

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ or commission) adopts amendments to §§291.3, 291.21, 291.41, 291.87, 291.88, 291.101, 291.105, and 291.113.

Sections 291.41, 291.87, 291.88, 291.101, 291.105, and 291.113 are adopted *without changes* as published in the February 1, 2008 issue of the *Texas Register* (33 TexReg 871) and will not be republished. Section 291.3 and §291.21 are adopted *with changes* to the proposed text.

The commission withdraws the proposal of §291.14 and §291.144 as published in the February 1, 2008 issue of the *Texas Register* (33 TexReg 871).

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE ADOPTED RULES

In 2007, the 80th Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 3 and House Bill (HB) 3475. Sections 2.05, Definitions; 2.06, Consolidated Billing; 2.07, Rates; 2.08, Certificates of Convenience and Necessity (CCNs); 2.32, Duties of Water Service Providers; 2.39, CCNs; and 7.01, Rates, of SB 3 and HB 3475 relate to retail public utilities.

SB 3, §2.05 amended Texas Water Code (TWC), §13.002(1-a) to alter the definition of "landowner" or "owner of a tract of land" to denote that the owner or multiple owners of a single deeded tract of land are as shown on the appraisal roll of the appraisal district established for each county in which the property is located. This section of SB 3 also amended other definitions not addressed in this rulemaking.

SB 3, §2.06 amended TWC, Chapter 13, Subchapter E, by adding §13.147, Consolidated Billing and Collection Contracts, to allow a retail public utility providing water service to contract with a retail public utility providing sewer service for the billing and collection of the sewer service provider's fees and payments as part of a consolidated process. This service may only be provided by the water provider for customers that are served by both providers in an area covered by both providers' CCNs. If the water provider refuses to enter into a contract with the sewer provider, or if they cannot agree on the terms of the contract, the sewer service provider may petition the commission to issue an order requiring the water provider to provide that service.

SB 3, §2.07 amended TWC, Chapter 13, Subchapter F by adding §13.188, Adjustment for Change in Energy Costs. This section allows the commission to adopt a procedure through which a utility can file an application for an adjustment in the utility's rates to reflect an increase or decrease in documented energy costs through the use of a pass through clause. The pass through, whether an increase or a decrease, shall be implemented no later than an annual basis, unless the commission determines a special circumstance applies.

SB 3, §2.08 and §2.39 amended TWC, Subchapter F, §13.2451, to allow a municipality to extend a CCN to area outside the municipality's extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) so long as the municipality meets the criteria outlined in §13.241 for granting of a CCN. TWC, §13.2451(c) was also added to allow the commission, after notice to the municipality and the opportunity for a hearing, to decertify an area outside the municipality's ETJ if the municipality does not provide service to the area on or before the fifth anniversary of the date the CCN was granted for the area. This section does not apply for an area that was transferred to a municipality on approval of the commission or in relation to which the municipality has

spent public funds. TWC, §13.2451(d) was added to stipulate that if a conflict between this section and §13.245 arise, then §13.245 prevails. SB 3, §2.39, also amended TWC, Subchapter F, §13.2451, to specify that this section applies only to: 1) an application to obtain or amend a CCN submitted to the TCEQ on or after the effective date of this Act; 2) a proceeding to amend or revoke a CCN initiated on or after the effective date of this Act; 3) a CCN issued to a municipality regardless of the date the certificate was issued; 4) an application filed by a municipality to obtain or amend a CCN, regardless of the date the application was filed; and, 5) a proceeding to amend or revoke a CCN held by a municipality or by a utility owned by a municipality, regardless of the date the proceeding was initiated.

SB 3, §2.32, added Local Government Code, Subchapter Z, §402.911, to require a water service provider that meets specific criteria to provide a municipality or district with relevant customer information so the municipality or district may bill the customer directly for sewer service and verify water consumption. Relevant customer information includes name, address, phone number, monthly meter readings, monthly consumption information, billing adjustments, and specifics about the meter such as brand, model, age, and location. The legislation also requires a municipality or district to reimburse the water provider for its reasonable and actual costs for providing this service to the municipality or district. The municipality or district may also provide a notice to customers delinquent for more than 90 days for sewer service. This notice must include the past due amount and the deadline by which the past due notice must be paid before water service is disconnected. After such a notice is provided, the municipality or district may notify the water service provider of a customer who fails to make timely payment. On receipt of this notice, the water service provider must discontinue water service to the municipality or district's sewer customer. This section applies to a water provider that is located in a county with a population greater than 1.3 million and in which a customer's sewer service is provided by a municipality or conservation

and reclamation district for the same area, except for a nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation created under TWC, Chapter 67, or a district created under TWC, Chapter 65.

SB 3, §7.01, amended TWC, Chapter 49, Subchapter H, by adding §49.2122, which allows a district to establish different charges, fees, rentals, or deposits among classes of customers that are based on any factor the district considers appropriate. These factors include the similarity of the type of customer to other customers; the type of service provided; the cost of facilities and operations including additional costs for security, recreational facilities, or fire protection; and/or the total revenue, including ad valorem tax revenues and connection fees received from a particular class of customers.

HB 3475 amended Local Government Code, §421.017 and applies to counties adjacent to an international border and in which a military installation and national recreational area are located. This bill affects these specific counties by allowing them to acquire, construct, operate, or maintain a water supply or sewage system to serve the unincorporated areas of the county.

SECTION BY SECTION DISCUSSION

Subchapter A: General Provisions

§291.3, Definition of Terms

The commission amends the definition of "landowner" in §291.3(19) to add the phrase "as shown on the appraisal roll of the appraisal district established for each county in which the property is located" to match the language of TWC, §13.002(1-a), as amended by SB 3, §2.05, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission withdraws the proposed definition of "nonfunctioning system" in §291.3(28) in response to comment and will address the implementation of TWC, §13.046, as added by HB 149, 80th Legislative Session, 2007, in a subsequent rulemaking.

§291.14, Emergency Orders

The commission withdraws the proposed amendment to §291.14(b)(2) in response to comment and will address the implementation of TWC, §13.046, as added by HB 149, 80th Legislative Session, 2007, in a subsequent rulemaking.

Subchapter B: Rates, Rate making, and Rates/Tariff Changes

§291.21, Form and Filing of Tariffs

The commission amends §291.21, to add a reference in §291.21(b)(2)(A)(vi) to allow for minor tariff changes for consolidated billing between a separate retail public water and sewer provider, as defined in §291.3(39), for the same service area under TWC, §13.147, as added by SB 3, §2.06, 80th Legislative Session, 2007. A retail public water and sewer provider is defined in §291.3(39) as "any person, corporation, public utility, water supply or sewer service corporation, municipality, political subdivision or agency operating, maintaining, or controlling in this state facilities for providing potable water service or sewer service, or both, for compensation." This amendment is consistent with other minor tariff provisions regarding billing for sewer service.

The commission adopts new §291.21(b)(2)(A)(ix) to clarify that the implementation of an energy cost adjustment clause is a minor tariff change. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.046, as added by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission withdraws proposed new §291.21(k)(2)(E) in response to comment and will address the implementation of TWC, §13.046, as added by HB 149, 80th Legislative Session, 2007, in a subsequent rulemaking.

The commission withdraws proposed new §291.21(k)(4) in response to comment.

The commission adopts new §291.21(p) to allow the executive director to authorize a utility to timely adjust the utility's rates to reflect an increase or decrease in documented energy costs with a pass through clause. This addition includes an approval and implementation procedure. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.188, as amended by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.21(p)(1) to allow a utility to request the inclusion of an energy cost adjustment clause in its tariff. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.188, as amended by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.21(p)(2) to require a utility to file an application and provide notice to its affected customers to adopt an energy cost adjustment clause. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.188, as amended by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.21(p)(3) to clarify that the executive director's review of energy cost adjustment clause application is not subject to a contested case hearing but that the executive director will hold an uncontested public meeting upon request by a legislator who represents that area served by the utility or if the executive director determines that there is substantial public interest in the matter. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.188, as amended by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.21(p)(4) to require that increases or decreases in documented energy costs must be passed through to the utility's customers on at least an annual basis and that notice of the implementation must be provided. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.188, as amended by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.21(p)(5) to outline the requirements for providing notice to the executive director and the utility's customers when a utility implements or changes its energy cost adjustment clause. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.188, as amended by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.21(p)(6) to specify under what conditions the executive director may suspend the adoption or implementation of an energy cost adjustment clause and that the suspension will continue until the utility provides additional documentation requested by the executive director. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.188, as amended by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.21(p)(7) to provide that energy cost adjustment clauses may not apply to contracts or transactions between affiliated interests. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.188, as amended by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.21(p)(8) to provide that a proceeding under §291.21(p) is not a rate case, and TWC, §13.187 does not apply. The commission adopts this change in response to comment and to implement TWC, §13.188, as amended by SB 3, §2.07, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

Subchapter C: Rate-Making Appeals

§291.41, Appeal of Rate-making Pursuant to the Texas Water Code, §13.043

The commission amends §291.41 to add a phrase in §291.41(i) to clarify that to the extent of a conflict between this subsection and TWC, §49.2122, TWC, §49.2122 prevails. The commission adopts this change because TWC, §49.2122, as amended by SB 3, §7.01, 80th Legislative Session, 2007, allows a district to establish different charges, fees, rentals, or deposits among classes of customers based on any factor the district considers appropriate, including the factors listed in TWC, §49.2122(a), unless the district has acted arbitrarily or capriciously.

Subchapter E: Customer Service and Protection

§291.87, Billing

The commission adopts new §291.87(g) to allow for a consolidated billing process between separate retail public water and sewer providers for the same service area to implement TWC, §13.147, as added by SB 3, §2.06, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts §291.87(g)(1) to clarify that this subsection applies to all retail public utilities.

The commission adopts this change to implement TWC, §13.147, as added by SB 3, §2.06, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts §291.87(g)(2) to allow a retail public sewer utility to enter into a contract for consolidated billing, or seek a commission order requiring consolidated billing, from a retail public water utility service for the same service area. The commission adopts this change to implement TWC, §13.147(a), as added by SB 3, §2.06, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts §291.87(g)(3) to require that a contract or order between a retail public water and sewer provider for the same service area under this subsection must provide procedures and deadlines for submitting filing and customer information to the water service provider and for the delivery of collected fees and payments to the sewer service provider. The commission adopts this change to implement TWC, §13.147(b), as added by SB 3, §2.06, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts §291.87(g)(4) to require or allow a retail public water service provider that provides consolidated billing and collection of fees and payments to terminate the water services of a person whose sewage services account is in arrears for nonpayment and charge a customer a reconnection fee if the customer's water service is terminated for nonpayment of the customer's sewage services account. The commission adopts this change to implement TWC, §13.147(c), as added by SB 3, §2.06, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts §291.87(g)(5) to allow a retail public water service provider that provides consolidated billing and collection of fees and payments to impose on each customer of the retail public sewer service provider a reasonable fee to recover costs associated with providing consolidated billing and collection of fees and payments for sewage services. The commission adopts this change to implement TWC, §13.147(d), as added by SB 3, §2.06, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission has relettered the subsequent subsections based on the addition of adopted new §291.87(g).

§291.88, Discontinuance of Service

The commission amends §291.88(e) to outline the duties of a water service provider to an area served by a sewer service provider in a county with a population of more than 1.3 million and in which a customer's sewer service is provided by a municipality or conservation and reclamation district that also provides water service to other customers and the same customer's water service is provided by another entity, but not including a nonprofit water supply and/or sewer service corporation created under TWC, Chapter 67, or a water district created under TWC, Chapter 65. The commission adopts this change to implement Local Government Code, §402.911, as added by SB 3, §2.32, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission amends §291.88(e)(3)(A) to specify which political subdivisions this subsection applies. This section applies only to an area that is located in a county that has a population of more than 1.3 million; and in which a customer's sewer service is provided by a municipality or conservation and reclamation district that also provides water service to other customers and the same customer's water

service is provided by another entity. The commission adopts this change to implement Local Government Code, §402.911(a), as added by SB 3, §2.32, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission amends §291.88(e)(3)(B) to require the water service provider to provide the municipality or district with any relevant customer information so that the municipality or district may bill users of the sewer service directly and verify the water consumption of users. Relevant customer information provided under this section includes the name, address, and telephone number of the customer of the water service provider, the monthly meter readings of the customer, monthly consumption information, including any billing adjustments, and certain meter information, such as brand, model, age, and location. The commission adopts this change to implement Local Government Code, §402.911(b), as added by SB 3, §2.32, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission amends §291.88(e)(3)(C) to require the municipality or district to reimburse the water service provider for its reasonable and actual incremental costs for providing services to the municipality or district under this section. The commission also adopts a definition of "incremental costs" and adopts the circumstances under which the water service provider must provide the municipality or district with documentation certified by a certified public accountant. The commission adopts this change to implement Local Government Code, §402.911(c), as added by SB 3, §2.32, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission amends §291.88(e)(3)(D) to allow for written notice to persons to whom the municipality's or district's sewer service system provides service if the person has failed to pay for the service for more than 90 days and specifies the content and delivery format of the notice. The commission

adopts this change to implement Local Government Code, §402.911(d), as added by SB 3, §2.32, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission amends §291.88(e)(3)(E) to allow for a notification to the water service provider for the failure of timely payment of sewer charges by a person and allow the sewer service provider to request that the water service provider discontinue service to the person. The commission adopts this change to implement Local Government Code, §402.911(e), as added by SB 3, §2.32, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission amends §291.88(e)(3)(F) to clarify that this subsection does not apply to a nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation created under TWC, Chapter 67, or a district created under TWC, Chapter 65. The commission adopts this change to implement Local Government Code, §402.911(f), as added by SB 3, §2.32, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

Subchapter G: Certificates of Convenience and Necessity

§291.101, Certificate Required

The commission amends §291.101(a) to reflect the legislature's intent to treat affected counties, adjacent to an international border in which a military installation and a national recreation area are located, in the same manner as a municipality. Municipalities are not required to obtain a CCN to provide service to an uncertificated area. The commission adopts this change to implement Local Government Code, §412.017, as amended by HB 3475, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

§291.105, Contents of Certificate of Convenience and Necessity Applications

The commission amends §291.105(c)(1) by deleting the phrase "except as provided by paragraph (2) of this subsection, if." The language in existing paragraph (2) was deleted by the legislative amendments to corresponding language in TWC, §13.2451 by SB 3, §2.08, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.105(c)(2) to require a municipality that seeks to extend a certificate of public convenience and necessity beyond the municipality's ETJ to comply with TWC, §13.241. The commission adopts this change to implement TWC, §13.2451, as amended by SB 3, §2.08, 80th Legislative Session. Under SB 3, §2.39(4), 80th Legislative Session, this adopted amendment applies to any application filed by a municipality or by a utility owned by a municipality for a certificate of public convenience and necessity or for an amendment to a certificate, regardless of the date the application was filed.

