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Idaho Supreme Court of Appeals

Sherry Cole

V

Rocky Mountain Power, IPUC

Appellants brief in the matter of case number: 51148-2023

From Idaho Public Utilities Commission Tribunal PAC-E-2023-12, Final decision made August 22.2023

Sherry Cole

Appellant Pro Se

350 S 12th W. #14 Saint Anthony

Idaho 83345

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Pp. 438 U. S. 130-131.

Pp. 438 U. S. 133-135.”

BACKGROUND OF THE CASE

Rocky Mountain Power moved the meter bank approximately five years ago. Two of the four meters on that bank were numbered incorrectly resulting in customers cross billing. This was discovered at the end of December 2022, when a crew was dispatched due to a power issue. At this time I talked to the investigating crew , was told that I had a bad meter but also the meters were crossed and they were not authorized to fix that, they would let the company know and someone would be out in a couple of days to fix the crossed meter issue. The company would send someone out in a couple of days. I have been at this address 20 years on the correct meter until this time...

When Rocky Mountain Power failed to appear, I contacted Rocky Mountain. Power. So I requested a written report of the findings of which I received on January 28th, 2023.

The conclusion of the investigation by Rocky Mountain Power was as follows: (1) yes the meters were crossed; (2) RMP fixed the crossed meter issue on January 13th, 2023; (3) a remedy in the amount of 1262.52 was given. See (exhibit 1)

This did appear on January bill due in February. See exhibit (2)

At this time remedy was made to appellant. The problem arises in the following month's bill they added in 1621.08.

When the monetary amount of the remedy was credited to my account that became my personal property under the 5th and 14th amendments of the United states Constitution because of this

fact IPUC tribunal lacks jurisdiction to intervene in a matter of which a constitutional outcome is certain, they being and administrative agency. IPUC is most certainly not an article 3 court under the United States Constitution.

Talking to the supervisor Tanya got the appellant nowhere. at this point, I requested to talk to the manager and was sent to the managers voice mail that said to leave a detailed message of the issue and a call back number and they would get back with me as soon as possible, within the next 10 days if was more complex. To date appellant has never heard back from them regarding the issue.

I filed a Complaint with the Idaho Public Utilities Commission under the assumption that they investigate and mediate customer billing complaints about a regulated public utility, due to the billing irregularities according to their site information, this was the first step needed to be taken, for billing mediation. Idaho Code 61-301.

I the appellant. Started researching myself and could find no limitation to recuperating all of the money for the entire time they had been overcharging me while the meters were crossed; in Idaho Law, only mention of 6 months was if I had been undercharged. Appellant was overcharged. So it appears both RMP and IPUC gave me false information

Appellant then gave this information to Jan, the old commission secretary, also to Mr. Dallas when contacted with a settlement offer that was counter offered with the new information that was much fairer to both parties and Mr. Dallas declined and walked away from negotiations.

From the informal investigation all the way through to final decision was only to protect Rocky Mountain Power while ignoring the facts, in evidence, by IPUC. Which is a direct violation of how they were set up when made, they are required to remain neutral and unbiased.

The appellant's case was already proven; it was just for mediation because of actions by Rocky Mountain Power. Appellant does concede IPUC is implementing some changes at the Idaho Public Utilities commission, but this does not change the fact of what the previous staff did in this case and the Commissioners and Deputy AG Duval had seen the evidence, and ignored the evidence and facts. Or what they may do in the future as fluid as they with rules and regulations.

The Orders and background are inaccurate and false. By ignoring the facts and/or falsifying them. Example of false statements used in the tribunal background orders. Ignoring I.R.E.103 rule 401, which Sherry Cole's evidence predated the false claims of Rocky Mountain Power, IPUC chose to ignore facts and accept perjured sworn affidavit and false claims, to accept Rocky Mountains Powers claims almost a month afterwards as truth instead of the facts. (35903 pgs3-4).

