility service in accordance with rule 3409.
- (VI) If the customer of record of the premise is seeking discontinuance of service or has a past due account, but an occupant of the premise is in possession of a protective order, including a temporary restraining order, a permanent restraining order, or an emergency protection order, against the customer of record.
- (f) In addition to its tariffs, a utility shall publish information related to its practices around delinquency, disconnection, and reconnection on its website. This information should be written in a manner that promotes customer understanding, and must be produced in English and a specific language or languages other than English where the utility's service territory contains a population of at least ten percent who speak a specific language other than English as their primary language as determined by the latest U.S. Census information. A utility should include at least the following information:

- (I) the customer's rights related to discontinuance of service, including medical and weather-based protections;
 - (II) a summary of a customer's options to prevent discontinuance of service for non-payment, including installment plan options, energy assistance, affordability programs, and energy efficiency services, and requirements for eligibility;
 - (III) referrals to organizations that provide energy assistance, including bill assistance and energy efficiency services;
 - (IV) the customer's rights related to restoration of service, including timelines and options for contacting the utility;
 - (V) a summary of charges and fees to which a customer may be subject under paragraph 3404(a), including late payment charges or deposits, summarized in a way that enables a customer to estimate the full costs they may be assessed;
 - (VI) a description of how those fees are calculated; and
 - (VII) a description of the customer's options in the event of a dispute regarding billing or disconnection practices.
- (g) Reporting requirements.
- (I) Quarterly Report. No later than 45 days after the end of a quarter, each utility shall file a report covering the prior quarter in the miscellaneous proceeding for utility disconnection filings. The report shall provide customers by class and zip code, including low-income customers. For data provided in this report, paragraph 3033(b) shall not apply. The report shall contain the following information:
 - (A) number of customers;
 - (B) dollar amount billed;
 - (C) number of customer charged a late payment fee;
 - (D) dollar value of late fees collected;
 - (E) number of customers with an arrearage balance by vintage (60-90 days, 90+ days);
 - (F) dollar value of arrearages by vintage (60-90 days, 90+ days);
 - (G) number of disconnection notices sent;
 - (H) number of disconnections for nonpayment;
 - (I) number of service restorations after disconnections for nonpayment;

- (J) average duration of disconnection;
 - (K) dollar value of level of deposits collected;
 - (L) number of deposits collected;
 - (M) number of new deferred payment agreements entered into;
 - (N) average repayment term of new deferred payment agreements;
 - (O) successfully completed deferred payment agreements, and
 - (P) average repayment term of payment agreements.
- (II) In the first quarter after the end of the prior calendar year, each utility shall file along with the items in subparagraph (g)(I) the following additional items:
- (A) a narrative containing the utility's analysis of any trends or inconsistencies revealed by the data in the prior year;
 - (B) the cost-effectiveness of the utility's efforts to collect on the costs authorized under paragraph 3404(a), as measured by the cost of efforts to collect as compared to the amount funds successfully collected; and
 - (C) the utility's forward-looking plan for reducing delinquencies and disconnections.
- (III) To the extent more granular delinquency and disconnection data is necessary to the fulfillment of the Colorado Energy Office's responsibilities under paragraph 3412(k), the Colorado Energy Office may request customer-specific information under appropriate protective orders.

3408. Notice of Discontinuance of Service.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this rule, prior to discontinuing service, a utility shall provide a customer, and any third party the customer has designated in writing or electronically, with the following forms of notice:
- (I) upon a bill becoming past due, and at least 15 days in advance of issuing a notice of discontinuance, a utility shall provide notice of late payment by the preferred method of contact designated by the customer;
 - (II) at least 15 days in advance of any proposed discontinuance of service, written notice of discontinuance as further described in paragraphs (b) and (c), by first class mail or hand delivery;
 - (III) at least 24 hours in advance of any proposed discontinuance of service, the utility must provide notification in person or by telephone; and

- (IV) if the utility will implement discontinuance of service remotely, in addition to subparagraphs (I) through (III), the utility must undertake at least one additional attempt to notify the customer by telephone at least 72 hours in advance of discontinuance.
- (b) The written notice of discontinuance under subparagraph (a)(I) shall be conspicuous and in easily understood language, and the heading shall contain, in capital letters, the following warning:

THIS IS A FINAL NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE OF UTILITY SERVICE AND
CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND
REMEDIES. YOU MUST ACT PROMPTLY TO AVOID UTILITY SHUT OFF.