The commission deletes existing §291.105(c)(2) because the corresponding language in TWC, §13.2451 was deleted from TWC, §13.2451 by SB 3, §2.08, 80th Legislative Session, 2007.

The commission adopts new §291.105(c)(3), to clarify that if a conflict exists between TWC, §13.245 and this subsection, TWC, §13.245 prevails.

§291.113, Revocation or Amendment of Certificate

The commission adopts new §291.113(a)(5) to provide for the revocation or amendment of an area certificated to a municipality outside the municipality's ETJ when the municipality has not provided service to the area on or before the fifth anniversary of the date the certificate of public convenience and necessity was granted for the area, except that an area that was transferred to a municipality on approval

of the commission or the executive director and in which the municipality has spent public funds may not be revoked or amended under this paragraph. The commission adopts this change to implement TWC, §13.2451(c), as added by SB 3, §2.08, 80th Legislative Session, 2007. Pursuant to SB 3, §2.39(3) and (5), 80th Legislative Session, 2007, this adopted amendment applies to a proceeding to amend or revoke a certificate of public convenience and necessity held by a municipality or by a municipally owned utility regardless of the date the proceeding was initiated and regardless of the date the certificate was issued.

Subchapter J: Enforcement, Supervision, and Receivership

§291.144, Fines and Penalties

The commission withdraws proposed new §291.144(b) in response to comment and will implement TWC, §13.046, as added by HB 149, 80th Legislative Session, 2007, in a subsequent rulemaking. With the withdrawal of proposed new §291.144(b), the current implied subsection (a) and its catchline remains unchanged.

FINAL REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS DETERMINATION

The commission reviewed the adopted rules in light of the regulatory analysis requirements of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 and determined that the rulemaking is not subject to §2001.0225 because it does not meet the definition of a "major environmental rule" as defined in the Texas Administrative Procedures Act. A "major environmental rule" means a rule the specific intent of which is to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure and that may adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, or the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state.

The specific intent of the adopted rules is to implement provisions enacted in SB 3 and HB 3475 of the 80th Legislature, 2007. Generally, these amendments are intended to impact only the economic regulation of water and sewer providers. More specifically, the provisions amend the definition of a landowner for the purpose of CCN regulation, allow for consolidated billing and collection contracts between retail public water and sewer providers; allow for adjustments to utility rates to account for increases or decreases in documented energy costs; revise the rules relating to obtaining, amending, and decertifying a municipality's CCN for water and sewer service; create new duties of a water service provider to certain political subdivisions that provide sewer service to the same area; allow a district to establish different utility rates among classes of customers; and allow certain counties to operate a utility in the same manner as a municipality under Local Government Code, Chapter 402. The adopted rules are not intended to have any impact on environmental regulations. Furthermore, the adopted rulemaking does not meet any of the four applicability requirements listed in Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(a).

This rulemaking does not qualify as a major environmental rule because it does not have as its specific intent the protection of the environment or the reduction of risk to human health from environmental exposure, nor will it have an adverse economic effect. Additionally, this rulemaking does not meet the definition of a major environmental rule because it does not meet any of the four applicability requirements listed in Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(a). Texas Government Code, §2001.0225, only applies to a major environmental rule, the result of which is to: 1) exceed a standard set by federal law, unless the rule is specifically required by state law; 2) exceed an express requirement of state law, unless the rule is specifically required by federal law; 3) exceed a requirement of a delegation agreement or contract between the state and an agency or representative of the federal government to implement a state and federal program; or, 4) adopt a rule solely under the general powers of the agency instead of

under a specific state law. This rulemaking does not meet any of these four applicability requirements because the adopted rules: 1) are specifically required by state law, namely the TWC and Local Government Code, and do not exceed a standard set by federal law; 2) do not exceed the express requirements of the TWC or Local Government Code; 3) do not exceed a requirement of federal delegation agreement or contract between the state and an agency or representative of the federal government to implement a state and federal program; and 4) the adopted rules will not be adopted solely under the general powers of the commission.

Based on the foregoing, the adopted rulemaking does not constitute a major environmental rule and thus is not subject to the regulatory analysis provisions of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225.

The commission invited public comment regarding the draft regulatory impact analysis determination during the public comment period and no comments were received.

TAKINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The commission evaluated these adopted amendments to Chapter 291 and performed an analysis of whether these adopted rules constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007. The intent of the adopted rules is to implement amendments enacted in SB 3 and HB 3475, 80th Legislature, 2007.

The adopted rules would substantially advance the intent of the rulemaking by amending the definition of a landowner for the purpose of CCN regulation; allowing for consolidated billing and collection contracts between retail public water and sewer providers; allowing for adjustments to utility rates to account for increases or decreases in documented energy costs; revising the rules relating to obtaining, amending, and

decertifying a municipality's CCN for water and sewer service; creating new duties of a water service provider to certain political subdivisions that provide sewer service to the same area; allowing a district to establish different utility rates among classes of customers; and allowing certain counties to operate a utility in the same manner as a municipality under Local Government Code, Chapter 402.

Promulgation and enforcement of these adopted rules will constitute neither a statutory nor a constitutional taking of private real property. The adopted regulations do not adversely affect a landowner's rights in private real property, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, because this rulemaking does not burden nor restrict or limit the owner's right to property. More specifically, these rules implement CCN regulations, water and sewer utility rate regulations, and other related regulations of water and sewer service providers, none of which imposes any burdens or restrictions on private real property. Therefore, the adopted amendments do not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The commission reviewed the adopted rules and found that they are neither identified in Coastal Coordination Act Implementation Rules, 31 TAC §505.11(b)(2) or (4), nor will they affect any action/authorization identified in Coastal Coordination Act Implementation Rules, 31 TAC §505.11(a)(6). Therefore, the adopted rules are not subject to the Texas Coastal Management Program.

The commission invited public comment regarding the consistency with the coastal management program during the public comment period and no comments were received.

PUBLIC COMMENT

The commission held a public hearing for this rule on February 26, 2008, in Austin, Texas. The public comment period for this rulemaking closed on March 3, 2008. The commission received comments from Representative Callegari; Aqua Texas, Inc. (Aqua); Russell & Rodriguez LLP on behalf of the Cities' Coalition on CCNs (Cities' Coalition); and Texas Rural Water Association (TRWA).

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Representative Callegari and Aqua commented that the proposed rules did not include a procedure for water and sewer utilities to file an application with the commission to adjust their rates to reflect changing energy costs. In its comments, Aqua provided a recommended procedure. Aqua's procedure included a requirement that the utility provide energy cost information in its annual report, or the utility would not be able to implement an increase in energy costs. The procedure also included a provision under which decreases in energy costs of \$0.50 or less would be implemented within 90 days of the decrease, or the executive director could order the utility to implement the change. Additionally, Representative Callegari and Aqua commented that the proposed rules did not provide a proper mechanism for utilities to pass through documented increases and decreases in energy costs within a reasonable time.

The commission responds that it had intended to develop the procedure for adopting and implementing energy cost adjustment clauses in a regulatory guidance document but acknowledges that the procedure can be placed in the rules. Regarding the pass through, the proposed rules allowed a utility to adjust its rates to reflect changing energy costs via a surcharge. However, the commission acknowledges that this can be done via a pass through clause. Therefore, the commission withdraws proposed §291.21(k)(4) and adds §291.21(b)(2)(A)(ix) and §291.21(p). These

provisions clarify that the implementation of this clause is processed by the executive director as a minor tariff change and include the procedure for the approval and implementation of the clause.

The commission incorporated some of the procedures recommended by Aqua into

§291.21(b)(2)(A)(ix) and §291.21(p) but did not adopt the annual report provision or the \$0.50

decrease provision. The commission may alter its annual report form so that utilities will have to

provide their documented energy costs within the report; however, the commission will not make

the implementation of increases in document energy costs dependent on providing such information

as utilities already have to provide this information when they provide notice of the

implementation. Furthermore, the utility must implement increases and decreases on at least an

annual basis and the executive director can suspend the implementation if it finds the provided

information insufficient. The commission also did not adopt the \$0.50 decrease provision because

all decreases in documented energy costs must be implemented within a reasonable time and on at

least an annual basis. TWC, §13.188, does not distinguish between decreases that are more than

\$0.50 and decreases that are equal to or less than \$0.50, and the commission does not find any

reason to create such a distinction.

Aqua commented that §291.21(h)(4)(B) should be amended to apply to affected customers only.

The commission declines to make this change as that change is outside the scope of this rulemaking.

Cities' Coalition commented that they are in support of the proposed change to the definition of

"landowner" in §291.3(19).

The commission acknowledges this comment in support of the proposed rule.

Cities' Coalition commented that they are in support of the proposed change to §291.105(c)(2) and (3) which address the ability to extend a CCN beyond a municipality's ETJ.

The commission acknowledges this comment in support of the proposed rule.

Cities' Coalition commented that proposed §291.113(a)(5) provides that if an area is certificated to a municipality outside of its ETJ, the municipality must be serving that area on or before the fifth anniversary of the date the CCN was granted or the CCN can be revoked. Cities' Coalition stated that the clear intent of this language is to apply the five-year provision to all extensions of CCNs that are granted after September 1, 2007.

The commission responds that SB 3, §2.39, specifies the instances in which TWC, §13.2451, applies. Under §2.39(3), TWC, §13.2451 applies to "a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued to a municipality, *regardless of the date the certificate was issued* (emphasis added)." Therefore, §291.113(a)(5) applies to a municipality's CCN no matter when the CCN was issued. The commission has made no change in response to this comment.

Cities' Coalition commented that the opportunity for a hearing should detail that a contested case hearing should be allowed.

The commission responds that under §291.113(a), the opportunity for a contested case hearing already exists. No change has been made in response to this comment.

TRWA commented that the definition of "nonfunctioning system" in proposed §291.3(28) improperly applies only to utilities. Under TWC, §13.046(a), TRWA proposed to broaden the definition of "nonfunctioning system" to include a retail public utility that is failing to maintain adequate water or wastewater capacity; is failing to maintain facilities capable of providing continuous and adequate service; or is failing to provide service adequate for the protection of public health and welfare or the environment. TRWA also commented that proposed §291.21(k)(2)(E) failed to accurately implement the procedure contemplated by TWC, §13.046(a), and as proposed, this subparagraph does not protect cities, districts, or nonprofit water supply companies from expensive and time-consuming appeals by customers of a nonfunctioning system.

The commission responds that in light of TRWA's comment regarding the definition of "nonfunctioning system," the commission will need to reconsider whether the definition applies to retail public utilities or only to utilities. Even if the commission did expand the definition at this time to include all retail public utilities, retail public utilities that are not utilities would not have had received proper notice that the proposed rules regarding nonfunctioning systems will apply to them. Therefore, the proposed definition of "nonfunctioning system" and other proposed rules regarding nonfunctioning systems will be withdrawn. The commission will not adopt §291.3(28) and §291.21(k)(2)(E) as proposed and withdraws proposed §291.14 and §291.144. The commission will address the implementation of TWC, §13.046, as added by HB 149, 80th Legislative Session, 2007, in a subsequent rulemaking.

SUBCHAPTER A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

§291.3

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The amendment is adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, which provides the commission the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC, and TWC, §5.103, which provides the commission with the authority to adopt any rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the provisions of the TWC and other laws of this state. In addition, TWC, §13.041 states that the commission may regulate and supervise the business of every water and sewer utility within its jurisdiction and may do all things, whether specifically designated in TWC, Chapter 13 or implied in TWC, Chapter 13, necessary and convenient to the exercise of this power and jurisdiction. Further, TWC, §13.041 also states that the commission shall adopt and enforce rules reasonably required in the exercise of its powers and jurisdiction, including rules governing practice and procedure before the commission.