The agency is not allowed to deal with Constitutional issues for obviously good reason. The appellant, Sherry Cole was led to believe this was just for mediation so as to not bother the courts, not be blindsided by a tribunal ran to protect Rocky Mountain Power. That most citizens don't even know anything about, including the appellant at the time or she would have gone straight to the court of law.

I the appellant, Sherry Cole asked IPUC to remove themselves several times as they were not named in the case as defendants, they had made their final decision there is nothing to defend for IPUC. In appellants case against Rocky Mountain Power, nor were they being sued. They are unable to adjudicate Constitutional issues, which resulted in the appellant's permanently revoking jurisdiction and refusal to ever submit to their jurisdiction again after the treatment from this agency.

I filed a Jurisdictional Challenge solely to the order inserting IPUC into my case as co defendants in my case a month or so after they had made their final decision. That was not answered by IPUC, until this court denied it.

Case was filed Sherry Cole VS Rocky Mountain Power as originally filed and accepted by this court. Idaho Code § 61-627; I.A.R. 14

Thus as IPUC and this court wish, The Appellant's brief was changed from the original one prepared for the Sole defendant originally named. Appellant is more than willing to take this case all the way to the US Supreme Court for the Constitutional deprivations proven by the evidence of Sherry Cole against Rocky Mountain and shown by IPUC tribunal in this action, if need be.

ISSUES PRESENTED ON APPEAL

There are a myriad of very problematic matters in the case at bar. The IAR 6 allowing IPUC as a defendant in a case where a regulatory taking has been asserted and the matter moves out of tribunal phase into an actual court of record only to continue the tribunal while in a court of record, is a severe matter. Appellant suggests an immediate review of the rule and some form of judicial review process created. Tribunals should never be merged with courts of record as a basic function of the separation of powers. You see, IPUC is an executive agency and courts of record are a separate branch of government. Here you have an executive agency exerting judicial tribunal power (purely administrative) and allowed to defend in a private citizen suit against a private company acting as lead counsel also for Rocky Mountain Power. The cross contamination of government powers displayed here is more than troubling. From the original act of RMP crossing meters and overcharging appellant to the inclusion of IPUC as a defendant and the AG's office acting as lead counsel for both defendants as shown with MR Duval listed in the e-file and serve for the Icourt portal, this private citizen is concerned with the power being wielded by the merger of state and private power. It's time to address this serious situation.

Argument

Error in decisions and regulatory taking

This is a clear case of decisions made in error by Rocky Mountain Power and their Attorney, any competent person can see. Which is incomprehensible based on the facts of the case. The Appellant finds that is it inconceivable that Rocky Mountain Power can admit an over charge occurred due to crossed meters, gave relief, and subsequently withdraws the credit and claim they were never crossed, so recharges the appellant. To be credible action based the facts in evidence.

This is a clear violation of the 5th and 14th Amendment by the utility and their refusal to correct the issue completely for the entire time the meters were crossed due to the Utilities error. After being presented with the facts and continue to do so, shown by the evidence in exhibits 1, 2, 3, and Rocky Mountain Power is still retaining Appellants property illegally. Idaho Code 61-301 "CHARGES JUST AND REASONABLE. All charges made, demanded or received by any public utility, or by any two (2) or more public utilities, for any product or commodity furnished or to be furnished or any service rendered or to be rendered shall be just and reasonable. Every unjust or unreasonable charge made, demanded or received for such product or commodity or service is hereby prohibited and declared unlawful . "

If it was anybody else but a protected private corporation partnered with a State administrative agency, they would be facing criminal charges.

The Decisions made by the Idaho Public Utilities Commission are in error due to ignoring the facts of the case and accepting perjured sworn statement of the

commission investigator and false information provided by Rocky Mountain Power when the appellant, Sherry Cole's submitted evidence predated Rocky Mountain Powers false claim. In final decision was made appealable by as IPUC made their final decision was told I could appeal it. Based on Idaho Code § 61-627; I.A.R. 14.

