

February 9, 2017

FIRST CLASS & ELECTRONIC MAIL DELIVERY

James Henderson, Sr. 2201 N 30th St. Tacoma, WA 98403-3361 Lynn Bucher, Customer Accounts Supervisor John Hoffman, Operations Manager 3628 S. 35th Street Tacoma, WA 98409-3192 (Interoffice Mail Delivery)

Re: James Henderson, Sr. v. City of Tacoma, Tacoma Public Utilities File No. HEX 2016-044 (CA #100986373)

To the Parties,

In regards to the above entitled matter, please find enclosed a copy of the Hearing Examiner's Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision entered on February 9, 2017, as the result of a hearing held on January 12, 2017.

Sincerely,

Louisa Legg

Office Administrator

Enclosure: Findings, Conclusions, and Decision

CERTIFICATION

On this day, I forwarded a true and accurate copy of the documents to which this certificate is affixed via United States Postal Service postage prepaid or via delivery through City of Tacoma Mail Services to the parties or attorneys of record herein. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that

the foregoing is true and correct

DATED February 2017, at Tacoma, WA

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

OFFICE OF THE HEARING EXAMINER

CITY OF TACOMA

JAMES HENDERSON, SR.,

Appellant,

v.

TACOMA PUBLIC UTILITIES,

Respondent.

HEX NO. 2016-044 CA # 100986373

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND DECISION

THIS MATTER came on for a hearing before PHYLLIS K. MACLEOD, Hearing Examiner for the City of Tacoma, on January 12, 2017. The Appellant James Henderson, Sr. represented himself, *pro se*. Tacoma Public Utilities (TPU) was represented by Lynn Bucher, Customer Accounts Supervisor.

Witnesses were placed under oath and testified. Exhibits were admitted and reviewed and the parties made closing arguments.

Based upon the evidence submitted, the Hearing Examiner makes the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT

James Henderson, Sr. owns the property at 2136 Wilkeson Street in Tacoma,
 Washington.¹ The property contains a rental home that tenants were occupying during
 September of 2016. The utility service for the premises was in the tenants' name as of

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND DECISION



¹ James Henderson, Jr. was present at the hearing and indicated he also possesses an ownership interest in the property.

September 2016, but the tenants failed to pay utility charges that were due and owing. Based on this delinquency, TPU disconnected electrical service on September 27, 2016, and water service on October 11, 2016. The tenants' utility account was then closed. *Bucher Testimony*. The electrical meter reading at the time of disconnection was 10,862. After the tenants fell behind on paying rent, Mr. Henderson, Sr. began legal proceedings to regain possession of the property. *Henderson Testimony; Exs. A-1; A-5; A-6*.

- 2. In anticipation of regaining possession of the property, Mr. Henderson, Sr. called TPU on November 9, 2016, asking to put service in his name as of November 15, 2016.

 Mr. Henderson, Sr. was informed during the call that a service establishment charge of \$18.60 applied to the request. *Bucher Testimony; Ex. R-1*.
- 3. The tenants did not voluntarily vacate the property and sheriff's deputies removed them from the premises on November 15, 2016. *Ex. A-1*. Mr. Henderson, Sr. was present and indicated that the power was off at 9:00 a.m. and that the deputies were using flashlights while removing the tenants. Mr. Henderson, Sr. had a crew on site to begin cleanup of the property. He did not see TPU personnel come to the property during the morning hours, although they were expected due to his prior arrangement to have power restored during the morning of November 15, 2016. Mr. Henderson, Sr. was actively using the back yard during the clean-up and did not see TPU personnel on site or near the meter. *Henderson, Sr. Testimony*.
- 4. TPU records reflect that a field investigator was on the site at 11:08 a.m. on November 15, 2016. The visit was documented in TPU's computer files, as is the normal

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

21

procedure. The field investigator found the power was on and that the meter seal was broken. The situation was considered a self cut-in (SCI) because the power was not supposed to be on, and it was on, due to tampering with the locked meter. Pursuant to standard procedure, he contacted the meter shop to have a technician determine whether the tampering had rendered the meter unsafe or inoperable. *Ex. R-11*. The meter technician came to the site at 4:17 p.m. on November 15, 2016. The technician rebooted the meter and installed a new locking ring. The charges associated with the meter shop technician's call at the property were \$169.59, which included mileage of \$1.00, one hour of crew time at \$123.59, one barrel locking ring charge of \$25.00, and an administration charge of \$20.00. *Ex. R-3*. The meter technician turned off the power pending payment of the charges assessed for the service call. *Ex. R-11*.