The adopted amendment implements TWC, §13.002.

§291.3. Definitions of Terms.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- (1) **Acquisition adjustment--**

(A) The difference between:

(i) the lesser of the purchase price paid by an acquiring utility or the current depreciated replacement cost of the plant, property, and equipment comparable in size, quantity, and quality to that being acquired, excluding customer contributed property; and

(ii) the original cost of the plant, property, and equipment being acquired, excluding customer contributed property, less accumulated depreciation.

(B) A positive acquisition adjustment results when subparagraph (A)(i) of this paragraph is greater than subparagraph (A)(ii) of this paragraph.

(C) A negative acquisition adjustment results when subparagraph (A)(ii) of this paragraph is greater than subparagraph (A)(i) of this paragraph.

(2) **Affected county**--A county to which Local Government Code, Chapter 232, Subchapter B, applies.

(3) **Affected person**--Any landowner within an area for which an application for a new or amended certificate of public convenience and necessity is filed; any retail public utility affected by any action of the regulatory authority; any person or corporation, whose utility service or rates are affected by any proceeding before the regulatory authority; or any person or corporation that is a

competitor of a retail public utility with respect to any service performed by the retail public utility or that desires to enter into competition.

(4) Affiliated interest or affiliate--

(A) any person or corporation owning or holding directly or indirectly 5.0% or more of the voting securities of a utility;

(B) any person or corporation in any chain of successive ownership of 5.0% or more of the voting securities of a utility;

(C) any corporation 5.0% or more of the voting securities of which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by a utility;

(D) any corporation 5.0% or more of the voting securities of which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by any person or corporation that owns or controls directly or indirectly 5.0% or more of the voting securities of any utility or by any person or corporation in any chain of successive ownership of 5.0% of those utility securities;

(E) any person who is an officer or director of a utility or of any corporation in any chain of successive ownership of 5.0% or more of voting securities of a public utility;

(F) any person or corporation that the commission, after notice and hearing, determines actually exercises any substantial influence or control over the policies and actions of a utility or over which a utility exercises such control or that is under common control with a utility, such control being the possession directly or indirectly of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of another, whether that power is established through ownership or voting of securities or by any other direct or indirect means; or

(G) any person or corporation that the commission, after notice and hearing, determines is exercising substantial influence over the policies and action of the utility in conjunction with one or more persons or corporations with which they are related by ownership or blood relationship, or by action in concert, that together they are affiliated within the meaning of this section, even though no one of them alone is so affiliated.

(5) **Agency**--Any state board, commission, department, or officer having statewide jurisdiction (other than an agency wholly financed by federal funds, the legislature, the courts, the Workers' Compensation Commission, and institutions for higher education) which makes rules or determines contested cases.

(6) **Allocations**--For all retail public utilities, the division of plant, revenues, expenses, taxes, and reserves between municipalities, or between municipalities and unincorporated areas, where such items are used for providing water or sewer utility service in a municipality or for a municipality and unincorporated areas.

(7) **Base rate**--The portion of a consumer's utility bill which is paid for the opportunity of receiving utility service, excluding stand-by fees, which does not vary due to changes in utility service consumption patterns.

(8) **Billing period**--The usage period between meter reading dates for which a bill is issued or in nonmetered situations, the period between bill issuance dates.

(9) **Certificate**--The definition of certificate is that definition given to certificate of convenience and necessity in this subchapter.

(10) **Certificate of Convenience and Necessity**--A permit issued by the commission which authorizes and obligates a retail public utility to furnish, make available, render, or extend continuous and adequate retail water or sewer utility service to a specified geographic area.

(11) **Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity**--The definition of certificate of public convenience and necessity is that definition given to certificate of convenience and necessity in this subchapter.

(12) **Class of service or customer class**--A description of utility service provided to a customer which denotes such characteristics as nature of use or type of rate.

(13) **Code**--The Texas Water Code.

(14) **Corporation**--Any corporation, joint-stock company, or association, domestic or foreign, and its lessees, assignees, trustees, receivers, or other successors in interest, having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, but shall not include municipal corporations unless expressly provided otherwise in the Texas Water Code.

(15) **Customer**--Any person, firm, partnership, corporation, municipality, cooperative, organization, or governmental agency provided with services by any retail public utility.

(16) **Customer service line or pipe**--The pipe connecting the water meter to the customer's point of consumption or the pipe which conveys sewage from the customer's premises to the service provider's service line.

(17) **Facilities**--All the plant and equipment of a retail public utility, including all tangible and intangible real and personal property without limitation, and any and all means and instrumentalities in any manner owned, operated, leased, licensed, used, controlled, furnished, or supplied for, by, or in connection with the business of any retail public utility.

(18) **Incident of tenancy**--Water or sewer service, provided to tenants of rental property, for which no separate or additional service fee is charged other than the rental payment.

(19) **Landowner**--An owner or owners of a tract of land including multiple owners of a single deeded tract of land as shown on the appraisal roll of the appraisal district established for each county in which the property is located.

(20) **License**--The whole or part of any commission permit, certificate, registration, or similar form of permission required by law.

(21) **Licensing**--The commission process respecting the granting, denial, renewal, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal, or amendment of a license, certificates of convenience and necessity, or any other authorization granted by the commission in accordance with its authority under the Texas Water Code.

(22) **Main**--A pipe operated by a utility service provider that is used for transmission or distribution of water or to collect or transport sewage.

(23) **Mandatory water use reduction**--The temporary reduction in the use of water imposed by court order, government agency, or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction. This does not include water conservation measures that seek to reduce the loss or waste of water, improve the efficiency in the use of water, or increase the recycling or reuse of water so that a water supply is made available for future or alternative uses.

(24) **Member**--A person who holds a membership in a water supply or sewer service corporation and who is a record owner of a fee simple title to property in an area served by a water supply or sewer service corporation, or a person who is granted a membership and who either currently receives or will be eligible to receive water or sewer utility service from the corporation. In determining member

control of a water supply or sewer service corporation, a person is entitled to only one vote regardless of the number of memberships the person owns.

(25) **Membership fee**--A fee assessed each water supply or sewer service corporation service applicant that entitles the applicant to one connection to the water or sewer main of the corporation. The amount of the fee is generally defined in the corporation's bylaws and payment of the fee provides for issuance of one membership certificate in the name of the applicant, for which certain rights, privileges, and obligations are allowed under said bylaws. For purposes of Texas Water Code, §13.043(g), a membership fee is a fee not exceeding approximately 12 times the monthly base rate for water or sewer service or an amount that does not include any materials, labor, or services required for or provided by the installation of a metering device for the delivery of service, capital recovery, extension fees, buy-in fees, impact fees, or contributions in aid of construction.

(26) **Municipality**--A city, existing, created, or organized under the general, home rule, or special laws of this state.

(27) **Municipally owned utility**--Any retail public utility owned, operated, and controlled by a municipality or by a nonprofit corporation whose directors are appointed by one or more municipalities.

(28) **Person**--Any natural person, partnership, cooperative corporation, association, or public or private organization of any character other than an agency or municipality.

(29) **Physician**--Any public health official, including, but not limited to, medical doctors, doctors of osteopathy, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, and any other similar public health official.

(30) **Point of use or point of ultimate use**--The primary location where water is used or sewage is generated; for example, a residence or commercial or industrial facility.

(31) **Potable water**--Water that is used for or intended to be used for human consumption or household use.

(32) **Premises**--A tract of land or real estate including buildings and other appurtenances thereon.

(33) **Public utility**--The definition of public utility is that definition given to water and sewer utility in this subchapter.

(34) **Purchased sewage treatment**--Sewage treatment purchased from a source outside the retail public utility's system to meet system requirements.

(35) **Purchased water**--Raw or treated water purchased from a source outside the retail public utility's system to meet system demand requirements.

(36) **Rate**--Includes every compensation, tariff, charge, fare, toll, rental, and classification or any of them demanded, observed, charged, or collected, whether directly or indirectly, by any retail public utility, or water or sewer service supplier, for any service, product, or commodity described in Texas Water Code, §13.002(23), and any rules, regulations, practices, or contracts affecting any such compensation, tariff, charge, fare, toll, rental, or classification.

(37) **Ratepayer**--Each person receiving a separate bill shall be considered as a ratepayer, but no person shall be considered as being more than one ratepayer notwithstanding the number of bills received. A complaint or a petition for review of a rate change shall be considered properly signed if signed by any person, or spouse of any such person, in whose name utility service is carried.

(38) **Reconnect fee**--A fee charged for restoration of service where service has previously been provided. It may be charged to restore service after disconnection for reasons listed in §291.88 of this title (relating to Discontinuance of Service) or to restore service after disconnection at the customer's request.

(39) **Retail public utility**--Any person, corporation, public utility, water supply or sewer service corporation, municipality, political subdivision or agency operating, maintaining, or controlling in this state facilities for providing potable water service or sewer service, or both, for compensation.

(40) **Retail water or sewer utility service**--Potable water service or sewer service, or both, provided by a retail public utility to the ultimate consumer for compensation.

(41) **Safe drinking water revolving fund**--The fund established by the Texas Water Development Board to provide financial assistance in accordance with the federal program established under the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act and as defined in Texas Water Code, §15.602.

(42) **Service**--Any act performed, anything furnished or supplied, and any facilities or lines committed or used by a retail public utility in the performance of its duties under the Texas Water Code to its patrons, employees, other retail public utilities, and the public, as well as the interchange of facilities between two or more retail public utilities.

(43) **Service line or pipe**--A pipe connecting the utility service provider's main and the water meter or for sewage, connecting the main and the point at which the customer's service line is connected, generally at the customer's property line.

(44) **Sewage**--Ground garbage, human and animal, and all other waterborne type waste normally disposed of through the sanitary drainage system.

(45) **Standby fee**--A charge imposed on unimproved property for the availability of water or sewer service when service is not being provided.

(46) **Tap fee**--A tap fee is the charge to new customers for initiation of service where no service previously existed. A tap fee for water service may include the cost of physically tapping the water main and installing meters, meter boxes, fittings, and other materials and labor. A tap fee for sewer service may include the cost of physically tapping the main and installing the utility's service line to the

customer's property line, fittings, and other material and labor. Water or sewer taps may include setting up the new customer's account, and allowances for equipment and tools used. Extraordinary expenses such as road bores and street crossings and grinder pumps may be added if noted on the utility's approved tariff.

Other charges, such as extension fees, buy-in fees, impact fees, or contributions in aid of construction (CIAC) are not to be included in a tap fee.

(47) **Tariff**--The schedule of a retail public utility containing all rates, tolls, and charges stated separately by type or kind of service and the customer class, and the rules and regulations of the retail public utility stated separately by type or kind of service and the customer class.

(48) **Temporary water rate provision**--A provision in a utility's tariff that allows a utility to adjust its rates in response to mandatory water use reduction.

(49) **Test year**--The most recent 12-month period for which representative operating data for a retail public utility are available. A utility rate filing must be based on a test year that ended less than 12 months before the date on which the utility made the rate filing.

(50) **Utility**--The definition of utility is that definition given to water and sewer utility in this subchapter.

(51) **Water and sewer utility**--Any person, corporation, cooperative corporation, affected county, or any combination of those persons or entities, other than a municipal corporation, water supply or sewer service corporation, or a political subdivision of the state, except an affected county, or

their lessees, trustees, and receivers, owning or operating for compensation in this state equipment or facilities for the production, transmission, storage, distribution, sale, or provision of potable water to the public or for the resale of potable water to the public for any use or for the collection, transportation, treatment, or disposal of sewage or other operation of a sewage disposal service for the public, other than equipment or facilities owned and operated for either purpose by a municipality or other political subdivision of this state or a water supply or sewer service corporation, but does not include any person or corporation not otherwise a public utility that furnishes the services or commodity only to itself or its employees or tenants as an incident of that employee service or tenancy when that service or commodity is not resold to or used by others.

(52) **Water use restrictions**--Restrictions implemented to reduce the amount of water that may be consumed by customers of the system due to emergency conditions or drought.

(53) **Water supply or sewer service corporation**--Any nonprofit corporation organized and operating under Texas Water Code, Chapter 67, that provides potable water or sewer service for compensation and that has adopted and is operating in accordance with by-laws or articles of incorporation which ensure that it is member-owned and member-controlled. The term does not include a corporation that provides retail water or sewer service to a person who is not a member, except that the corporation may provide retail water or sewer service to a person who is not a member if the person only builds on or develops property to sell to another and the service is provided on an interim basis before the property is sold. For purposes of this chapter, to qualify as member-owned, member-controlled a water supply or sewer service corporation must also meet the following conditions.

(A) All members of the corporation meet the definition of "member" under this section, and all members are eligible to vote in those matters specified in the articles and bylaws of the corporation. Payment of a membership fee in addition to other conditions of service may be required provided that all members have paid or are required to pay the membership fee effective at the time service is requested.

(B) Each member is entitled to only one vote regardless of the number of memberships owned by that member.

(C) A majority of the directors and officers of the corporation must be members of the corporation.

(D) The corporation's by-laws include language indicating that the factors specified in subparagraphs (A) - (C) of this paragraph are in effect.

(54) **Wholesale water or sewer service**--Potable water or sewer service, or both, provided to a person, political subdivision, or municipality who is not the ultimate consumer of the service.