Resulting in Regulatory taking by both Idaho and US law Idaho code section 67-8002 section (2) "Private property" means all property protected by the constitution of the United States or the constitution of the state of Idaho. (3) "State agency" means the state of Idaho and any officer, agency, board, commission, department or similar body of the executive branch of the state government. (4) "Regulatory taking" means a regulatory or administrative action resulting in deprivation of private property that is the subject of such action, whether such deprivation is total or partial, permanent or temporary, in violation of the state or federal constitution. Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any

Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia. U.S. Code 42 § 1983,

US code 42 title 18. Section 242" Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both"

Constitutional issues and regulatory takings

This situation violates the 14th Amendments 'due process' clause as a regulatory taking. Rocky Mountain power was given ample opportunity to correct their error which would have cured the taking, but a subsequent investigation and then an IPUC tribunal resulted in an enforcement of the taking instead of a correction. That has brought this matter now to the ISC on appeal. Unfortunately, the state of Idaho's 'regulatory takings' do not match the United States Supreme Courts application of same as the Idaho statutes only authorize a taking when private property is involved, The Appellant does consider her money Rocky Mountain Power

legally owed her for the overcharges, her personal private property that they took, and IPUC aided them in keeping

This is not the case in Barron v Mayor of Baltimore. John Barron did not have his property seized upon by the state of Maryland; he merely lost the use of his ability to make money with his property. Since regulatory takings involve the deprivation of a right via the regulatory process, the SCOTUS has developed a well ordered regulatory taking doctrine based upon the deprivation of private rights that results in injury. This means appellant will need to consult federal regulatory taking case law, assuming if the case moves further, that the federal court must utilize its selective incorporation authority to assist the state in arriving at the proper legal outcome.

The 14th Amendment section 1 requires Due Process of law as well as the 5th Amendment "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

This was done prior to the appellant Sherry Cole, contacting Idaho Public Utilities commission for billing mediation, by Rocky Mountain Power without any due process of law. IPUC Continued in complicity to protect Rocky Mountain power, that was supposed to be mediation but turned into a tribunal with final decision made, and further abuses of the Appellants Constitutional protection of private rights.

Both the State of Idaho's and the US Constitution put limitations on Government to protect the regular private citizen's private rights from abuses and overreach by the Government and their agencies and public/private partnerships. Appellant cannot help but see conflicts with cases such as Cedar point nursery v Hassid in which the court drew upon an earlier precedent, Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York City, 438 U. S. 104 in which the court examined the regulatory taking from an 'impairment of use' position. In Penn central the court maintained, "(a) In a wide variety of contexts, the government may execute laws or programs that adversely affect recognized economic values without its action constituting a "taking," and, in instances such as zoning laws where a state tribunal has reasonably concluded that "the health, safety, morals, or general welfare" would be promoted by prohibiting particular contemplated uses of land, this Court has upheld land use regulations that destroyed or adversely affected real property interests. In many instances use restrictions that served a substantial public purpose have been upheld against

"taking" challenges, *e.g.*, *Goldblatt v. Hempstead*, 369 U. S. 590; *Hadacheck v. Sebastian*, 239 U. S. 394, though a state statute that substantially furthers important public policies may so frustrate distinct investment-backed expectations as to constitute a "taking," *e.g.*, *Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon*, 260 U. S. 393, and government acquisitions of resources to permit uniquely public functions constitute "takings," *e.g.*, *United States v. Causby*, 328 U. S. 256. Pp. 438 U. S. 123-128.

(b) In deciding whether particular governmental action has effected a "taking," the character of the action and nature and extent of the interference with property rights (here the city tax block designated as the "landmark site") are focused upon, rather than discrete segments thereof. Consequently, appellants cannot establish a "taking" simply by showing that they have been denied the ability to exploit the superjacent airspace, irrespective of the remainder of appellants' parcel. Pp. 438 U. S. 130-131.