- (c) The body of the notice of discontinuance under subparagraph (a)(I) of this rule shall advise the customer of the following.
 - (I) The reason for the discontinuance of service and of the particular rule (if any) which has been violated.
 - (II) The amount past due for utility service, deposits, or other regulated charges, if any.
 - (III) The date by which an installment payment plan must be entered into or full payment must be received in order to avoid discontinuance of service.
 - (IV) How and where the customer can pay or enter into an installment payment plan prior to the discontinuance of service.
 - (V) That the customer may avoid discontinuance of service by entering into an installment payment plan with the utility pursuant to rule 3404 and the utility's applicable tariff.
 - (VI) That the customer has certain rights if the customer or a member of the customer's household is seriously ill or has a medical emergency.
 - (VII) That the customer has the right to dispute the discontinuance directly with the utility by contacting the utility, and how to contact the utility toll-free from within the utility's service area.
 - (VIII) That the customer has the right to make an informal complaint to the External Affairs section of the Commission in writing, by telephone, or in person, along with the Commission's address and local and toll-free telephone number.
 - (IX) That the customer has the right to file a formal complaint, in writing, with the Commission pursuant to rule 1302 and that this formal complaint process may involve a formal hearing.
 - (X) That in conjunction with the filing of a formal complaint, the customer has a right to file a motion for a Commission order ordering the utility not to disconnect service pending the outcome of the formal complaint process and that the Commission may grant the motion upon such terms as it deems reasonable, including but not limited to the posting of a cash deposit or bond with the utility or timely payment of all undisputed regulated charges.

- (XI) That if service is discontinued for non-payment, the customer may be required, as a condition of restoring service, to pay reconnection and collection charges in accordance with the utility's tariff.
 - (XII) That qualified low-income customers may be able to obtain financial assistance to assist with the payment of the utility bill and that more detailed information on that assistance may be obtained by calling the utility toll-free. The utility shall state its toll-free telephone number.
- (d) A notice of discontinuance shall be printed in English and a specific language or languages other than English where the utility's service territory contains a population of at least ten percent who speak a specific language other than English as their primary language as determined by the latest U.S. Census information.
 - (e) A utility shall explain and shall offer the terms of an installment payment plan to each customer who contacts the utility in response to a notice of discontinuance of service.
 - (f) If the utility attempts to notify the customer in person or by phone but fails to do so, it shall leave written or recorded notice of the attempted contact and its purpose.
 - (g) If a customer has entered into an installment payment plan and has defaulted or allowed a new bill to remain unpaid past its due date, a utility shall provide, by first class mail or by hand-delivery, a written notice to the customer. The notice shall contain:
 - (I) a heading as follows: NOTICE OF BROKEN ARRANGEMENT;
 - (II) statements that advise the customer:
 - (A) that the utility may discontinue service if it does not receive the monthly installment payment within ten days after the notice is mailed or hand-delivered;
 - (B) that the utility may discontinue service if it does not receive payment for the current bill within 30 days after its due date;
 - (C) that, if service is discontinued, the utility may refuse to restore service until the customer pays all amounts for regulated service more than 30 days past due and any collection or reconnection charges; and
 - (D) that the customer has certain rights if the customer or a member of the customer's household is seriously ill or has a medical emergency.
 - (h) A utility is not required to provide notice under this rule if one of the following applies:
 - (I) the situation involves safety concerns or exigent circumstances;
 - (II) discontinuance is ordered by any appropriate governmental authority;
 - (III) either paragraph 3407(c) or 3407(d) applies; or