SUBCHAPTER B: RATES, RATE MAKING, AND RATES/TARIFF CHANGES

§291.21

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The amendment is adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, which provides the commission the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC, and §5.103, which provides the commission with the authority to adopt any rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the provisions of the TWC and other laws of this state. In addition, TWC, §13.041 states that the commission may regulate and supervise the business of every water and sewer utility within its jurisdiction and may do all things, whether specifically designated in TWC, Chapter 13 or implied in TWC, Chapter 13, necessary and convenient to the exercise of this power and jurisdiction. Further, TWC, §13.041 also states that the commission shall adopt and enforce rules reasonably required in the exercise of its powers and jurisdiction, including rules governing practice and procedure before the commission. Finally, TWC, §13.188 mandates that the commission shall adopt a procedure allowing a utility to file an application with the commission to timely adjust the utility's rates to reflect an increase or decrease in documented energy costs.

The adopted amendment implements TWC, §13.147 and §13.188.

§291.21. Form and Filing of Tariffs.

(a) Approved tariff. A utility may not directly or indirectly demand, charge, or collect any rate or charge, or impose any classifications, practices, rules, or regulations different from those prescribed in its

approved tariff filed with the commission or with the municipality exercising original jurisdiction over the utility, except as noted in this subsection. A utility may charge the rates proposed under Texas Water Code (TWC), §13.187(a) (relating to Statement of Intent to Change Rates) after the proposed effective date, unless the rates are suspended or the commission or a judge sets interim rates. The regulatory assessment required in TWC, §5.235(n) does not have to be listed on the utility's approved tariff to be charged and collected but must be included in the tariff at the earliest opportunity. A person who possesses facilities used to provide water utility service or a utility that holds a certificate of public convenience and necessity to provide water service that enters into an agreement in accordance with TWC, §13.250(b)(2), may collect charges for wastewater services on behalf of another retail public utility on the same bill with its water charges and shall at the earliest opportunity include a notation on its tariff that it has entered into such an agreement. A utility may enter into a contract with a county to collect solid waste disposal fees and include those fees on the same bill with its water charges and shall at the earliest opportunity include a notation on its tariff that it has entered into such an agreement.

(b) Requirements as to size, form, identification, minor changes, and filing of tariffs.

(1) Tariffs filed with applications for certificates of convenience and necessity.

(A) Every public utility shall file with the commission the number of copies of its tariff required in the application form containing schedules of all its rates, tolls, charges, rules, and regulations pertaining to all of its utility service when it applies for a certificate of convenience and necessity to operate as a public utility. The tariff must be on the form the commission prescribes or another form acceptable to the commission.

(B) Every water supply or sewer service corporation shall file with the commission the number of copies of its tariff required in the application form containing schedules of all its rates, tolls, charges, rules, and regulations pertaining to all of its utility service when it applies for a certificate of convenience and necessity to operate as a retail public utility.

(2) Minor tariff changes. Except for an affected county, a public utility's approved tariff may not be changed or amended without commission approval. An affected county may change rates for water or wastewater service without commission approval but shall file a copy of the revised tariff with the commission within 30 days after the effective date of the rate change.

(A) The executive director may approve the following minor changes to tariffs:

(i) service rules and policies;

(ii) changes in fees for customer deposits, meter tests, return check charges, and late charges, provided they do not exceed the maximum allowed by the applicable sections;

(iii) implementation of a purchased water or sewage treatment provision, a temporary water rate provision in response to mandatory reductions in water use imposed by a court, government agency, or other authority, or water use fee provision previously approved by the commission;

(iv) surcharges over a time period determined by the executive director to reflect the change in the actual cost to the utility for sampling costs, commission inspection fees, or at the discretion of the executive director, other governmental requirements beyond the utility's control;

(v) addition of the regulatory assessment as a separate item or to be included in the currently authorized rate;

(vi) addition of a provision allowing a utility to collect wastewater charges in accordance with TWC, §13.250(b)(2) or §13.147(d);

(vii) rate adjustments to implement authorized phased or multi-step rates or downward rate adjustments to reconcile rates with actual costs;

(viii) addition of a production fee charged by a groundwater conservation district as a separate item calculated by multiplying the customer's total consumption, including the number of gallons in the base bill, by the actual production fee per thousand gallons; or

(ix) implementation of an energy cost adjustment clause.

(B) The addition of an extension policy to a tariff or a change to an existing extension policy does not qualify as a minor tariff change because it must be approved or amended in a rate change application.

(3) Tariff revisions and tariffs filed with rate changes. The utility shall file three copies of each revision or in the case of a rate change, the number required in the application form. Each revision must be accompanied by a cover page that contains a list of pages being revised, a statement describing each change, its effect if it is a change in an existing rate, and a statement as to impact on rates of the change by customer class, if any. If a proposed tariff revision constitutes an increase in existing rates of a particular customer class or classes, then the commission may require that notice be given.

(4) Rate schedule. Each rate schedule must clearly state the territory, subdivision, city, or county in which the schedule is applicable.

(5) Tariff sheets. Tariff sheets must be numbered consecutively. Each sheet must show an effective date, a revision number, section number, sheet number, name of the utility, the name of the tariff, and title of the section in a consistent manner. Sheets issued under new numbers must be designated as original sheets. Sheets being revised must show the number of the revision, and the sheet numbers must be the same.

(c) Composition of tariffs. A utility's tariff, including those utilities operating within the corporate limits of a municipality, must contain sections setting forth:

(1) a table of contents;

(2) a list of the cities and counties, and subdivisions or systems, in which service is provided;

(3) the certificate of convenience and necessity number under which service is provided;

(4) the rate schedules;

(5) the service rules and regulations, including forms of the service agreements, if any, and customer service inspection forms required to be completed under §290.46(j) of this title (relating to Minimum Acceptable Operating Practices for Public Drinking Water Systems) if the form used deviates from that specified in §290.47(d) of this title (relating to Appendices);

(6) the extension policy;

(7) an approved drought contingency plan as required by §288.20 of this title (relating to Drought Contingency Plans for Municipal Uses by Public Water Suppliers); and

(8) the form of payment to be accepted for utility services.

(d) Tariff filings in response to commission orders. Tariff filings made in response to an order issued by the commission must include a transmittal letter stating that the tariffs attached are in compliance with the order, giving the application number, date of the order, a list of tariff sheets filed, and any other necessary information. Any service rules proposed in addition to those listed on the commission's model tariff or any modifications of a rule in the model tariff must be clearly noted. All

tariff sheets must comply with all other sections in this chapter and must include only changes ordered.

The effective date and/or wording of the tariffs must comply with the provisions of the order.

(e) Availability of tariffs. Each utility shall make available to the public at each of its business offices and designated sales offices within Texas all of its tariffs currently on file with the commission or regulatory authority, and its employees shall lend assistance to persons requesting information and afford these persons an opportunity to examine any of such tariffs upon request. The utility also shall provide copies of any portion of the tariffs at a reasonable cost to reproduce such tariff for a requesting party.

(f) Rejection. Any tariff filed with the commission and found not to be in compliance with this section must be so marked and returned to the utility with a brief explanation of the reasons for rejection.

(g) Change by other regulatory authorities. Tariffs must be filed to reflect changes in rates or regulations set by other regulatory authorities and must include a copy of the order or ordinance authorizing the change. Each utility operating within the corporate limits of a municipality exercising original jurisdiction shall file with the commission a copy of its current tariff that has been authorized by the municipality.

(h) Purchased water or sewage treatment provision.

(1) A utility that purchases water or sewage treatment may include a provision in its tariff to pass through to its customers changes in such costs. The provision must specify how it is calculated and affects customer billings.

(2) This provision must be approved by the commission in a rate proceeding. A proposed change in the method of calculation of the provision must be approved in a rate proceeding.

(3) Once the provision is approved, any revision of a utility's billings to its customers to allow for the recovery of additional costs under the provision may be made only upon issuing notice as required by paragraph (4) of this subsection. The executive director's review of a proposed revision is an informal proceeding. Only the commission, the executive director, or the utility may request a hearing on the proposed revision. The recovery of additional costs is defined as an increase in water use fees or in costs of purchased water or sewage treatment.

(4) A utility that wishes to revise utility billings to its customers pursuant to an approved purchased water or sewer treatment or water use fee provision to allow for the recovery of additional costs shall take the following actions prior to the beginning of the billing period in which the revision takes effect:

(A) submit a written notice to the executive director; and

(B) mail notice to the utility's customers. Notice may be in the form of a billing insert and must contain the effective date of the change, the present calculation of customer billings, the new calculation of customer billings, and the change in charges to the utility for purchased water or sewage treatment or water use fees. The notice must include the following language: "This tariff change is being implemented in accordance with the utility's approved (purchased water) (purchased sewer) (water

use fee) adjustment clause to recognize (increases) (decreases) in the (water use fee) (cost of purchased) (water) (sewage treatment). The cost of these charges to customers will not exceed the (increased) (decreased) cost of (the water use fee) (purchased) (water) (sewage treatment).”

(5) Notice to the commission must include a copy of the notice sent to the customers, proof that the cost of purchased water or sewage treatment has changed by the stated amount, and the calculations and assumptions used to determine the new rates.

(6) Purchased water or sewage treatment provisions may not apply to contracts or transactions between affiliated interests.

(i) Effective date. The effective date of a tariff change is the date of approval by the executive director unless otherwise stated in the letter transmitting the approval or the date of approval by the commission, unless otherwise specified in a commission order or rule. The effective date of a proposed rate increase under TWC, §13.187 is the proposed date on the notice to customers and the commission, unless suspended and must comply with the requirements of §291.8(b) of this title (relating to Administrative Completeness).

(j) Tariffs filed by water supply or sewer service corporations. Every water supply or sewer service corporation shall file, for informational purposes only, one copy of its tariff showing all rates that are subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the commission and that are in force for any utility service, product, or commodity offered. The tariff must include all rules and regulations relating to or affecting

the rates, utility service or extension of service or product, or commodity furnished and shall specify the certificate of convenience and necessity number and in which counties or cities it is effective.

(k) Surcharge.

(1) A surcharge is an authorized rate to collect revenues over and above the usual cost of service.

(2) If specifically authorized for the utility in writing by the executive director or the municipality exercising original jurisdiction over the utility, a surcharge to recover the actual increase in costs to the utility may be collected over a specifically authorized time period without being listed on the approved tariff for:

(A) sampling fees not already included in rates;

(B) inspection fees not already included in rates;

(C) production fees or connection fees not already included in rates charged by a groundwater conservation district; or

(D) other governmental requirements beyond the control of the utility.

(3) A utility shall use the revenues collected pursuant to a surcharge only for the purposes noted and handle the funds in the manner specified according to the notice or application submitted by the utility to the commission, unless otherwise directed by the executive director. The utility may redirect or use the revenues for other purposes only after first obtaining the approval of the executive director.

(l) Temporary water rate.

(1) A utility's tariff may include a temporary water rate provision that will allow the utility to increase its retail customer rates during periods when a court, government agency, or other authority orders mandatory water use reduction measures that affect the utility customers' use of water service and the utility's water revenues. Implementation of the temporary water rate provision will allow the utility to recover from customers revenues that the utility would otherwise have lost due to mandatory water use reductions in accordance with the temporary water rate provision approved by the commission. If a utility obtains a portion of its water supply from another unrestricted water source or water supplier during the time the temporary water rate is in effect, the rate resulting from implementation of the temporary water rate provision must be adjusted to account for the supplemental water supply and to limit over-recovery of revenues from customers. A temporary water rate provision may not be implemented by a utility if there exists an available, unrestricted, alternative water supply that the utility can use to immediately replace, without additional cost, the water made unavailable because of the action requiring a mandatory reduction of use of the affected water supply.

(2) The temporary water rate provision must be approved by the commission in a rate proceeding before it may be included in the utility's approved tariff or implemented as provided in this subsection. A proposed change in the temporary water rate must be approved in a rate proceeding. A utility that has filed a rate change within the last 12 months may file a request for the limited purpose of obtaining a temporary water rate provision.

(3) A utility may request a temporary water rate provision using the formula in this paragraph to recover 50% or less of the revenues that would otherwise have been lost due to mandatory water use reductions through a limited rate proceeding. The formula for a temporary water rate provision under this paragraph is:

Figure: 30 TAC §291.21(1)(3) (No change.)

TGC = temporary gallonage charge

cgc = current gallonage charge

r = water use reduction expressed as a decimal fraction (the pumping restriction)

pr = percentage of revenues to be recovered expressed as a decimal fraction (i.e. 50% = 0.5)

TGC = cgc +

(A) The utility shall file a temporary water rate application prescribed by the executive director and provide customer notice as required in the application, but is not required to provide complete financial data to support its existing rates. Notice must include a statement of when the

temporary water rate provision would be implemented, the classes of customers affected, the rates affected, information on how to protest the rate change, the required number of protests to ensure a hearing, the address of the commission, the time frame for protests, and any other information that is required by the executive director in the temporary water rate application. The utility's existing rates are not subject to review in the proceeding and the utility is only required to support the need for the temporary rate. A request for a temporary water rate provision under this paragraph is not considered a statement of intent to increase rates subject to the 12-month limitation in §291.23 of this title (relating to Time between Filings).