(c) Though diminution in property value alone, as may result from a zoning law, cannot establish a "taking," as appellants concede, they urge that the regulation of individual landmarks is different, because it applies only to selected properties. But it does not follow that landmark laws, which embody a comprehensive plan to preserve structures of historic or aesthetic interest, are discriminatory, like "reverse

spot" zoning. Nor can it be successfully contended that designation of a landmark involves only a matter of taste, and therefore will inevitably

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Lead to arbitrary results, for judicial review is available, and there is no reason to believe it will be less effective than would be so in the case of zoning or any other context. Pp. 438 U. S. 131-133.

(d) That the Landmarks Law affects some landowners more severely than others does not, itself, result in "taking," for that is often the case with general welfare and zoning legislation. Nor, contrary to appellants' contention, are they solely burdened and unbenefited by the Landmarks Law, which has been extensively applied and was enacted on the basis of the legislative judgment that the preservation of landmarks benefits the citizenry both economically and by improving the overall quality of city life. Pp. 438 U. S. 133-135."

Obviously, there are some differences here that can be addressed between the case at bar and the Penn central case but it may be helpful to look at what the Penn case attempts to carry out. Obviously the court seeks to distinguish between where a government regulatory agency and a private property matter coalesce and lean heavier upon the deprivation of a private right than the use of the regulatory power to accomplish a public good. In the matter at bar there IS no public good to

juxtaposition against appellant. The ONLY position that could possibly be asserted is 'well were in the business of making money and can't correct every little mistake and stay in business'. If the enjoyment of private property were to be left in the hands of those with fatter wallets, we might as well suspend the US constitution right away. It is obviously interfering with business.

9th Amendment Issues

These public/private partnerships with regulatory power of the state determines the resolution process in tribunals, were never designed to circumvent due process of law, but only to act as resolutions when due process is not a factor otherwise the entire state and federal legal apparatus has cleverly found a way to circumvent the restrictive power of private rights. Due to fundamental alterations from the manner federalism operates; a more cooperative model has been the result.

This has led to widespread rise of federal and state tribunals for conflict resolution and emergent problem in the operation of these tribunals has been systematic deprivation of private rights and due process of law.

In a Decision on a first amendment matter in the Supreme Court Justice Alito stated." That the US Supreme Court is ready to address the public private problem and is merely awaiting the correct case/cases to do so". Appellant is happy to oblige.

In many recent decisions and even one coming from the 5th circuit [23-30445 5th circuit] (2023), the federal courts are beginning to look at these public private partnerships through the lens of violation of due process.

Previously, the Federal Courts have restrained themselves from intervention into the private realm based on the courts long standing precedent on private rights in Barron Vs Mayor of Baltimore. John Marshall issued the landmark decision declaring that the bill of rights was only operative against Federal action. Since then, the Federal Courts adoption of selective incorporation has made private rights applicable against the state. With the advent and growth of these public private partnerships under the regulatory power of the State and Federal government, there has been an increase in regulatory takings.

Tribunals without some level of judicial review cannot act as courts of law which could try and enforce Constitutional questions of law. Even the federal courts have a procedure for determining a case's constitutional outcome potential and making sure the case gets to the proper tier of fact so that constitutional questions can be handled. Tribunals in the federal sphere LACK this power (American insurance v

Canter). Obviously, the state court allowing IPUC in as a defendant shows a profound lack of understanding of the constitutional principles that work to protect the citizenry and restrict government action. Indeed, the activities of the state appear predicated on circumventing these restrictions at all costs.

The Idaho Public utilities know the private citizen cannot get legal representation against the utility with the fluid ability to make up rules and regulations as they go as long as the lawmakers are not in session.

The involvement of IPUC in the case as we have already seen is extremely problematic, it appears to be in direct violation of Article 2 of the Idaho Constitution, Separation of Powers, and "**ARTICLE II – DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS**

Idaho Constitution

SECTION 1. DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT. The powers of the government of this state are divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or collection of persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

Appellant sees no valid reason for IPUCs involvement in this case past their final decision as they are incapable of fielding constitutional 'due process' matters of law

and yet....here they are, and Our Ag's office is not allowed to represent either the Appellant or Rocky Mountain Power.

