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FILED

BEFORE THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION)	CASE NO. AVU-E-04-01
OF AVISTA CORPORATION FOR THE)	CASE NO. AVU-G-04-01
AUTHORITY TO INCREASE ITS RATES)	
AND CHARGES FOR ELECTRIC AND)	
NATURAL GAS SERVICE TO ELECTRIC AND)	REBUTTAL TESTIMONY
NATURAL GAS CUSTOMERS IN THE STATE	j	OF
OF IDAHO)	DON F. KOPCZYNSKI
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FOR AVISTA CORPORATION

(ELECTRIC AND NATURAL GAS)

1	Q. Please state your name, the name of your employer, your business
2	address, and current position.
3	A. My name is Don F. Kopczynski. I am employed by Avista Corporation at
4	1411 East Mission Avenue, Spokane, Washington. In the time period since I filed direct
5	testimony, I have been named Vice-President of Transmission and Distribution Operations.
6	Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?
7	A. My testimony will respond to Staff's direct testimony relating to customer
8	service quality and vegetation management issues.
9	Q. Please summarize your rebuttal testimony.
10	A. Staff Witness Marilyn Parker has identified five areas of concern to Staff
11	regarding customer service. These include a lack of customer participation in the Winter
12	Payment Plan, the Company's timeliness of answering incoming customer calls,
13	disconnection procedures, and the potential for out-of-cycle meter reading. I address each of
14	these issues in turn.
15	Avista Utilities has historically been "the hometown utility" with an emphasis on
16	reliable, high-quality, and low-cost service. It is our firm intention to continue this legacy.
17	Thus, my response to Ms. Parker's concerns is generally supportive of her positions while
18	recognizing that several issues are concurrently being reviewed in the Staff-hosted Best
19	Practices Task Force comprised of Idaho jurisdictional utilities and interested stakeholders.

In regard to vegetation management, the Company reiterates its initial proposal to

increase its tree-trimming expenditures with related cost recovery. An alternative proposal, a

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1	one-way balancing account, is suggested as a means to avoid any concerns about of	over-
		-
2	collection, or a mismatch of future revenue to expense.	

- Q. Staff Witness Parker, starting at page 11 of her direct testimony, states that Staff is concerned that no Avista customer in Idaho participated in the Winter Payment Plan during the last two heating seasons. She states that the Company should resolve computer programming problems so that customers may participate in this program while simultaneously receiving protection from disconnection by declaring eligibility for the Moratorium. What is the Company's response to this concern?
- A. We have undertaken further investigation regarding the Company's computer capabilities for simultaneously placing customers on the Winter Payment Plan and the Idaho Moratorium. Our computer system does allow customers to be set up on both. We will train all customer service representatives by November 1, 2004.

Any residential customer who declares that he or she is unable to pay in full for utility service and whose household includes children, elderly or infirm persons will be offered the opportunity to establish a Winter Payment Plan. If a customer makes a decision to go on the Winter Payment Plan, the process will be to set up a payment plan with an end date of April 1st and set up Idaho Moratorium simultaneously. When customers pay the required amount under their payment plan, it will be in affect until April 1. If a customer is not able to keep their payment plan, the payment plan will drop and they will continue to be enrolled in the Idaho Moratorium which will be in effect until March 1.

As noted in Ms. Parker's testimony, Avista is an active participant in the Best Practices task force and we are committed to developing enhanced customer education in

1	collaboration with the Staff, other Idaho jurisdictional energy utilities, and other interested
2	stakeholders.
3	Q. Are there additional payment issues the Company would like to comment
4	on?
5	A. Yes. Ms. Parker at page 21, lines 23-24 of her direct testimony, notes that
6	Avista currently does not have the ability to make payment arrangements on the Company
7	website. The Company will add to our website the ability to make payment arrangements
8	within the next few months.
9	Q. Ms. Parker, beginning at page 14 of her testimony, expresses concern
10	regarding the Company's level of service as measured by the average time to answer
11	incoming customer calls. What is the Company's response?
12	A. Before I discuss Staff's specific suggestions and the Company's response, I
13	want to provide an overview of how Avista approaches establishing customer service
14	standards. As stated by Ms. Parker, service standards are generally measured by the
15	percentage of incoming customers answered in a defined number of seconds. The
16	Company's internal goal has been set at answering 70% of incoming calls within 60 seconds.
17	In national regulatory meetings over the past two years, there have been significant
18	discussions about establishing a higher standard of service.
19	The Company attempts to balance the cost of meeting service standard goals with
20	customer satisfaction. The cost of meeting service standards is predominantly labor, or the
21	number of contact center representatives available to answer calls. Customer satisfaction is

defined by specific service attributes important to our customers to drive positive evaluation

1	of the Company's service. The Company measures five such attributes and the importance of
2	these to customers. The results of Avista's recent customer service
3	survey are as follows.
4	<u>Customers Responding</u>
5	Attribute "Very or Somewhat Important"
6	Representative being informed and knowledgeable 98.4%
7	Representative providing all of the information needed in one call 98.3%
8	Representative handling the call in a friendly, caring manner 97.5%
9	Representative meeting needs promptly 96.5%
10	Connecting to a representative in one minute or less 91.7%
11	
12	These data suggest that knowledgeable representatives who can promptly respond to
13	customer requests in a courteous manner are what Avista's customers value. These data also
14	suggest that a response from the Company within 60 seconds on hold is acceptable to
15	customers. Balancing customer satisfaction results with the cost for service improvement has
16	historically been Avista's approach to appropriate contact center standards.
17	In addition, even with the current goals, as stated above, our customer service surveys
18	indicate that customer satisfaction has remained high. In fact, our most recent overall
19	customer satisfaction survey results show a satisfied customer rating of 90% in our Idaho and
20	Washington operating divisions.
21	Q. In regard to Staff's specific recommendations of moving from a 70%-60
22	second standard to 80%-30 seconds standard, what is the Company's response?
23	A. In the past 18 months, Avista has added 6.5 full time equivalent (FTE)
24	positions to the Contact Centers. For the 12 month period ending June 30, 2004 Avista
25	answered 69.29% of calls in 60 seconds. However, for the month of June 2004, the number