(B) The utility shall establish that the projected revenues that will be generated by the temporary water rate provision are required by the utility to pay reasonable and necessary expenses that will be incurred by the utility during the time mandatory water use reductions are in effect.

(4) A utility may request a temporary water rate provision using the formula in paragraph (3) of this subsection or any other method acceptable to the commission to recover up to 100% of the revenues that would otherwise have been lost due to mandatory water use reductions.

(A) If the utility requests authorization to recover more than 50% of lost revenues, it shall submit financial data to support its existing rates as well as the temporary water rate provision even if no other rates are proposed to be changed. The utility shall complete a rate application and provide notice in accordance with the requirements of §291.22 of this title (relating to Notice of Intent To Change Rates). The utility's existing rates are subject to review in addition to the temporary water rate provision.

(B) The utility shall establish that the projected revenues that will be generated by the temporary water rate provision are required by the utility to pay reasonable and necessary expenses that will be incurred by the utility during the time mandatory water use reductions are in effect; that the rate of return granted by the commission in the utility's last rate case does not adequately compensate the utility for the foreseeable risk that mandatory water use reductions will be ordered; and that revenues generated by existing rates do not exceed reasonable cost of service.

(5) The utility may place the temporary water rate into effect only after:

(A) the temporary water provision has been approved by the commission and included in the utility's approved tariff in a prior rate proceeding;

(B) there is an action by a court, government agency, or other authority requiring mandatory water use reduction measures that affect the utility's customers' use of utility services; and

(C) issuing notice as required by paragraph (7) of this subsection.

(6) The utility may readjust its rates using the temporary water rate provision as necessary to respond to modifications or changes to the original order requiring mandatory water use reductions by reissuing notice as required by paragraph (7) of this subsection. The executive director's review of the proposed implementation of an approved temporary water rate provision is an informal

proceeding. Only the commission, the executive director, or the utility may request a hearing on the proposed implementation.

(7) A utility that wishes to place a temporary water rate into effect shall take the following actions prior to the beginning of the billing period in which the temporary water rate takes effect:

(A) submit a written notice, including a copy of the notice received from the court, government agency, or other authority requiring the reduction in water use, to the executive director; and

(B) mail notice to the utility's customers. Notice may be in the form of a billing insert and must contain the effective date of the implementation and the new rate the customers will pay after the temporary water rate is implemented. The notice must include the following language: "This rate change is being implemented in accordance with the temporary water rate provision approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to recognize the loss of revenues due to mandatory water use reduction ordered by (name of entity issuing order). The new rates will be effective on (date) and will remain in effect until the mandatory water use reductions are lifted or expired. The purpose of the rate is to ensure the financial integrity of the utility. The utility will recover through the rate (the percentage authorized by the temporary rate) % of the revenues the utility would otherwise have lost due to mandatory water use reduction by increasing the volume charge from (\$ per 1,000 gallons to \$ per 1,000 gallons)."

(8) A utility shall stop charging a temporary water rate as soon as is practical after the order that required mandatory water use reduction is ended, but in no case later than the end of the billing period that was in effect when the order was ended. The utility shall notify its customers of the date that the temporary water rate ends and that its rates will return to the level authorized before the temporary water rate was implemented.

(9) If the commission initiates an inquiry into the appropriateness or the continuation of a temporary water rate, it may establish the effective date of its decision on or after the date the inquiry is filed.

(m) Multiple system consolidation. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (o) of this section, a utility may consolidate its tariff and rate design for more than one system if:

(1) the systems included in the tariff are substantially similar in terms of facilities, quality of service, and cost of service; and

(2) the tariff provides for rates that promote water conservation for single-family residences and landscape irrigation.

(n) Regional rates. The commission, where practicable, shall consolidate the rates by region for applications submitted with a consolidated tariff and rate design for more than one system.

(o) Exemption. Subsection (m) of this section does not apply to a utility that provided service in only 24 counties on January 1, 2003.

(p) Energy cost adjustment clause.

(1) A utility that purchases energy (electricity or natural gas) that is necessary for the provision of water or sewer service may request the inclusion of an energy cost adjustment clause in its tariff to allow the utility to adjust its rates to reflect increases and decreases in documented energy costs.

(2) A utility that requests the inclusion of an energy cost adjustment clause in its tariff shall file an application with the executive director. The utility shall also give notice of the proposed energy cost adjustment clause by mail, either separately or accompanying customer billings, or by hand delivery to all affected utility customers at least 60 days prior to the proposed effective date. Proof of notice in the form of an affidavit stating that proper notice was mailed to affected customers and stating the dates of such mailing shall be filed with the commission by the applicant utility as part of the application. Notice must be provided on the notice form included in the commission's application package and must contain the following information:

(A) the utility name and address, a description of how the increase or decrease in energy costs will be calculated, the effective date of the proposed change, and the classes of utility customers affected. The effective date of the proposed energy cost adjustment clause must be the first day of a billing period, which should correspond to the day of the month when meters are typically read, and the clause may not apply to service received before the effective date of the clause;

(B) information on how to submit comments regarding the energy cost adjustment clause, the address of the commission, and the time frame for comments; and

(C) any other information that is required by the executive director in the application form.

(3) The executive director's review of the utility's application is an uncontested matter not subject to a contested case hearing. However, the executive director shall hold an uncontested public meeting on the application if requested by a member of the legislature who represents the area served by the utility or if the executive director determines that there is substantial public interest in the matter.

(4) Once an energy cost adjustment clause has been approved, documented changes in energy costs must be passed through to the utility's customers within a reasonable time. The pass through, whether an increase or decrease, shall be implemented on at least an annual basis, unless the executive director determines a special circumstance applies. Anytime changes are being made using this provision, notice shall be provided as required by paragraph (5) of this subsection.

(5) Before a utility implements a change in its energy cost adjustment clause as required by paragraph (4) of this subsection, the utility shall take the following actions prior to the beginning of the billing period in which the implementation takes effect:

(A) submit written notice to the executive director, which must include a copy of the notice sent to the customers, proof that the documented energy costs have changed by the stated amount; and

(B) mail either separately or accompanying customer billings, or hand deliver notice to the utility's affected customers. Notice must contain the effective date of change and the increase or decrease in charges to the utility for documented energy costs. The notice must include the following language: "This tariff change is being implemented in accordance with the utility's approved energy cost adjustment clause to recognize (increases) (decreases) in the documented energy costs. The cost of these charges to customers will not exceed the (increase) (decrease) in documented energy costs."

(6) The executive director may suspend the adoption or implementation of an energy cost adjustment clause if the utility has failed to properly complete the application or has failed to comply with the notice requirements or proof of notice requirements. If the utility cannot clearly demonstrate how the clause is calculated, the increase or decrease in documented energy costs or how the increase or decrease in documented energy costs will affect rates, the executive director may suspend the adoption or implementation of the clause until the utility provides additional documentation requested by the executive director. If the executive director suspends the adoption or implementation of the clause, the adoption or implementation will be effective on the date specified by the executive director.

(7) Energy cost adjustment clauses may not apply to contracts or transactions between affiliated interests.

(8) A proceeding under this subsection is not a rate case, and TWC, §13.187 does not apply.

SUCHAPTER C: RATE-MAKING APPEALS

§291.41

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The amendment is adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, which provides the commission the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC, and §5.103, which provides the commission with the authority to adopt any rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the provisions of the TWC and other laws of this state. In addition, TWC, §13.041 states that the commission may regulate and supervise the business of every water and sewer utility within its jurisdiction and may do all things, whether specifically designated in TWC, Chapter 13 or implied in TWC, Chapter 13, necessary and convenient to the exercise of this power and jurisdiction. Further, TWC, §13.041 also states that the commission shall adopt and enforce rules reasonably required in the exercise of its powers and jurisdiction, including rules governing practice and procedure before the commission.

The adopted amendment implements TWC, §49.2122.

§291.41. Appeal of Rate-making Pursuant to the Texas Water Code, §13.043.

(a) Any party to a rate proceeding before the governing body of a municipality may appeal the decision of the governing body to the commission. This subsection does not apply to a municipally owned utility, but does include privately owned utilities operating within the corporate limits of a municipality. An appeal under this subsection may be initiated by filing with the commission a petition signed by a responsible official of the party to the rate proceeding or its authorized representative and

accompanied by the filing fee as required by Texas Water Code, §5.235 and by serving a copy of the petition on all parties to the original proceeding. The appeal must be initiated within 90 days after the date of notice of the final decision of the governing body.

(b) An appeal under Texas Water Code, §13.043(b) must be initiated within 90 days after the effective date of the rate change or, if appealing under §13.043(b)(2) or (5), within 90 days after the date on which the governing body of the municipality or affected county makes a final decision. An appeal is initiated by filing an original and four copies of a petition for review with the commission and by filing a copy of the petition with the entity providing service and with the governing body whose decision is being appealed if it is not the entity providing service. The petition must be signed by the lesser of 10,000 or 10% of the ratepayers whose rates have been changed and who are eligible to appeal under subsection (c) of this section.

(c) Retail ratepayers of the following entities may appeal the decision of the governing body of the entity affecting their water or sewer utility rates to the commission:

(1) a nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation created and operating under Texas Water Code, Chapter 67;

(2) a utility under the jurisdiction of a municipality inside the corporate limits of the municipality;

(3) a municipally owned utility, if the ratepayers reside outside the corporate limits of the municipality;

(4) a district or authority created under the Texas Constitution, Article III, §52, or Article XVI, §59, that provides water or sewer service to household users; and

(5) a utility owned by an affected county, if the ratepayers' rates are actually or may be adversely affected. For the purposes of this subchapter, ratepayers who reside outside the boundaries of the district or authority shall be considered a separate class from ratepayers who reside inside those boundaries; and

(6) in an appeal under this subsection, the retail public utility shall provide written notice of hearing to all affected customers in a form prescribed by the executive director.

(d) In an appeal under Texas Water Code, §13.043(b), each person receiving a separate bill is considered a ratepayer, but one person may not be considered more than one ratepayer regardless of the number of bills the person receives. The petition for review is considered properly signed if signed by a person, or the spouse of the person, in whose name utility service is carried.

(e) The commission shall hear an appeal under this section de novo and fix in its final order the rates the governing body should have fixed in the action from which the appeal was taken. The commission may:

(1) in an appeal under the Texas Water Code, §13.043(a), include reasonable expenses incurred in the appeal proceedings;

(2) in an appeal under the Texas Water Code, §13.043(b), included reasonable expenses incurred by the retail public utility in the appeal proceedings;

(3) establish the effective date;

(4) order refunds or allow surcharges to recover lost revenues;

(5) consider only the information that was available to the governing body at the time the governing body made its decision and evidence of reasonable expenses incurred in the appeal proceedings; or

(6) establish interim rates to be in effect until a final decision is made.

(f) A retail public utility that receives water or sewer service from another retail public utility or political subdivision of the state, including an affected county, may appeal to the commission, a decision of the provider of water or sewer service affecting the amount paid for water or sewer service. An appeal under this subsection must be initiated within 90 days after notice of the decision is received from the provider of the service by filing a petition by the retail public utility and accompanied by the filing fee as required by Texas Water Code, §5.235.

(g) An applicant requesting service from an affected county or a water supply or sewer service corporation may appeal to the commission a decision of the county or water supply or sewer service corporation affecting the amount to be paid to obtain service other than the regular membership or tap fees. An appeal under Texas Water Code, §13.043(g) must be initiated within 90 days after written notice of the amount to be paid to obtain service is provided to the service applicant or member of the decision of an affected county or water supply or sewer service corporation affecting the amount to be paid to obtain service as requested in the applicant's initial request for that service. The appeal must be accompanied by a \$100 filing fee as required by Texas Water Code, §5.235.

(1) If the commission finds the amount charged to be clearly unreasonable, it shall establish the fee to be paid and shall establish conditions for the applicant to pay any amounts due to the affected county or water supply or sewer service corporation. Unless otherwise ordered, any portion of the charges paid by the applicant that exceed the amount determined in the commission's order shall be repaid to the applicant with interest at a rate determined by the commission within 30 days of the signing of the order.

(2) In an appeal brought under this subsection, the commission shall affirm the decision of the water supply or sewer service corporation if the amount paid by the applicant or demanded by the water supply or sewer service corporation is consistent with the tariff of the water supply or sewer service corporation and is reasonably related to the cost of installing on-site and off-site facilities to provide service to that applicant, in addition to the factors specified under subsection (i) of this section.

(3) A determination made by the commission on an appeal from an applicant for service from a water supply or sewer service corporation under this subsection is binding on all similarly situated applicants for service, and the commission may not consider other appeals on the same issue until the applicable provisions of the tariff of the water supply or sewer service corporation are amended.

(h) The commission may, on a motion by the executive director or by the appellant under subsection (a), (b), or (f) of this section, establish interim rates to be in effect until a final decision is made.

(i) In an appeal under this section, the commission shall ensure that every rate made, demanded, or received by any retail public utility or by any two or more retail public utilities jointly is just and reasonable. Rates must not be unreasonably preferential, prejudicial, or discriminatory but must be sufficient, equitable, and consistent in application to each class of customers. The commission shall use a methodology that preserves the financial integrity of the retail public utility. To the extent of a conflict between this subsection and Texas Water Code, §49.2122, Texas Water Code, §49.2122 prevails.