While I.A.R. 6 is valid their agency procedural rule is not valid, IPUC used to insert themselves into this appellants case private citizen against a private corporation.

Idaho Public Utilities did not answer the Jurisdictional Challenge issued to them, until this Court denied it.

Conclusion

So, in conclusion, when the impairment and in this case deprivation of the property (Money, and use) legally belonging to the plaintiff, all she was asking for was the correct compensation by the complete return of her property by Rocky Mountain Power.

There is no defense based on facts of what was done in violation of the 5th and 14th Amendment violation by Rocky Mountain Power and conspiring with the State administrative agency to keep the money legally owed to the appellant by law, as evidenced.

These tribunals do not adhere to the Constitutional restrictions placed on the government of "We the People", and therefore they are not permitted to adjudicate a matter where in, Life, Liberty. Or property can be deprived without due process of law when these matters emerge in the tribunal.

Appellant motions that a hearing for oral arguments should be set I.A.R. 10

Appellant is seeking the return of all her money legally owed by Rocky Mountain power, Legal fees incurred and damages.

Appendix of separate appended Exhibits

Exhibit: 1 Rocky mountain Powers report on January 13, 2023 investigation on their own letter head

Exhibit: 2 January bill received due in February 2023

Exhibit: 3 February bill due in March 2023

Sherry Cole

2-14-2024

Sherry Cole

Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 14th day of February, 2024, I served true and accurate copies of the foregoing document on the following persons, either by deposit in the U.S. Mail, addressed as follows and with the correct first-class postage affixed thereto, or by deposit in the designated courthouse mailbox, or by hand-delivery, as indicated below:

Name: Michael Duval/Raul Labrador

Served by:

- Hand-delivery
- Deposit in the designated courthouse mailbox
- By deposit in the U.S. Mail addressed as follows:
- Electronic submission via lcourt portal file and serve
- email for Raul Labrador

Name: Joseph Dallas

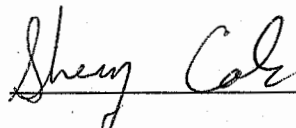
Served by:

- Hand-delivery
- Deposit in the designated courthouse mailbox
- By deposit in the U.S. Mail addressed as follows:
- Electronic submission via lcourt portal file and serve
- email

Name: Idaho Supreme Court

Served by:

- Hand-delivery
- Deposit in the designated courthouse mailbox
- By deposit in the U.S. Mail addressed as follows:
- Electronic submission via Icourt portal file and serve
- email

 2-14-2024
Sherry Cole Pro Se Appellant

Redacted Exhibit #1



P.O. Box 25308
Salt Lake City, Utah 84125-0308
1-888-221-7070
fax 1-877-809-3193
rockymountainpower.net

January 25, 2023

SHERRY COLE
FRANCISCO L SANTIBANEZ

~~350 S 12TH W TRAILER 14~~
~~FRANCISCO L SANTIBANEZ ID: 8874671782~~

Account # 75048095 001 3



Dear Sherry Cole and Francisco L Santibanez:

Recent investigation shows that you were billed incorrectly for electric service at 350 S 12th W Trailer 14, Saint Anthony, Idaho. You were billed for a meter that serves a neighboring location and not the meter that provides service to you. This is most often the result of incorrect meter labeling or wiring by the property's builder, electrician, or owner. We have taken action to fix the problem so you are billed correctly in the future.

Your bill from May 25, 2022 to December 28, 2022 has been corrected to reflect your actual usage and a credit of \$1,262.52 will be subtracted from your next bill.

We are committed to providing excellent customer service and making sure you receive accurate and timely bills. If you would like more information or have any questions, please call us anytime toll-free at 1-888-221-7070. Any of our customer service representatives will be happy to assist you.