- (IV) service, having been already properly discontinued, has been restored by someone other than the utility and the original cause for discontinuance has not been cured.
- (i) Where a utility knows that the service to be discontinued is used by customers in multi-unit dwellings, in places of business, or in a cluster of dwellings or places of business and the utility service is recorded on a single meter used either directly or indirectly by more than one unit, the utility shall issue notice as required in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule, except that:
 - (I) the notice period shall be 30 days;
 - (II) such notice may include the current bill;
 - (III) the utility shall provide written notice to each individual unit, stating that a notice of discontinuance has been sent to the party responsible for the payment of utility bills for the unit and that the occupants of the units may avoid discontinuance by paying the next new bill in full within 30 days of its issuance and successive new bills within 30 days of issuance; and
 - (IV) the utility shall post the notice in at least one of the common areas of the affected location.

3409. Restoration of Service.

- (a) Unless prevented from doing so by safety concerns or exigent circumstances, a utility shall restore, without additional fee or charge, any discontinued service which was not properly discontinued or restored as provided in rules 3407, 3408, and 3409.
- (b) A utility shall restore service if the customer does any of the following:
 - (I) pays in full the amount for regulated charges shown on the notice and any deposit and/or fees as may be specifically required by the utility's tariff in the event of discontinuance of service;
 - (II) pays any reconnection and collection charges specifically required by the utility's tariff, enters into an installment payment plan, and makes the first installment payment, unless the cause for discontinuance was the customer's breach of such an arrangement;
 - (III) presents a medical certificate, as provided in subparagraph 3407(e)(IV); or
 - (IV) demonstrates to the utility that the cause for discontinuance, if other than non-payment, has been cured.
- (c) Unless prevented by safety concerns or exigent circumstances, a utility shall restore service to a customer who has completed an action in paragraph (b) under the following timelines:
 - (I) within business hours, if a request is made by 10:00 a.m.;
 - (III) within 12 hours, if the request is made after 10:00 a.m. and the customer pays any necessary after-hours charges established in tariffs; or

- (II) within 24 hours (excluding weekends and holidays), if the request is made after 10:00 a.m. and the customer does not pay after-hours charges established in tariffs.
- (d) Doubts as to whether service is required to be restored under paragraph (b) shall be resolved in favor of restoration.
- (e) Where a utility is required under these rules to reconnect service within 24 hours and fails or neglects to do so without good cause as determined by the Commission, it shall credit to the customer's account the sum of \$50 per day for each day or portion thereof that service is not supplied after the date that service should have been supplied. The burden of showing good cause for any failure to reestablish service within 24 hours shall be upon the utility.

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[indicates omission of unaffected rules]

3413. Medical Exemption from Tiered Rate Plans.

- (a) Scope and Applicability.

OPTION 1:

- (I) Any electric utility that has a Commission approved tiered rate plan, also known as inverted block rates, shall file an advice letter and tariff, consistent with 4 CCR 723-1-1210, for a rate plan for residential customers who elect an alternate rate plan due to a qualifying medical condition and/or use of an essential life support device and whose household income is less than or equal to 400 hundred percent of federal poverty guidelines. The effect of such an exemption shall be neutral with respect to the utility's revenue requirement. If a customer qualifies for the alternate rate plan, that customer shall not be precluded from participating in any low-income program offered by the utility.

OPTION 2:

- (I) Any electric utility that has a Commission approved tiered rate plan, also known as inverted block rates, shall file an advice letter and tariff, consistent with 4 CCR 723-1-1210, for a rate plan for residential customers who elect an alternate rate plan due to a qualifying medical condition and/or use of an essential life support device. The effect of such an exemption shall be neutral with respect to the utility's revenue requirement. If a customer qualifies for the alternate rate plan, that customer shall not be precluded from participating in any low-income program offered by the utility.
 - (II) If an electric utility requests Commission approval of a tiered rate plan after July 1, 2013, the utility shall include in its tiered rate plan request, a rate plan for customers with a qualifying medical condition and/or use of qualifying life support equipment.
 - (III) Rule 3413 is applicable to investor-owned electric utilities subject to rate regulation by the Commission.
- (b) Definitions.