(j) A customer of a water supply corporation may appeal to the commission a water conservation penalty. The customer shall initiate an appeal under Texas Water Code, §67.011(b) within 90 days after the customer receives written notice of the water conservation penalty amount from the water supply corporation per its tariff. The appeal must be accompanied by a \$100 filing fee as required by Texas Water Code, §5.235. The commission shall approve the water supply corporation's water conservation penalty if:

(1) the penalty is clearly stated in the tariff;

(2) the penalty is reasonable and does not exceed six times the minimum monthly bill in the water supply corporation's current tariff; and

(3) the water supply corporation has deposited the penalty in a separate account dedicated to enhancing water supply for the benefit of all of the water supply corporation's customers.

SUBCHAPTER E: CUSTOMER SERVICE AND PROTECTION

§291.87, §291.88

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The amendments are adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, which provides the commission the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC, and §5.103, which provides the commission with the authority to adopt any rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the provisions of the TWC and other laws of this state. In addition, TWC, §13.041 states that the commission may regulate and supervise the business of every water and sewer utility within its jurisdiction and may do all things, whether specifically designated in TWC, Chapter 13 or implied in TWC, Chapter 13, necessary and convenient to the exercise of this power and jurisdiction. Further, TWC, §13.041 also states that the commission shall adopt and enforce rules reasonably required in the exercise of its powers and jurisdiction, including rules governing practice and procedure before the commission.

The adopted amendments implement TWC, §13.147 and Local Government Code, §402.911.

§291.87. Billing.

(a) Authorized rates. Bills must be calculated according to the rates approved by the regulatory authority and listed on the utility's approved tariff. Unless specifically authorized by the commission, a utility may not apply a metered rate to customers in a subdivision or geographically defined area unless all customers in the subdivision or geographically defined area are metered.

(b) Due date.

(1) The due date of the bill for utility service may not be less than 16 days after issuance unless the customer is a state agency. If the customer is a state agency, the due date for the bill may not be less than 30 days after issuance unless otherwise agreed to by the state agency. The postmark on the bill or the recorded date of mailing by the utility if there is no postmark on the bill, constitutes proof of the date of issuance. Payment for utility service is delinquent if the full payment, including late fees and regulatory assessments, is not received at the utility or at the utility's authorized payment agency by 5:00 p.m. on the due date. If the due date falls on a holiday or weekend, the due date for payment purposes is the next work day after the due date.

(2) If a utility has been granted an exception to the requirements for a local office in accordance with §291.81(d)(3) of this title (relating to Customer Relations), the due date of the bill for utility service may not be less than 30 days after issuance.

(c) Penalty on delinquent bills for retail service. Unless otherwise provided, a one-time penalty of either \$5.00 or 10% for all customers may be charged for delinquent bills. If, after receiving a bill including a late fee, a customer pays the bill in full except for the late fee, the bill may be considered delinquent and subject to termination after proper notice under §291.88 of this title (relating to Discontinuance of Service). An additional late fee may not be applied to a subsequent bill for failure to pay the prior late fee. The penalty on delinquent bills may not be applied to any balance to which the penalty was applied in a previous billing. No such penalty may be charged unless a record of the date the utility mails the bills is made at the time of the mailing and maintained at the principal office of the

utility. Late fees may not be charged on any payment received by 5:00 p.m. on the due date at the utility's office or authorized payment agency. The commission may prohibit a utility from collecting late fees for a specified period if it determines that the utility has charged late fees on payments that were not delinquent.

(d) Deferred payment plan. A deferred payment plan is any arrangement or agreement between the utility and a customer in which an outstanding bill will be paid in installments. The utility shall offer a deferred payment plan to any residential customer if the customer's bill is more than three times the average monthly bill for that customer for the previous 12 months and if that customer has not been issued more than two disconnection notices at any time during the preceding 12 months. In all other cases, the utility is encouraged to offer a deferred payment plan to residential customers who cannot pay an outstanding bill in full but are willing to pay the balance in reasonable installments. A deferred payment plan may include a finance charge that may not exceed an annual rate of 10% simple interest. Any finance charges must be clearly stated on the deferred payment agreement.

(e) Rendering and form of bills.

(1) Bills for water and sewer service shall be rendered monthly unless otherwise authorized by the commission, or unless service is terminated before the end of a billing cycle. Service initiated less than one week before the next billing cycle begins may be billed with the following month's bill. Bills shall be rendered as promptly as possible following the reading of meters. One bill shall be rendered for each meter.

(2) The customer's bill must include the following information, if applicable, and must be arranged so as to allow the customer to readily compute the bill with a copy of the applicable rate schedule:

(A) if the meter is read by the utility, the date and reading of the meter at the beginning and at the end of the period for which the bill is rendered;

(B) the number and kind of units metered;

(C) the applicable rate class or code;

(D) the total amount due for water service;

(E) the amount deducted as a credit required by a commission order;

(F) the amount due as a surcharge;

(G) the total amount due on or before the due date of the bill;

(H) the due date of the bill;

(I) the date by which customers must pay the bill in order to avoid addition of a penalty;

(J) the total amount due as penalty for nonpayment within a designated period;

(K) a distinct marking to identify an estimated bill;

(L) any conversions from meter reading units to billing units, or any other calculations to determine billing units from recording or other devices, or any other factors used in determining the bill;

(M) the total amount due for sewer service;

(N) the gallonage used in determining sewer usage;

(O) the local telephone number or toll free number where the utility can be reached.

(3) Except for an affected county or for solid waste disposal fees collected under a contract with a county or other public agency, charges for nonutility services or any other fee or charge not specifically authorized by the Texas Water Code or these rules or specifically listed on the utility's approved tariff may not be included on the bill.

(f) Charges for sewer service. Utilities are not required to use meters to measure the quantity of sewage disposed of by individual customers. When a sewer utility is operated in conjunction with a water

utility that serves the same customer, the charge for sewage disposal service may be based on the consumption of water as registered on the customer's water meter. Where measurement of water consumption is not available, the utility shall use the best means available for determining the quantity of sewage disposal service used. A method of separating customers by class shall be adopted so as to apply rates that will accurately reflect the cost of service to each class of customer.

(g) Consolidated billing and collection contracts.

(1) This subsection applies to all retail public utilities.

(2) A retail public utility providing water service may contract with a retail public utility providing sewer service to bill and collect the sewer service provider's fees and payments as part of a consolidated process with the billing and collection of the water service provider's fees and payments. The water service provider may provide that service only for customers who are served by both providers in an area covered by both providers' certificates of public convenience and necessity. If the water service provider refuses to enter into a contract under this section or if the water service provider and sewer service provider cannot agree on the terms of a contract, the sewer service provider may petition the commission to issue an order requiring the water service provider to provide that service.

(3) A contract or order under this subsection must provide procedures and deadlines for submitting filing and customer information to the water service provider and for the delivery of collected fees and payments to the sewer service provider.

(4) A contract or order under this subsection may require or permit a water service provider that provides consolidated billing and collection of fees and payments to:

(A) terminate the water services of a person whose sewage services account is in arrears for nonpayment; and

(B) charge a customer a reconnection fee if the customer's water service is terminated for nonpayment of the customer's sewage services account.

(5) A water service provider that provides consolidated billing and collection of fees and payments may impose on each sewer service provider customer a reasonable fee to recover costs associated with providing consolidated billing and collection of fees and payments for sewage services.

(h) Overbilling and underbilling. If billings for utility service are found to differ from the utility's lawful rates for the services being provided to the customer, or if the utility fails to bill the customer for such services, a billing adjustment shall be calculated by the utility. If the customer is due a refund, an adjustment must be made for the entire period of the overcharges. If the customer was undercharged, the utility may backbill the customer for the amount that was underbilled. The backbilling may not exceed 12 months unless such undercharge is a result of meter tampering, bypass, or diversion by the customer as defined in §291.89 of this title (relating to Meters). If the underbilling is \$25 or more, the utility shall offer to such customer a deferred payment plan option for the same length of time as that of the underbilling. In cases of meter tampering, bypass, or diversion, a utility may, but is not required to, offer a customer a deferred payment plan.

(i) Estimated bills. When there is good reason for doing so, a water or sewer utility may issue estimated bills, provided that an actual meter reading is taken every two months and appropriate adjustments made to the bills.

(j) Prorated charges for partial-month bills. When a bill is issued for a period of less than one month, charges should be computed as follows.

(1) Metered service. Service shall be billed for the base rate, as shown in the utility's tariff, prorated for the number of days service was provided; plus the volume metered in excess of the prorated volume allowed in the base rate.

(2) Flat-rate service. The charge shall be prorated on the basis of the proportionate part of the period during which service was rendered.

(3) Surcharges. Surcharges approved by the commission do not have to be prorated on the basis of the number of days service was provided.

(k) Prorated charges due to utility service outages. In the event that utility service is interrupted for more than 24 consecutive hours, the utility shall prorate the base charge to the customer to reflect this loss of service. The base charge to the customer shall be prorated on the basis of the proportionate part of the period during which service was interrupted.

(l) Disputed bills.

(1) A customer may advise a utility that a bill is in dispute by written notice or in person during normal business hours. A dispute must be registered with the utility and a payment equal to the customer's average monthly usage at current rates must be received by the utility prior to the date of proposed discontinuance for a customer to avoid discontinuance of service as provided by §291.88 of this title.

(2) Notwithstanding any other section of this chapter, the customer may not be required to pay the disputed portion of a bill that exceeds the amount of that customer's average monthly usage at current rates pending the completion of the determination of the dispute. For purposes of this section only, the customer's average monthly usage will be the average of the customer's usage for the preceding 12-month period. Where no previous usage history exists, consumption for calculating the average monthly usage will be estimated on the basis of usage levels of similar customers under similar conditions.

(3) Notwithstanding any other section of this chapter, a utility customer's service may not be subject to discontinuance for nonpayment of that portion of a bill under dispute pending the completion of the determination of the dispute. The customer is obligated to pay any billings not disputed as established in §291.88 of this title.

(m) Notification of alternative payment programs or payment assistance. Any time customers contact a utility to discuss their inability to pay a bill or indicate that they are in need of assistance with

their bill payment, the utility or utility representative shall provide information to the customers in English and in Spanish, if requested, of available alternative payment and payment assistance programs available from the utility and of the eligibility requirements and procedure for applying for each.

(n) Adjusted bills. There is a presumption of reasonableness of billing methodology by a sewer utility for winter average billing or by a water utility with regard to a case of meter tampering, bypassing, or other service diversion if any one of the following methods of calculating an adjusted bill is used:

(1) estimated bills based upon service consumed by that customer at that location under similar conditions during periods preceding the initiation of meter tampering or service diversion. Such estimated bills must be based on at least 12 consecutive months of comparable usage history of that customer, when available, or lesser history if the customer has not been served at that site for 12 months. This subsection, however, does not prohibit utilities from using other methods of calculating bills for unmetered water when the usage of other methods can be shown to be more appropriate in the case in question;

(2) estimated bills based upon that customer's usage at that location after the service diversion has been corrected;

(3) calculation of bills for unmetered consumption over the entire period of meter bypassing or other service diversion, if the amount of actual unmetered consumption can be calculated by industry recognized testing procedures; or

(4) a reasonable adjustment is made to the sewer bill if a water leak can be documented during the winter averaging period and winter average water use is the basis for calculating a customer's sewer charges. If the actual water loss can be calculated, the consumption shall be adjusted accordingly. If not, the prior year average can be used if available. If the actual water loss cannot be calculated and the customer's prior year's average is not available, then a typical average for other customers on the system with similar consumption patterns may be used.

(o) Equipment damage charges. A utility may charge for all labor, material, equipment, and all other actual costs necessary to repair or replace all equipment damaged due to negligence, meter tampering or bypassing, service diversion, or the discharge of wastes that the system cannot properly treat. The utility may charge for all actual costs necessary to correct service diversion or unauthorized taps where there is no equipment damage, including incidents where service is reconnected without authority. An itemized bill of such charges must be provided to the customer. A utility may not charge any additional penalty or any other charge other than actual costs unless such penalty has been expressly approved by the commission and filed in the utility's tariff. Except in cases of meter tampering or service diversion, a utility may not disconnect service of a customer refusing to pay damage charges unless authorized to in writing by the executive director.

(p) Fees. Except for an affected county, utilities may not charge disconnect fees, service call fees, field collection fees, or standby fees except as authorized in this chapter.

(1) A utility may only charge a developer standby fees for unrecovered costs of facilities committed to a developer's property under the following circumstances:

(A) under a contract and only in accordance with the terms of the contract;

(B) if service is not being provided to a lot or lots within two years after installation of facilities necessary to provide service to the lots has been completed and if the standby fees are included on the utility's approved tariff after a rate change application has been properly filed. The fees cannot be billed to the developer or collected until the standby fees have been approved by the commission or executive director; or

(C) for purposes of this subsection, a manufactured housing rental community can only be charged standby fees under a contract or if the utility installs the facilities necessary to provide individually metered service to each of the rental lots or spaces in the community.

(2) Except as provided in §291.88(h)(2) of this title and §291.89(c) of this title other fees listed on a utility's approved tariff may be charged when appropriate. Return check charges included on a utility's approved tariff may not exceed the utility's documentable cost.

(q) Payment with cash. When a customer pays any portion of a bill with cash, the utility shall issue a written receipt for the payment.