Our secure, convenient, and easy-to-use website empowers you to manage your electric account and stay informed by signing up for email alerts, text alerts, or both. Once you have established your online profile, you can choose to go paperless and receive monthly email notifications when your bill is ready, set up automatic payments, enroll in Equal Pay, plus much more. Downloading our free mobile app for Apple and Android devices is another option for quickly accessing your electric account. The app provides many self-service channels, including the ability to report and track outages, make payments, and look up your account history. Get started at www.rockymountainpower.net.

It's a pleasure to serve you.

Sincerely,

Rocky Mountain Power

Para más información, llame al 1-888-225-2611 para hablar con un representante en español.

our true strength is
our connection to you

SHERRY COLE
FRANCISCO L SANTIBANEZ



Questions: Call
1-888-221-7070
24 hours a day,
7 days a week
rockymountainpower.net

ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER

BILLING DATE: **Jan 30**

ACCOUNT NUMBER: **75048095**

DUE DATE: **Feb 25**

AMOUNT DUE

Your Balance With Us

Previous Account Balance	365.53
Payments/Credits	-150.00
New Charges	+669.18
Adjustments	-1,857.20
Current Account Balance	-\$972.49

Payments Received

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Jan 3, 2023	Payment Received - Thank You	150.00
Total Payments		\$150.00

Note: One or more of your services has been adjusted. If you would like more information or have any questions, please call us anytime toll free at 1-888-221-7070.

Detailed Account Activity

ITEM 6 - ELECTRIC SERVICE

350 S 12TH W Trlr 14 Saint Anthony ID
Residential Schedule 1

METER NUMBER	SERVICE PERIOD		ELAPSED DAYS	METER READINGS		METER MULTIPLIER	AMOUNT USED THIS MONTH
	From	To		Previous	Current		
342852591	May 25, 2022	May 26, 2022	1	5971	6016	1.0	45 kwh

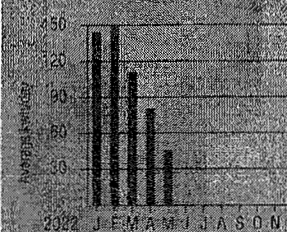
Current Month Estimated. Your bill may not reflect actual usage.

NEW CHARGES - 05/22

CLOSING CHARGES

	UNITS	COST PER UNIT	CHARGE
Basic Charge - Single Phase for 1 day(s)			0.27
Energy Charge Winter Block 1 for 1 day(s)	33 kwh	0.0933050	3.08
Energy Charge Winter Block 2 for 1 day(s)	12 kwh	0.1091650	1.31
Energy Cost Adjustment for 1 day(s)	45 kwh	0.0035400	0.16
Customer Efficiency Services		0.0225000	0.11
Tax Act Adjustment for 1 day(s)	45 kwh	-0.0018200	-0.08
B P A Columbia River Benefits for 1 day(s)	45 kwh	-0.0101330	-0.46

Historical Data - ITEM 6



Your Average Daily kWh Usage by Month

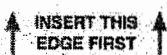
PERIOD ENDING	Jan 2023	Jan 2022
Avg Daily Temp	49	49
Total kWh	20	20
Avg kWh per Day	45	45
Cost per Day	\$0.00	\$0.00

Effective March 6, 2023, residential telephone payments and online card payments increase from \$1.75 to \$1.99 per payment, \$500 maximum.

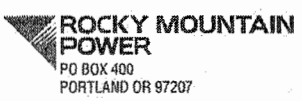
Effective March 6, 2023, commercial phone payments and online card payments increase from \$1.75 to \$7.99 per payment, \$2,000 maximum.

See reverse

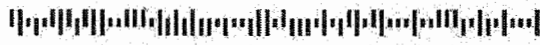
Write account number on check & mail to: Rocky Mtn Power, PO Box 26000, Portland, OR 97256-0001



RETAIN THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS.
RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR PAYMENT.