- (I) “Essential life support device” means any medical device used in the home to sustain life or which is relied upon for mobility, as determined by a physician currently licensed and in good standing in the state of Colorado.
 - (II) “Federal poverty guidelines” means the poverty measures published annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
 - (III) “Non-participant” means a utility customer who is billed according to the utility’s tiered rate plan.
 - (IV) “Participant” means a residential utility customer who is billed according to the utility’s alternative rate plan.
 - (V) “Qualifying medical condition” includes heat-sensitive medical conditions including, but not limited to, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, quadriplegia, and paraplegia, or the need for the use of an essential life support device, as determined by a physician licensed in the state of Colorado.
- (c) Certification of a qualifying medical condition and/or use of essential life support equipment shall be valid for one year. Once certified by a physician, customers with qualifying medical conditions lasting longer than one year may submit an annual attestation as to the continued condition and the current address of residency. Certification of a qualifying medical condition and/or use of essential life support equipment shall:
- (I) be in writing (including electronically);
 - (II) be sent from the office of a currently licensed physician in good standing in the state of Colorado to either the utility or a Commission approved third party with whom the utility contracts pursuant to rule 3209;
 - (III) clearly state the name of the customer or individual whose medical condition and/or use of life support equipment is at issue; and
 - (IV) clearly state the Colorado medical identification number, phone number, name, and signature of the physician or health care practitioner acting under a physician’s authority certifying the existence of a qualifying medical condition and/or use of essential life support equipment.
- (d) Such certification shall be incontestable by the utility as to the medical judgment, although the utility may use reasonable means to verify the authenticity of such certification.
- (e) Verification of the authenticity of the certification of a qualifying medical condition or use of essential life support equipment shall be done by the utility or a Commission approved third party with which the utility contracts the medical verification activities.
- (f) If the utility or Commission approved third party deems it reasonably necessary, verification of household income may be done by the utility or Commission approved third party with which the utility contracts the income verification activities.

- (g) The Commission may, with cause, conduct an audit of the income verification process employed by the utility or an entity with which the utility contracts for that purpose.
- (h) Cost recovery.
 - (I) Each utility shall address in its filing how costs of the alternative rate plan will be recovered.
 - (II) Each utility shall provide information regarding impacts on the various participant classes and on participants within a class.
 - (III) The following costs are eligible for recovery by a utility as alternative rate plan costs:
 - (A) lost revenues based on the difference between the expected monthly revenues and revenues under the alternate rate plan for the months during which a tiered rate plan is in place; and
 - (B) alternative rate plan administrative costs.
- (i) Annual Report.
 - (I) No later than December 15 each year, each utility shall file an annual report, based on the previous summer cooling period during which tiered rates were in effect, containing the following information:
 - (A) monthly information including number of participants, individual household electricity usage, and individual household incomes;
 - (B) the total number of applicants for the alternative rate plan;
 - (C) the number of applicants who qualified for the rate plan;
 - (D) total cost of the program and the average rate impact of non-participants by rate class; and
 - (E) a description of the efforts made to facilitate the enrollment of qualified persons in the alternative rate plan.
 - (II) To the extent that the annual report may disclose individual customer information, the utility is authorized to file that portion of the annual report as confidential pursuant to 4 CCR 723-1-1102, Procedures Relating to Confidential Information Submitted to the Commission Outside of a Formal Proceeding.

3414. - 3499. [Reserved].

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[indicates omission of unaffected rules]

3976. Regulated Electric Utility Rule Violations, Civil Enforcement, and Civil Penalties.

An admission to or Commission adjudication for liability for an intentional violation of the following may result in the assessment of a civil penalty of up to \$2,000.00 per offense. Fines shall accumulate up to, but shall not exceed, the applicable statutory limits set in § 40-7-113.5, C.R.S.