(r) Voluntary contributions for certain emergency services.

(1) A utility may implement as part of its billing process a program under which the utility collects from its customers a voluntary contribution including a voluntary membership or subscription fee, on behalf of a volunteer fire department or an emergency medical service. A utility that collects contributions under this section shall provide each customer at the time the customer first becomes a customer, and at least annually thereafter, a written statement:

(A) describing the procedure by which the customer may make a contribution with the customer's bill payment;

(B) designating the volunteer fire department or emergency medical service to which the utility will deliver the contribution;

(C) informing the customer that a contribution is voluntary;

(D) if applicable, informing the customer the utility intends to keep a portion of the contributions to cover related expenses; and

(E) describing the deductibility status of the contribution under federal income tax law.

(2) A billing by the utility that includes a voluntary contribution under this section must clearly state that the contribution is voluntary and that it is not required to be paid.

(3) The utility shall promptly deliver contributions that it collects under this section to the designated volunteer fire department or emergency medical service, except that the utility may keep from the contributions an amount equal to the lesser of:

(A) the utility's expenses in administering the contribution program; or

(B) 5.0% of the amount collected as contributions.

(4) Amounts collected under this section are not rates and are not subject to regulatory assessments, late payment penalties, or other utility related fees, are not required to be shown in tariffs filed with the regulatory authority, and non-payment may not be the basis for termination of service.

§291.88. Discontinuance of Service.

(a) Disconnection with notice.

(1) Notice requirements. Proper notice shall consist of a separate written statement which a utility must mail or hand deliver to a customer before service may be disconnected. The notice must be provided in English and Spanish if necessary to adequately inform the customer and must include the following information:

(A) the words "termination notice" or similar language approved by the executive director written in a way to stand out from other information on the notice;

(B) the action required to avoid disconnection, such as paying past due service charges;

(C) the date by which the required action must be completed to avoid disconnection. This date must be at least ten days from the date the notice is provided unless a shorter time is authorized by the executive director;

(D) the intended date of disconnection;

(E) the office hours, telephone number, and address of the utility's local office;

(F) the total past due charges;

(G) all reconnect fees that will be required to restore water or sewer service if service is disconnected.

(H) if notice is provided by a sewer service provider under subsection (e) of this section, the notice must also state:

(i) that failure to pay past due sewer charges will result in termination of water service; and

(ii) that water service will not be reconnected until all past due and currently due sewer service charges and the sewer reconnect fee are paid.

(2) Reasons for disconnection. Utility service may be disconnected after proper notice for any of the following reasons:

(A) failure to pay a delinquent account for utility service or failure to comply with the terms of a deferred payment agreement.

(i) Payment by check which has been rejected for insufficient funds, closed account, or for which a stop payment order has been issued is not deemed to be payment to the utility.

(ii) Payment at a utility's office or authorized payment agency is considered payment to the utility.

(iii) The utility is not obligated to accept payment of the bill when an employee is at the customer's location to disconnect service;

(B) violation of the utility's rules pertaining to the use of service in a manner which interferes with the service of others;

(C) operation of non-standard equipment, if a reasonable attempt has been made to notify the customer and the customer is provided with a reasonable opportunity to remedy the situation;

(D) failure to comply with deposit or guarantee arrangements where required by §291.84 of this title (relating to Applicant and Customer Deposit);

(E) failure to pay charges for sewer service provided by another retail public utility in accordance with subsection (e) of this section; and

(F) failure to pay solid waste disposal fees collected under contract with a county or other public agency.

(b) Disconnection without notice. Utility service may be disconnected without prior notice for the following reasons:

(1) where a known and dangerous condition related to the type of service provided exists. Where reasonable, given the nature of the reason for disconnection, a written notice of the disconnection, explaining the reason service was disconnected, shall be posted at the entrance to the property, the place of common entry or upon the front door of each affected residential unit as soon as possible after service has been disconnected;

(2) where service is connected without authority by a person who has not made application for service;

(3) where service has been reconnected without authority following termination of service for nonpayment under subsection (a) of this section;

(4) or in instances of tampering with the utility's meter or equipment, bypassing the same, or other instances of diversion as defined in §291.89 of this title (relating to Meters).

(c) Disconnection prohibited. Utility service may not be disconnected for any of the following reasons:

(1) failure to pay for utility service provided to a previous occupant of the premises;

(2) failure to pay for merchandise, or charges for non-utility service provided by the utility;

(3) failure to pay for a different type or class of utility service unless the fee for such service is included on the same bill or unless such disconnection is in accordance with subsection (e) of this section;

(4) failure to pay the account of another customer as guarantor thereof, unless the utility has in writing the guarantee as a condition precedent to service;

(5) failure to pay charges arising from an underbilling due to any faulty metering, unless the meter has been tampered with or unless such underbilling charges are due under §291.89 of this title;

(6) failure to pay an estimated bill other than a bill rendered pursuant to an approved meter-reading plan, unless the utility is unable to read the meter due to circumstances beyond its control;

(7) failure to comply with regulations or rules regarding anything other than the type of service being provided including failure to comply with septic tank regulations or sewer hook-up requirements;

(8) refusal of a current customer to sign a service agreement; or,

(9) failure to pay standby fees.

(d) Disconnection due to utility abandonment. No public utility may abandon a customer or a certificated service area unless it has complied with the requirements of §291.114 of this title (relating to Requirement to Provide Continuous and Adequate Service) and obtained approval from the commission.

(e) Disconnection of water service due to nonpayment of sewer charges.

(1) Where sewer service is provided by one retail public utility and water service is provided by another retail public utility, the retail public utility that provides the water service shall disconnect water service to a customer who has not paid undisputed sewer charges if requested by the

sewer service provider and if an agreement exists between the two retail public utilities regarding such disconnection or if an order has been issued by the commission specifying a process for such disconnections.

(A) Before water service may be terminated, proper notice of such termination must be given to the customer and the water service provider by the sewer service provider. Such notice must be in conformity with subsection (a) of this section.

(B) Water and sewer service shall be reconnected in accordance with subsection (h) of this section. The water service provider may not charge the customer a reconnect fee prior to reconnection unless it is for nonpayment of water service charges in accordance with its approved tariff. The water service provider may require the customer to pay any water service charges which have been billed but remain unpaid prior to reconnection. The water utility may require the sewer utility to reimburse it for the cost of disconnecting the water service in an amount not to exceed \$50. The sewer utility may charge the customer its approved reconnect fee for nonpayment in addition to any past due charges.

(C) If the retail public utilities providing water and sewer service cannot reach an agreement regarding disconnection of water service for nonpayment of sewer charges, the commission may issue an order requiring disconnections under specified conditions.

(D) The commission will issue an order requiring termination of service by the retail public utility providing water service if either:

(i) the retail public utility providing sewer service has obtained funding through the State or Federal government for the provision, expansion or upgrading of such sewer service;
or,

(ii) the commission finds that an order is necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Texas Water Code.

(2) A utility providing water service to customers who are provided sewer service by another retail public utility may enter into an agreement to provide billing services for the sewer service provider. In this instance, the customer may only be charged the tariffed reconnect fee for nonpayment of a bill on the water service provider's tariff.

(3) This section outlines the duties of a water service provider to an area served by a sewer service provider of certain political subdivisions.

(A) This section applies only to an area:

(i) that is located in a county that has a population of more than 1.3 million; and

(ii) in which a customer's sewer service is provided by a municipality or conservation and reclamation district that also provides water service to other customers and the same customer's water service is provided by another entity.

(B) For each person the water service provider serves in an area to which this section applies, the water service provider shall provide the municipality or district with any relevant customer information so that the municipality or district may bill users of the sewer service directly and verify the water consumption of users. Relevant customer information provided under this section includes the name, address, and telephone number of the customer of the water service provider, the monthly meter readings of the customer, monthly consumption information, including any billing adjustments, and certain meter information, such as brand, model, age, and location.

(C) The municipality or district shall reimburse the water service provider for its reasonable and actual incremental costs for providing services to the municipality or district under this section. Incremental costs are limited to only those costs that are in addition to the water service provider's costs in providing its services to its customers, and those costs must be consistent with the costs incurred by other water utility providers. Only if requested by the wastewater provider, the water service provider must provide the municipality or district with documentation certified by a certified public accountant of the reasonable and actual incremental costs for providing services to the municipality or district under this section.

(D) A municipality or conservation and reclamation district may provide written notice to a person to whom the municipality's or district's sewer service system provides service if the

person has failed to pay for the service for more than 90 days. The notice must state the past due amount owed and the deadline by which the past due amount must be paid or the person will lose water service. The notice may be sent by First Class mail or hand-delivered to the location at which the sewer service is provided.

(E) The municipality or district may notify the water service provider of a person who fails to make timely payment after the person receives notice under subparagraph (D) of this paragraph. The notice must indicate the number of days the person has failed to pay for sewer service and the total amount past due. On receipt of the notice, the water service provider shall discontinue water service to the person.

(F) This subsection does not apply to a nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation created under Texas Water Code, Chapter 67, or a district created under Texas Water Code, Chapter 65.

(f) Disconnection for ill customers. No utility may discontinue service to a delinquent residential customer when that customer establishes that some person residing at that residence will become seriously ill or more seriously ill if service is discontinued. To avoid disconnection under these circumstances, the customer must provide a written statement from a physician to the utility prior to the stated date of disconnection. Service may be disconnected in accordance with subsection (a) of this section if the next month's bill and the past due bill are not paid by the due date of the next month's bill, unless the customer enters into a deferred payment plan with the utility.

(g) Disconnection upon customer request. A utility shall disconnect service no later than the end of the next working day after receiving a written request from the customer.

(h) Service restoration.

(1) Utility personnel must be available during normal business hours to accept payment on the day service is disconnected and the day after service is disconnected, unless the disconnection is at the customer's request or due to the existence of a dangerous condition related to the type of service provided. Once the past due service charges and applicable reconnect fees are paid or other circumstances which resulted in disconnection are corrected, the utility must restore service within 36 hours.

(2) Reconnect Fees.

(A) A reconnect fee, or seasonal reconnect fee as appropriate, may be charged for restoring service if listed on the utility's approved tariff.

(B) A reconnect fee may not be charged where service was not disconnected, except in circumstances where a utility representative arrives at a customer's service location with the intent to disconnect service because of a delinquent bill, and the customer prevents the utility from disconnecting the service.

(C) Except as provided under §291.89(c) of this title when a customer prevents disconnection at the water meter or connecting point between the utility and customer sewer lines, a

reconnect fee charged for restoring water or sewer service after disconnection for nonpayment of monthly charges shall not exceed \$25 provided the customer pays the delinquent charges and requests to have service restored within 45 days. If a request to have service reconnected is not made within 45 days of the date of disconnection, the utility may charge its approved reconnect fee or seasonal reconnect fee.

(D) A reconnect fee cannot be charged for reconnecting service after disconnection for failure to pay solid waste disposal fees collected under a contract with a county or other public agency.

SUBCHAPTER G: CERTIFICATES OF CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

§291.101, §291.105, §291.113

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The amendments are adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, which provides the commission the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC, and §5.103, which provides the commission with the authority to adopt any rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the provisions of the TWC and other laws of this state. In addition, TWC, §13.041 states that the commission may regulate and supervise the business of every water and sewer utility within its jurisdiction and may do all things, whether specifically designated in TWC, Chapter 13 or implied in TWC, Chapter 13, necessary and convenient to the exercise of this power and jurisdiction. Further, TWC, §13.041 also states that the commission shall adopt and enforce rules reasonably required in the exercise of its powers and jurisdiction, including rules governing practice and procedure before the commission.

The adopted amendments implement TWC, §13.2451 and Local Government Code, §402.017.

§291.101. Certificate Required.

(a) Unless otherwise specified, a utility, a utility operated by an affected county except an affected county to which Local Government Code, §412.017 applies, or a water supply or sewer service corporation may not in any way render retail water or sewer utility service directly or indirectly to the public without first having obtained from the commission a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity requires or will require that installation, operation, or extension. Except as

otherwise provided by this subchapter, a retail public utility may not furnish, make available, render, or extend retail water or sewer utility service to any area to which retail water or sewer service is being lawfully furnished by another retail public utility without first having obtained a certificate of public convenience and necessity that includes the area in which the consuming facility is located.

(b) A person that is not a retail public utility or a utility or water supply corporation that is operating under provisions pursuant to the Texas Water Code, §13.242(c) may not construct facilities to provide water or sewer service to more than one service connection not on the property owned by the person and that are within the certificated service area of a retail public utility without first obtaining written consent from the retail public utility.

(c) A district may not provide services within an area for which a retail public utility holds a certificate of convenience and necessity or within the boundaries of another district without the district's consent, unless the district has a valid certificate of convenience and necessity to provide services to that area.

(d) A supplier of wholesale water or sewer service may not require a purchaser to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity if the purchaser is not otherwise required by this chapter to obtain the certificate.

§291.105. Contents of Certificate of Convenience and Necessity Applications.

(a) Application. To obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity (CCN) or an amendment to a certificate, a public utility or water supply or sewer service corporation shall submit to the commission an application for a certificate or for an amendment as provided by this section.