ROCKY MTN POWER
PO BOX 26000
PORTLAND OR 97256-0001



H 75048095 001 327 000000000

Change of Mailing Address or
Check here & provide information

Account Number: **75048095**

Date Due: **Feb 25**

AMOUNT DUE:

Please enter the amount enclosed.

SHERRY COLE
FRANCISCO L SANTIBANEZ
350 S 12TH W TRLR 14
SAINT ANTHONY ID 83445-1752

Redacted Exh. b.1 3

SHERRY COLE
FRANCISCO L. SANTIBANEZ



Questions: Call
1-888-221-7070
24 hours a day,
7 days a week
rockymountainpower.net



BILLING DATE: Feb
ACCOUNT NUMBER: 75048095
DUE DATE: Mar 2
AMOUNT DUE: \$1,154.13

Your Balance With Us

Previous Account Balance	-972.49
Payments/Credits	0.00
New Charges	+505.54
Adjustments	+1,621.08
Current Account Balance	\$1,154.13

Payments Received

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Jan 30, 2023	Payment Adjustment: Refund Pending Approval	-486.00
Jan 30, 2023	Payment Adjustment: Refund Pending Approval	-215.00
Feb 3, 2023	Payment Adjustment: Refund Applied to Account	486.00
Feb 3, 2023	Payment Adjustment: Refund Applied to Account	215.00
Total Payments		\$0.00

Note: One or more of your services has been adjusted. If you would like more information or have any questions, please call us anytime toll free at 1-888-221-7070.

Detailed Account Activity

ITEM 9 - ELECTRIC SERVICE

350 S 12TH W Trlr 14 Saint Anthony ID
Residential Schedule 1

METER NUMBER	SERVICE PERIOD:		ELAPSED DAYS	METER READINGS		METER MULTIPLIER	AMOUNT USED THIS MONTH
	From	To		Previous	Current		
341834327	Jan 27, 2023	Jan 27, 2023		26042	26042	1.0	
342852591	Jan 28, 2023	Feb 27, 2023		26042	30775	1.0	
Total			31				4,733 kwh

Next scheduled read date: 03-28. Date may vary due to scheduling or weather.

NEW CHARGES - 02/23

	UNITS	COST PER UNIT	CHARGE
Basic Charge - Single Phase			8.00
Energy Charge Winter Block 1	1,000 kwh	0.0933050	93.31
Energy Charge Winter Block 2	3,733 kwh	0.1091650	407.51
Energy Cost Adjustment	4,733 kwh	0.0073300	34.69
Customer Efficiency Services		0.0250000	13.59
Tax Act Adjustment	4,733 kwh	-0.0018200	-8.61
B P A Columbia River Benefits	4,733 kwh	-0.0101330	-47.96

See reverse

Write account number on check & mail to: Rocky Mtn Power, PO Box 26000, Portland, OR 97256-0001

RETAIN THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS. RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR PAYMENT.



ROCKY MTN POWER
PO BOX 26000
PORTLAND OR 97256-0001



H 75048095 001 324 000115413

Historical Data



Your Average Daily kWh Usage

PERIOD ENDING	PER 2023
Avg. Daily Temp	48
Total kWh	483
Avg. kWh per Day	15.3
Cost per Day	\$3.31

Effective March 6, 2023, residential phone payments and online card increase from \$1.75 to \$7.99 per \$500 maximum.

Effective March 6, 2023, commercial phone payments and online card increase from \$1.75 to \$7.99 per \$2,000 maximum.

Late Payment Charge for Idaho
A late payment charge of 1% may be charged on the delinquent balance each month.

Change of Mailing Address
Check here & provide info

Account Number: 75048095
Date Due: Mar

AMOUNT DUE: \$1,154.13

Please enter the amount enclosed.

SHERRY COLE
FRANCISCO L. SANTIBANEZ
350 S 12TH W TRLR 14
SAINT ANTHONY ID 83445-1752