

**BEFORE THE  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

Chrystalyn White	:	
	:	
v.	:	C-2017-2633530
	:	
Philadelphia Gas Works	:	

**INITIAL DECISION**

Before  
Angela T. Jones  
Administrative Law Judge

**INTRODUCTION**

The undersigned through this decision dismisses the formal Complaint (Complaint) filed in this matter for failure of the Complainant to appear for the hearing and prosecute the Complaint.

**HISTORY OF THE PROCEEDING**

On October 31, 2017, Complainant, Chrystalyn White, filed a Complaint with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (Commission or PUC) against Philadelphia Gas Works (PGW or Company or Respondent). The Complainant indicated that there are incorrect charges on her bill. The Complainant also alleged, “I believe that the EMS<sub>3</sub> are [sic]over charging the residents at townhouses of Regency Place, if they are suppose [sic] to be charging the same as PGW. My rate is 6.1 and some change.” The Complainant requested to be shown the location of her meter. The Complainant also requested a refund for her overpayments and to be charged fair and just rates.

The Complaint was served on PGW electronically (eService) by the Commission's Secretary on November 13, 2017, according to the audit history of the docket. The eService is pursuant to the Waiver of Section 702 program, under which the Respondent waives the service requirements in 66 Pa.C.S. § 702.

On December 5, 2017, Graciela Christlieb, Esquire, counsel for the Respondent, filed an Answer to the Complaint. The Answer denied that there are incorrect charges on the Complainant's bill for service at 3501 Woodhaven Road, Apt. 128, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (service address). The Respondent stated that its records show Liberty Bell Association as the customer of record at the service address.

The Respondent indicated that the Complainant filed an informal complaint with the Commission's Bureau of Consumer Services (BCS) at Case No. 3552081 on September 12, 2017, which concluded, among other things, that a reseller was involved.

The Respondent requested that the Commission find against the Complainant and dismiss the Complaint.

A Hearing Notice dated December 20, 2017, notified the parties that an initial in-person hearing was scheduled for Tuesday, February 13, 2018, at 10:00 a.m. This Notice indicated that the case was assigned to the undersigned Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) as the presiding officer.

A Prehearing Order dated December 28, 2017, provided procedural rules and guidelines for the proceeding and emphasized the following:

- (1) a request to change the scheduled hearing should be sent at least five days prior to the hearing date;
- (2) the request for a hearing change is to be in writing and sent to all parties of record; and
- (3) a caution that Complainant may lose the case if she does not take part in the hearing and present evidence on the issues raised.

The evidentiary hearing convened as scheduled. The Complainant was not present. Attorney Christlieb, as counsel for the Respondent, was present along with one potential witness. The hearing recessed for approximately 15 minutes to allow the Complainant to provide a reasonable excuse why she did not appear timely at the hearing. At approximately 10:18 a.m. the hearing reconvened. The Complainant remained absent from the hearing. Attorney Christlieb moved to dismiss the Complaint with prejudice. I stated that I would rule on the motion in writing and adjourned.

The transcript of this Complaint consists of seven pages of transcribed testimony. The record closed on February 27, 2018, when the undersigned received the transcript.

To date, there has been no further communication from the Complainant. This matter is ripe for decision.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Complainant is Chrystalyn White, who is questioning the rates for gas service at 3501 Woodhaven Road, Apt. 128, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (service address).
2. The Respondent is Philadelphia Gas Works, a jurisdictional public utility that provides gas distribution service in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
3. On October 31, 2017, the Complainant filed a Complaint with the Commission against the Respondent.
4. The Respondent filed its Answer on December 5, 2017, which denied incorrect charges on the bill for gas service at the service address.
5. A Hearing Notice dated December 20, 2017, was sent by regular first-class mail to the Complainant and scheduled an initial hearing for Tuesday, February 13, 2018, at 10:00 a.m.

6. A Prehearing Order, dated December 28, 2017, advised the Complainant of the proper procedure to participate in the initial hearing and to obtain a continuance to reschedule the hearing date.

7. None of the documents mailed to the Complainant was returned to the Commission by the United States post office as undeliverable.

8. Neither the Complainant nor any counsel representing the Complainant timely appeared at the scheduled hearing on February 13, 2018.