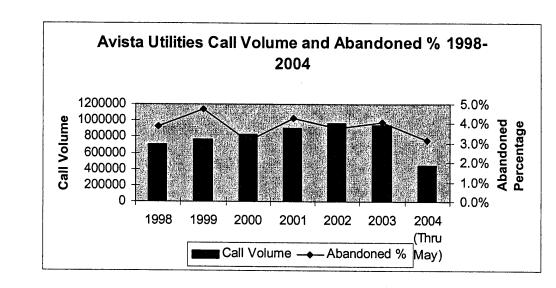
of calls answered within 60 seconds has increased to 74%.

The Company's analysis shows that an additional nine FTE positions would be
required to answer 80% of incoming customer calls within 30 seconds. Many of these
positions would be part-time due to the need to match call volumes with the appropriate
staffing levels of the contact center. For example, a typical Monday can have about 1500
calls, or 30%, more than other days. This need for flexible staffing means that nine FTE
translates to approximately 13 new employees.

The Company intends to add this additional contact center staff in the next year and establish 80% of incoming calls answered in 30 seconds as a target. This additional FTE complement, with a 27.4% allocation to Idaho, would increase expense over that requested in the Company's Application by \$162,735 (or \$593,925 on a system basis). We believe it would be reasonable and appropriate to reflect these additional costs in the Company's revenue requirement in this case.

Q. What is the Company's response to Ms. Parker's recommendation that the Company significantly reduce the number of abandoned calls per month?

A. As the Company moves to an 80%-answered-calls-in-30-seconds standard, the number of customers who hang up before they reach a contact center representative (or abandoned calls) should be reduced. Ms. Parker notes that the average number of abandoned calls increased in 2003 over 2002. However, when comparing the average number of abandoned calls to an increasing call volume, abandoned calls in the past five years have remained relatively steady or decreased as a percentage of call volume. This is shown in the following chart which illustrates a downward trend in the percentage of abandoned calls.



Q. Ms. Parker observes at page 18 of her testimony that "Staff does not believe this practice [outbound disconnection recorded message] complies with the spirit of the rule. However, the Best Practices Task Force plans to address the issue soon of how to improve the disconnection notification process. Both Avista and Staff will be participating in the discussions." What is Avista's response?

A. Avista is an active participant in the Best Practices Task Force and looks forward to examining improvements to this component. As I stated earlier, Avista places high import on responsive and appropriate customer service levels.

Q. Ms. Parker, at pages 22 and 23 of her testimony, states a concern about out-of-cycle meter readings. She observes that Staff intends to explore this matter going forward. What is the Company's perspective on this issue?

A. The Company does not routinely read meters outside of regular monthly meter reading cycles. Reading meters as part of a regularly scheduled route takes advantage of economies of scale; reading individual meters on an as-needed basis creates significant

1	upward cost pressure. These costs, in turn, need to be balanced with the benefits to be
2	achieved by out-of-cycle meter readings.
3	In 2003, Avista had 49,000 opens/closes in the Idaho jurisdiction. Approximately 3%
4	of these changes had the meter read within one day of service changes as part of the regularly
5	scheduled meter reading route. The average cost of an individually read meter is \$18 per trip
6	The cost of reading the remaining 47,530 meters (49,000 meters less the 3% picked up by
7	scheduled routes) would be \$855,540. With approximately 109,000 electric Avista
8	customers in Idaho, out-of-cycle meter reads would result in an additional cost of
9	approximately \$8 per year for every customer.
10	The Company believes that its bill estimating system is relatively accurate and the
11	additional cost of moving to individual meter reads for out-of-cycle meter reading is no
12	warranted.
13	Q. Do you have other observations regarding Ms. Parker's testimony?
14	A. Yes. I appreciate Ms. Parker's recognition of the Company's customer
15	assistance programs, in particular our Customer Assistance Referral and Evaluation Service
16	(CARES) program.
17	Q. Does the Company agree with Staff Witnesses Patricia Harms' and Kathy
18	Stockton's adjustment to the Company's pro forma level of vegetation management, or
19	tree trimming, expense?
20	A. No, the Company disagrees with the Staff adjustment on tree trimming. The

Company continues to support its request to include an increased level of vegetation

management expense in its rate request.	Company witness Don Falkner elaborates o	n this
issue and provides an alternative accounting	ng treatment.	

We recognize the Staff's concern regarding an increase in expense from that included in the Company's historic test year. However, for the reasons outlined in my direct testimony and the recent increased emphasis on transmission reliability, and vegetation management in particular, we believe the additional funding is especially important at this time. The tree trimming and danger tree work is important for system reliability. This benefits both residential and commercial customers in rural and urban communities throughout north Idaho.

As explained by Mr. Falkner, a one-way balancing account would ensure that any dollars collected in rates but not expended on vegetation management would be returned to customers. If the Company were to spend in excess of the amount included in rates, the Company would absorb the additional costs.¹

- Q. Does this conclude your prefiled rebuttal testimony?
- 15 A. Yes.

¹ Extraordinary costs due to events such as severe weather, however, may cause the Company to seek additional relief.