Citation	Description	Maximum Penalty Per Violation
	Articles 1-7 of Title 40, C.R.S.	\$2000
	Commission Order	\$2000
Rule 3005(a)-(c);(f)	Records and Record Retention	\$2000
Rule 3027(a)	Collection and Use of Customer Data	\$1000
Rule 3027(b)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$2000
Rule 3027(c)	Tariff	\$1000
Rule 3027(d)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$1000
Rule 3028(a)	Customer Notice	\$1000
Rule 3029(a),(b)	Consent Form	\$1000
Rule 3030(a)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$2000
Rule 3030(b)	Records	\$1000
Rule 3031(a)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$2000
Rule 3031(b)	Records	\$1000
Rule 3032(a)	Disclosure of Customer Data	\$2000
Rule 3032(c) and (d)	Consent and Records	\$1000
Rule 3033(a)	Disclosure of Aggregated Data	\$2000
Rule 3033(d)	Tariff	\$1000
Rule 3100(a)	Obtaining a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for a Franchise	\$2000

Rule 3101(a)	Obtaining a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity or Letter of Registration to Operate in a Service Territory	\$2000
Rule 3102(a)	Obtaining a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Facilities	\$2000
Rule 3103(a),(c),(d)	Amending a Certificate of Public Necessity for Changes in Service Territory or Facilities	\$2000
Rule 3108(a),(c)	Keeping a Current Tariff on File with the Commission	\$2000
Rule 3109	Filing a New or Changed Tariff with the Commission	\$2000
Rule 3110(b),(c)	Filing an Advice Letter to Implement a Tariff Change	\$2000
Rule 3200(a),(b)	Construction, Installation, Maintenance and Operation of Facilities in Compliance with Accepted Engineering and Industry Standards	\$2000
Rule 3204	Reporting Incidents Resulting in Death, Serious Injury, or Significant Property Damage	\$2000
Rule 3210	Line Extensions	\$2000
Rule 3251	Reporting Major Events	\$2000
Rule 3252	Filing a Report on a Major Event with the Commission	\$2000
Rule 3303(a)-(j)	Meter Testing	\$2000
Rule 3306	Record Retention of Tests and Meters	\$2000
Rule 3309	Provision of Written Documentation of Readings and Identification of When Meters Will be Read	\$2000
Rule 3401	Billing Information, Procedures, and Requirements	\$2000
Rule 3603	Resource Plan Filing Requirements	\$2000
Rule 3654(a),(d)	Renewable Energy Standards	\$2000

Rule 3657(a)	QRU Compliance Plans	\$2000
Rule 3662	Annual Compliance Reports	\$2000
Rule 3803(c)	Master Meter Exemption Requirements	\$2000
Rule 3004(b)-(f)	Disputes and Informal Complaints	\$1000
Rule 3202(a),(b),(f),(g)	Maintaining a Standard Voltage and Frequency	\$1000
Rule 3203(a),(b)	Trouble Report Response, Interruptions and Curtailments of Service	\$1000
Rule 3405	Provision of Service, Rate, and Usage Information to Customers	\$1000
Rule 3406	Provision of Source Information to Customers	\$1000
Rule 3253	Filing a Supplemental Report on a Major Event with the Commission	\$1000
Rule 3208(a)-(c)	Poles	\$500
Rule 3403(a)-(q);(s)	Applications for Service, Customer Deposits, and Third Party Guarantees	\$500
Rule 3658	Standard Rebate Offer	\$500
Rule 3006(a),(b),(e)-(m)	Annual Reporting Requirements	\$100
Rule 3304	Scheduled Meter Testing	\$100
Rule 3305	Meter Testing Upon Request	\$100
Rule 3402(a),(c),(d)	Meter and Billing Error Adjustments	\$100
Rule 3404(a)-(i)	Availability of Installation Payments to Customers	\$1000
Rule 3407	Discontinuance of Service	\$2000
Rule 3408(a)-(g);(i)	Notice of Discontinuance of Service	\$2000
Rule 3409	Restoration of Service	\$2000
Rule 3411(c)(IV),(d)(I), (d)(II),(e)	Low-Income Energy Assistance Act	\$100

Rule 3618	Filing of Electric Resource Planning Reports	\$100
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3977. – 3999. [Reserved].