9. The Complainant did not settle or withdraw the Complaint.

#### DISCUSSION

In this Complaint, the Complainant questioned the rate she pays for gas service at her service address. The issue in this proceeding is determined by whether the Complainant sustained her burden of proof. By failing to participate in the hearing, the Complainant was unable to meet this burden.

The party seeking affirmative relief from the Commission bears the burden of proof. 66 Pa.C.S. § 332(a). As a matter of law, a complainant must show that the named utility is responsible or accountable for the problem described in the Complaint to prevail. *Patterson v. Bell Tel. Co. of Pa.*, 72 Pa. PUC 196 (1990); *Feinstein v. Phila. Suburban Water Co.*, 50 Pa. PUC 300 (1976). This responsibility or accountability to the named utility must be shown by a preponderance of the evidence. *Samuel J. Lansberry, Inc. v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n*, 578 A.2d 600 (Pa.Cmwlth. 1990), *alloc. denied*, 602 A.2d 863 (Pa. 1992). A preponderance of the evidence is that which is more convincing, by even the smallest amount, than that presented by the other party. *Se-Ling Hosiery v. Margulies*, 70 A.2d 854 (Pa. 1950).

Administrative agencies, like the Public Utility Commission, are required to provide due process to the parties appearing before them. This requirement is satisfied when the

parties are afforded notice and the opportunity to appear and be heard. *Schneider v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n*, 479 A.2d 10 (Pa.Cmwlt. 1984). Notice mailed to a party's last known address and not returned by the post office is presumed to have been received. *Chartiers Industrial and Commercial Development Authority v. Allegheny County Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review*, 645 A.2d 944 (Pa.Cmwlt. 1994).

The Commission sent a Hearing Notice dated December 20, 2017, to the Complainant by regular first-class mail to the address listed on the Complaint. This document was never returned to the sender, the scheduling staff of the Office of Administrative Law Judge (OALJ) in Harrisburg.

The undersigned issued a Prehearing Order dated December 28, 2017, which *inter alia*, instructed the parties that any request to change the scheduled hearing date should state the agreement or opposition of the other party and be submitted in writing no later than five days prior to the hearing. The Prehearing Order also stated the day, date and time for the scheduled initial hearing. The Prehearing Order, which was mailed to the Complainant at the address shown in the Complaint, was never returned by the U.S. post office as undeliverable. Accordingly, it is presumed that this mailing, which was done through the ordinary course of business, was received by the Complainant. *Berkowitz v. Mayflower Securities, Inc.*, 317 A.2d 584 (Pa. 1974); *Meirerdierck v. Miller*, 147 A.2d 406 (Pa. 1959); *Samaras v. Hartwick*, 698 A.2d 71 (Pa.Super. 1997); *Judge v. Celina Mutual Insurance Co.*, 444 A.2d 658 (Pa.Super. 1982).

The Complainant is deemed to have received these documents and had sufficient notice of the day, date and time of the scheduled hearing. The Complainant was notified of the scheduled hearing date and time, as well as how to contact the OALJ for the hearing. The Complainant made no attempt whatsoever to notify the presiding officer that she did not plan to participate in the scheduled February 13, 2018, hearing.

Under these circumstances, the Complainant had ample opportunity to appear and be heard in this proceeding but chose not to do so. Once notice of a hearing and the opportunity to be heard has been provided to the parties, it is the responsibility of both parties to appear and

participate in the hearing. The due process rights of the Complainant have been fully protected. *Sentner v. Bell Tel. Co. of Pa.*, Docket No. F-00161106 (Opinion and Order entered October 25, 1993); 52 Pa.Code § 5.245(a).

Section 332(a) of the Public Utility Code (Code), 66 Pa.C.S. § 332(a), places the burden of proof upon the proponent of any request for relief. As the party bringing this Complaint, the Complainant bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that she is entitled to relief. By choosing not to appear and proffer any evidence to support the Complaint, the Complainant has failed to meet this burden.

The failure of the Complainant to appear at this scheduled hearing is unexcused. By her failure to attend the hearing and present evidence on the issue raised, the Complainant failed to sustain her burden of proof.