5. Mr. Henderson, Sr. contacted TPU at 4:51 p.m. on November 15, 2016, to see why there was still no power at this residence. He was told that the field investigator had found the service on and that a meter shop technician had visited the property for repairs and left the service off pending payment of tampering charges. The next day, Mr. Henderson, Sr. paid the outstanding tampering charges in order to reinstate service at the site and obtained a form to dispute the billing. *Ex R-1; Ex. A-2*. Power was then restored to the property. When the power was reconnected, the meter read 10,891 rather than the 10,862 it read at close-out in September 2016 and during interim readings in October and November 2016. In fact, the reading on November 14, 2016, still reflected 10,862. The meter showed usage between the November 14, 2016 and November 15, 2016, readings and the November 17, 2016, start-up reading. *Ex. R-9*.

- 6. Mr. Henderson Sr. claims he should not be charged for the tampering repairs because he was not the utility customer until November 15, 2016. He contends the tenants were the utility customer and should be solely liable. *Henderson, Sr. Testimony; Ex. R-4*. However, the tenants' utility service had been disconnected significantly before November 2016. Moreover, the meter did not reflect electrical usage during the period between the disconnection in September 2016 and the physical move-out on November 15, 2016. *Ex. R-9*. TPU contends that after the disconnections in September and October 2016, the tenants were no longer customers and the owner of the property became responsible for damage that was subsequently inflicted on utility equipment. *Bucher Testimony*.
- 7. Mr. Henderson, Sr. contends there would be no reason for him to tamper with the meter when he had already initiated an order for TPU to connect service beginning on the morning of November 15, 2016. He states he was expecting TPU to arrive at any time to connect the power and, therefore, it would make no sense to tamper with the meter. The Hendersons further expressed frustration that, under TPU's approach, there is no mechanism available to protect an owner from damage that is inflicted by tenants who are moving out of a property. *Henderson, Sr. Testimony; Henderson, Jr. Testimony.*
- 8. Any Conclusion of Law deemed to be properly considered a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact, the Hearing Examiner makes the following:

///

2.1

3

4

5

6

7

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND DECISION

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Hearing Examiner has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this case under Tacoma Municipal Code (TMC) 1.23.050.B.21.
- 2. The appellant in these proceedings bears the burden of proof to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that TPU's billing to him was incorrect. *TMC 1.23.070.C.*The Hearing Examiner's review of the matter is *de novo. TMC 1.23.060*.
- 3. TPU, as a municipal utility, is obligated by law to bill the cost of utility services provided. *See*, e.g., RCW 35.92.010; TMC 12.09.020, .030, .110, and .160; *cf. Housing Auth. v. Sewer and Water District*, 56 Wn. App. 589, 784 P.2d 1284 (1990).
- 4. The disputed utility billing in this case includes a utility services establishment fee of \$18.60. The fee is imposed pursuant to TMC 12.01.010.A. Mr. Henderson called on November 9, 2016, to establish service in his name at 2136 South Wilkeson Street and the service establishment fee is properly due and owing.
- 5. The remaining disputed charges relate to the costs of investigating and repairing the meter at the 2136 South Wilkeson Street property on November 15, 2016. Mr. Henderson, Sr. argues that the charges should be assessed against his tenant as the utility customer. In this case, however, the tenants had ceased to be a customer for utility services when the services were disconnected on September 27, 2016 (electricity) and October 11, 2016 (water) and the account was closed. During the ensuing period, no person or entity was designated as the customer and no service was being provided. The issue becomes whether the property owner is responsible when a meter serving his property is damaged and power is used without

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

6. The TMC addresses tampering with City equipment at TMC 12.06.140:

A. It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a duly authorized employee of the Department acting under the authority of the Director to connect any house, premises, wires or appliances with the City's electric circuits for the purpose of securing the electric current therefrom, or for any other purpose whatever. If such unlawful action is taken, the Department shall have the right to disconnect the service at the service source and demand a minimum restoration fee as set forth in City Code Section 12.01.010 plus all other unpaid charges owing the Department.