As the Commission stated in *Mumma v. PPL Electric Utilities Corp.*, Docket No. C-00014869 (Opinion and Order entered January 24, 2002), “It is well-established law that once timely notice of a hearing and the opportunity to be heard have been provided, it is the responsibility of the parties to be present and participate in the hearing.” See, *Schneider v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm’n*, 479 A.2d 10 (Pa.Cmwlth. 1984); *Plummer v. Columbia Gas of Pa., Inc.*, Docket No. Z-00847836 (Opinion and Order entered September 27, 2001). The Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court has made it clear that in administrative hearings, “a party’s own negligence is not sufficient good cause as a matter of law for failing to appear at a ... hearing.” *Eat’N Park Hospitality Group, Inc. v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review*, 970 A.2d 492, 494 (Pa.Cmwlth. 2008).

The Respondent’s counsel moved that the Complaint be dismissed with prejudice for failure to prosecute. The due process rights of the Complainant have been protected. The Complainant had notice of the scheduled hearing and failed to appear to prosecute her Complaint.

Due to the waste of the Commission’s and Respondent’s time, money and energy occasioned by the Complainant’s failure to appear at a hearing of which she had notice, this

Complaint will be dismissed with prejudice in accordance with well-established Commission precedent. *Jefferson v. UGI Utilities, Inc.*, Docket No. Z-00269892 (Opinion and Order entered December 26, 1995); *Evans v. Bell Atlantic-Pennsylvania, Inc.*, Docket No. C-00957229 (Opinion and Order entered July 12, 1996); *King v. PECO Energy Co.*, Docket No. C-00967919 (Opinion and Order entered January 16, 1997); *Kenny v. PPL Electric Utilities Corp.*, Docket No. C-20042399 (Final Order entered October 13, 2004); *Jones v. The Peoples Natural Gas Co. d/b/a Dominion Peoples*, Docket No. C-20054885 (Opinion and Order entered February 14, 2006); *El-Ayazra v. West Penn Power Co.*, Docket No. F-2015-2509292 (Opinion and Order entered June 30, 2016).

The Complainant waived the opportunity to participate in the hearing by failing to appear. This case will be dismissed. 52 Pa.Code § 5.245(a); *Martin W. Jefferson v. UGI Utilities, Inc.*, 1995 Pa. PUC LEXIS 159.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Commission has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this proceeding. 66 Pa.C.S. § 701.
2. Notice properly mailed to a party's last known address and not returned by the post office is presumed to have been received. *Berkowitz v. Mayflower Securities, Inc.*, 317 A.2d 584 (Pa. 1974); *Meirerdierck v. Miller*, 147 A.2d 406 (Pa. 1959); *Samaras v. Hartwick*, 698 A.2d 71 (Pa.Super. 1997); *Judge v. Celina Mutual Insurance Co.*, 444 A.2d 658 (Pa.Super. 1982).
3. By Hearing Notice dated December 20, 2017, the Complainant had notice of the day, date and time of the scheduled hearing. 52 Pa.Code § 5.201(a).
4. Once notice of a hearing and the opportunity to be heard has been provided, it is the responsibility of the parties to appear and participate in the hearing. *Sentner v. Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania*, Docket No. F-00161106 (Order entered October 25, 1993).

5. As the party seeking affirmative relief from the Commission, the Complainant bears the burden of proof. 66 Pa.C.S. § 332(a).

6. The due process rights of the Complainant have been fully protected because the Complainant was afforded notice and the opportunity to appear and be heard. *Schneider v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n*, 479 A.2d 10 (Pa.Cmwlt. 1984).

7. A formal Complaint may be dismissed if, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, a Complainant fails to appear and prosecute the Complaint. *Mumma v. PPL Electric Utilities Corp.*, Docket No. C-00014869 (Opinion and Order entered January 24, 2002).

8. The Complainant, Chrystalyn White, failed to sustain her burden of proof. 66 Pa.C.S. § 332(a).

ORDER

THEREFORE,

IT IS ORDERED:

1. That the motion by Graciela Christlieb, Esquire, on behalf of Philadelphia Gas Works to dismiss the formal Complaint of Chrystalyn White at Docket No. C-2017-2633530 for lack of prosecution is granted.

2. That the formal complaint filed by Chrystalyn White against Philadelphia Gas Works at Docket No. C-2017-2633530 is dismissed in its entirety with prejudice.

3. That Docket No. C-2017-2633530 is to be marked closed.

Dated: March 9, 2018

\_\_\_\_\_/s/  
Angela T. Jones  
Administrative Law Judge