- B. If the seal on the City's meter is broken, or the meter from any cause does not properly register, or any other evidence of energy having been used illegally is found, the customer shall be charged with a consumption estimated by the Director and bill rendered accordingly.
- C. The civil remedies set forth herein are in addition to all other civil or criminal remedies available under State law, including but not limited to RCW 80.28.240 and/or RCW Title 9A, this Code, or Customer Service Policies adopted hereunder.

TMC 12.06.14.

7. The provisions of TMC 12.06.140.A do not limit responsibility for unauthorized connections to customers, but rather refer to persons. The charges required to restore service are also imposed without limitation to the customer. In this case, Mr. Henderson, Sr. wanted to obtain service at the property and due to the circumstances of tampering with the meter and unauthorized use, TPU had the ability to disconnect service and require payment in order to re-establish service. The courts have upheld a municipal utility's authority to collect fees and charges from a property owner, even if a tenant originally incurred the charge. In a decision

	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
	9	
	0	
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4 5	
	6	
	7	
1		

19

20

21

involving the City of Tacoma, the Washington Supreme Court held:

The ordinance giving the officer of the city of Tacoma power to cause a shutoff of water from premises affected, and to keep it shut off until the sum due therefor has been paid, if, in his opinion such a course of conduct is necessary to collect the amount due the city, is a reasonable provision. The remedy runs against the premises served, as well as against the tenant using the water.

McCormacks, Inc. v. Tacoma, 170 Wash. 103, 111, 15 P.2d 688 (1932). See also, Union Enterprise, Inc. v. Seattle, 77 Wn. 2d 190, 193, 460 P.2d 285 (1969)(citing McCormacks for the proposition that an owner can be held liable for the delinquency of a tenant).

- 8. Mr. Henderson, Sr.'s suggestion that he had no reason to tamper with the meter when he had already called to establish service is logical. However, the facts demonstrate that the meter was tampered with and power was on without authority when TPU personnel visited the site on November 15, 2016. Regardless of whether some other person, such as a tenant or workman did the tampering, the meter was damaged and had to be repaired. As the property owner, Mr. Henderson, Sr. is ultimately liable for paying the charges arising from damage to TPU equipment before service is restored.
- 9. Any Finding of Fact deemed to be properly considered a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such.

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law the Hearing Examiner makes the following:

DECISION

Mr. Henderson Sr.'s appeal of the utility charges for the service establishment fee and

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND DECISION

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND DECISION



NOTICE

RECONSIDERATION/APPEAL OF EXAMINER'S DECISION

RECONSIDERATION:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

Any aggrieved person or entity having standing under the ordinance governing the matter, or as otherwise provided by law, may file a motion with the Office of the Hearing Examiner requesting reconsideration of a decision or recommendation entered by the Examiner. A motion for reconsideration must be in writing and must set forth the alleged errors of procedure, fact, or law and must be filed in the Office of the Hearing Examiner within 14 calendar days of the issuance of the Examiner's decision/recommendation, not counting the day of issuance of the decision/recommendation. If the last day for filing the motion for reconsideration falls on a weekend day or a holiday, the last day for filing shall be the next working day. The requirements set forth herein regarding the time limits for filing of motions for reconsideration and contents of such motions are jurisdictional. Accordingly, motions for reconsideration that are not timely filed with the Office of the Hearing Examiner or do not set forth the alleged errors shall be dismissed by the Examiner. It shall be within the sole discretion of the Examiner to determine whether an opportunity shall be given to other parties for response to a motion for reconsideration. The Examiner, after a review of the matter, shall take such further action as he/she deems appropriate, which may include the issuance of a revised decision/recommendation. (Tacoma Municipal Code 1.23.140)

APPEAL TO SUPERIOR COURT OF EXAMINER'S DECISION:

NOTICE

Pursuant to the Official Code of the City of Tacoma, Section 1.23.160, the Hearing Examiner's decision is appealable to the Superior Court for the State of Washington. Any court action to set aside, enjoin, review, or otherwise challenge the decision of the Hearing Examiner shall be commenced within 21 days of the entering of the decision by the Examiner, unless otherwise provided by statute.

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND DECISION