Applications for CCNs or for an amendment to a certificate must contain an original and three copies of the following materials, unless otherwise specified in the application:

(1) the appropriate application form prescribed by the commission, completed as instructed and properly executed;

(2) a map and description of only the proposed service area by:

(A) metes and bounds survey certified by a licensed state land surveyor or a registered professional land surveyor;

(B) the Texas State Plane Coordinate System or any standard map projection and corresponding metadata;

(C) verifiable landmarks, including a road, creek, or railroad line; or

(D) a copy of the recorded plat of the area, if it exists, with lot and block number;

and

(E) maps as described in §291.119 of this title (relating to Filing of Maps);

(F) a general location map; and

(G) other maps as requested by the executive director or required by §281.16 of this title (relating to Applications for Certificates of Convenience and Necessity);

(3) a description of any requests for service in the proposed service area;

(4) any evidence as required by the commission to show that the applicant has received the necessary consent, franchise, permit, or license from the proper municipality or other public authority;

(5) an explanation of the applicant's reasons for contending that issuance of a certificate as requested is necessary for the service, accommodation, convenience, or safety of the public;

(6) a capital improvements plan, including a budget and estimated time line for construction of all facilities necessary to provide full service to the entire proposed service area, keyed to maps showing where such facilities will be located to provide service;

(7) a description of the sources of funding for all facilities;

(8) for utilities or water supply or sewer service corporation previously exempted for operations or extensions in progress as of September 1, 1975, a list of all current customer locations which were being served on September 1, 1975, and an accurate location of them on the maps submitted.

Current customer locations which were not being served on that date should also be located on the same map in a way which clearly distinguishes the two groups;

(9) disclosure of all affiliated interests as defined by §291.3 of this title (relating to Definitions of Terms);

(10) to the extent known, a description of current and projected land uses, including densities;

(11) a current financial statement of the applicant;

(12) according to the tax roll of the central appraisal district for each county in which the proposed service area is located, a list of the owners of each tract of land that is:

(A) at least 25 acres; and

(B) wholly or partially located within the proposed service area;

(13) if dual certification is being requested, and an agreement between the affected utilities exists, a copy of the agreement;

(14) for a water CCN for a new or existing system, a copy of:

(A) the approval letter for the commission-approved plans and specifications for the system or proof that the applicant has submitted either a preliminary engineering report or plans and specification for the first phase of the system unless §290.39(j)(1)(D) of this title (relating to General Provisions) applies;

(B) other information that indicates the applicant is in compliance with §291.93 of this title (relating to Adequacy of Water Utility Service) for the system; or

(C) a contract with a wholesale provider that meets the requirements in §291.93 of this title;

(15) for a sewer CCN for a new or existing facility, a copy of:

(A) a wastewater permit or proof that a wastewater permit application for that facility has been filed with the commission;

(B) other information that indicates that the applicant is in compliance with §291.94 of this title (relating to Adequacy of Sewer Service) for the facility; or

(C) a contract with a wholesale provider that meets the requirements in §291.94 of this title; and

(16) any other item required by the commission or executive director.

(b) Application within the municipal boundaries or extraterritorial jurisdiction of certain municipalities.

(1) This subsection applies only to a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more.

(2) Except as provided by paragraph (3) of this subsection, the commission may not grant to a retail public utility a CCN for a service area within the boundaries or extraterritorial jurisdiction of a municipality without the consent of the municipality. The municipality may not unreasonably withhold the consent. As a condition of the consent, a municipality may require that all water and sewer facilities be designed and constructed in accordance with the municipality's standards for facilities.

(3) If a municipality has not consented under paragraph (2) of this subsection before the 180th day after the date the municipality receives the retail public utility's application, the commission shall grant the CCN without the consent of the municipality if the commission finds that the municipality:

(A) does not have the ability to provide service; or

(B) has failed to make a good faith effort to provide service on reasonable terms and conditions.

(4) A commitment by a city to provide service must, at a minimum, provide that the construction of service facilities will begin within one year and will be substantially completed within two years after the date the retail public utility's application was filed with the municipality.

(5) If the commission makes a decision under paragraph (3) of this subsection regarding the granting of a CCN without the consent of the municipality, the municipality or the retail public utility may appeal the decision to the appropriate state district court.

(c) Extension beyond extraterritorial jurisdiction.

(1) If a municipality extends its extraterritorial jurisdiction to include an area certificated to a retail public utility, the retail public utility may continue and extend service in its area of public convenience and necessity under the rights granted by its certificate and this chapter.

(2) A municipality that seeks to extend a certificate of public convenience and necessity beyond the municipality's extraterritorial jurisdiction must ensure that the municipality complies with Texas Water Code (TWC), §13.241, in relation to the area covered by the portion of the certificate that extends beyond the municipality's extraterritorial jurisdiction.

(3) To the extent of a conflict between this subsection and TWC, §13.245, TWC, §13.245 prevails.

(d) Area within municipality.

(1) If an area is within the boundaries of a municipality, all retail public utilities certified or entitled to certification under this chapter to provide service or operate facilities in that area may continue and extend service in its area of public convenience and necessity within the area under the rights granted by its certificate and this chapter, unless the municipality exercises its power of eminent domain to acquire the property of the retail public utility under this subsection. Except as provided by Texas Water Code, §13.255, a municipally owned or operated utility may not provide retail water and sewer utility service within the area certificated to another retail public utility without first having obtained from the commission a CCN that includes the areas to be served.

(2) This subsection may not be construed as limiting the power of municipalities to incorporate or extend their boundaries by annexation, or as prohibiting any municipality from levying taxes and other special charges for the use of the streets as are authorized by Texas Tax Code, §182.025.

(3) In addition to any other rights provided by law, a municipality with a population of more than 500,000 may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner provided by Texas Property Code, Chapter 21, to acquire a substandard water or sewer system if all the facilities of the system are located entirely within the municipality's boundaries. The municipality shall pay just and adequate compensation for the property. In this subsection, substandard water or sewer system means a system that is not in compliance with the municipality's standards for water and wastewater service.

(A) A municipality shall notify the commission no later than seven days after filing an eminent domain lawsuit to acquire a substandard water or sewer system and also notify the commission no later than seven days after acquiring the system.

(B) With the notification of filing its eminent domain lawsuit, the municipality, in its sole discretion, shall either request that the commission cancel the CCN of the acquired system or transfer the certificate to the municipality and the commission shall take such requested action upon notification of acquisition of the system.

§291.113. Revocation or Amendment of Certificate.

(a) A certificate or other order of the commission does not become a vested right and the commission at any time after notice and hearing may on its own motion or on receipt of a petition revoke or amend any certificate of public convenience and necessity with the written consent of the certificate holder or if it finds that:

(1) the certificate holder has never provided, is no longer providing service, is incapable of providing service, or has failed to provide continuous and adequate service in the area or part of the area covered by the certificate;

(2) in an affected county, the cost of providing service by the certificate holder is so prohibitively expensive as to constitute denial of service, provided that, for commercial developments or for residential developments started after September 1, 1997, in an affected county, the fact that the cost

of obtaining service from the currently certificated retail public utility makes the development economically unfeasible does not render such cost prohibitively expensive in the absence of other relevant factors;

(3) the certificate holder has agreed in writing to allow another retail public utility to provide service within its service area, except for an interim period, without amending its certificate;

(4) the certificate holder has failed to file a cease and desist action under Texas Water Code, §13.252 within 180 days of the date that it became aware that another retail public utility was providing service within its service area, unless the certificate holder demonstrates good cause for its failure to file such action within the 180 days; or

(5) in an area certificated to a municipality outside the municipality's extraterritorial jurisdiction, the municipality has not provided service to the area on or before the fifth anniversary of the date the certificate of public convenience and necessity was granted for the area, except that an area that was transferred to a municipality on approval of the commission or the executive director and in which the municipality has spent public funds may not be revoked or amended under this paragraph.

(b) As an alternative to decertification under subsection (a) of this section, the owner of a tract of land that is at least 50 acres and that is not in a platted subdivision actually receiving water or sewer service may petition the commission under this subsection for expedited release of the area from a certificate of public convenience and necessity so that the area may receive service from another retail public utility. Prior to the petition being filed with the commission, the petitioner shall deliver, via

certified mail, a copy of the petition to the certificate holder, who may submit information to the commission to controvert information submitted by the petitioner. The petitioner must demonstrate that:

(1) a written request for service, other than a request for standard residential or commercial service, has been submitted to the certificate holder, identifying:

(A) the area for which service is sought shown on a map with descriptions according to §291.105(a)(2)(A) - (G) of this title (relating to Contents of Certificate of Convenience and Necessity Applications);

(B) the time frame within which service is needed for current and projected service demands in the area;

(C) the level and manner of service needed for current and projected service demands in the area; and

(D) any additional information requested by the certificate holder that is reasonably related to determination of the capacity or cost for providing the service;

(2) the certificate holder has been allowed at least 90 calendar days to review and respond to the written request and the information it contains;

(3) the certificate holder:

(A) has refused to provide the service;

(B) is not capable of providing the service on a continuous and adequate basis within the time frame, at the level, or in the manner reasonably needed or requested by current and projected service demands in the area; or

(C) conditions the provision of service on the payment of costs not properly allocable directly to the petitioner's service request, as determined by the commission; and

(4) the alternate retail public utility from which the petitioner will be requesting service is capable of providing continuous and adequate service within the time frame, at the level, and in the manner reasonably needed or requested by current and projected service demands in the area. An alternate retail public utility is limited to:

(A) an existing retail public utility; or

(B) a district proposed to be created under Texas Constitution, Article 16, §59 or Article 3, §52. If an area is decertificated under a petition filed in accordance with subsection (d) of this section in favor of such a proposed district, the commission may order that final decertification is conditioned upon the final and unappealable creation of the district and that prior to final decertification the duty of the certificate holder to provide continuous and adequate service is held in abeyance.

(c) A landowner is not entitled to make the election described in subsection (b) of this section but is entitled to contest the involuntary certification of its property in a hearing held by the commission if the landowner's property is located:

(1) within the boundaries of any municipality or the extraterritorial jurisdiction of a municipality with a population of more than 500,000 and the municipality or retail public utility owned by the municipality is the holder of the certificate; or

(2) in a platted subdivision actually receiving water or sewer service.

(d) Within 90 calendar days from the date the commission determines the petition filed under subsection (b) of this section to be administratively complete, the commission or executive director shall grant the petition unless the commission or executive director makes an express finding that the petitioner failed to satisfy the elements required in subsection (b) of this section and supports its finding with separate findings and conclusions for each element based solely on the information provided by the petitioner and the certificate holder. The commission or executive director may grant or deny a petition subject to terms and conditions specifically related to the service request of the petitioner and all relevant information submitted by the petitioner and the certificate holder. In addition, the commission may require an award of compensation as otherwise provided by this section.

(e) Texas Government Code, Chapter 2001, does not apply to any petition filed under subsection (b) of this section. The decision of the commission or executive director on the petition is final after any

reconsideration authorized under §50.139 of this title (relating to Motion to Overturn Executive Director's Decision) and may not be appealed.

(f) Upon written request from the certificate holder, the executive director may cancel the certificate of a utility or water supply corporation authorized by rule to operate without a certificate of public convenience and necessity under Texas Water Code, §13.242(c).

(g) If the certificate of any retail public utility is revoked or amended, the commission may require one or more retail public utilities to provide service in the area in question. The order of the commission shall not be effective to transfer property.

(h) A retail public utility may not in any way render retail water or sewer service directly or indirectly to the public in an area that has been decertified under this section without providing compensation for any property that the commission determines is rendered useless or valueless to the decertified retail public utility as a result of the decertification.

(i) The determination of the monetary amount of compensation, if any, shall be determined at the time another retail public utility seeks to provide service in the previously decertified area and before service is actually provided but no later than the 90th calendar day after the date on which a retail public utility notifies the commission of its intent to provide service to the decertified area.

(j) The monetary amount shall be determined by a qualified individual or firm serving as independent appraiser agreed upon by the decertified retail public utility and the retail public utility

seeking to serve the area. The determination of compensation by the independent appraiser shall be binding on the commission. The costs of the independent appraiser shall be borne by the retail public utility seeking to serve the area.

(1) If the retail public utilities cannot agree on an independent appraiser within ten calendar days after the date on which the retail public utility notifies the commission of its intent to provide service to the decertified area, each retail public utility shall engage its own appraiser at its own expense, and each appraisal shall be submitted to the commission within 60 calendar days after the date on which the retail public utility notified the commission of its intent to provide service to the decertified area.

(2) After receiving the appraisals, the commission or executive director shall appoint a third appraiser who shall make a determination of the compensation within 30 days after the commission receives the appraisals. The determination may not be less than the lower appraisal or more than the higher appraisal. Each retail public utility shall pay one-half of the cost of the third appraisal.

(k) For the purpose of implementing this section, the value of real property owned and utilized by the retail public utility for its facilities shall be determined according to the standards set forth in Texas Property Code, Chapter 21, governing actions in eminent domain and the value of personal property shall be determined according to the factors in this subsection. The factors ensuring that the compensation to a retail public utility is just and adequate shall include: the amount of the retail public utility's debt allocable for service to the area in question; the value of the service facilities of the retail public utility located within the area in question; the amount of any expenditures for planning, design, or construction

of service facilities that are allocable to service to the area in question; the amount of the retail public utility's contractual obligations allocable to the area in question; any demonstrated impairment of service or increase of cost to consumers of the retail public utility remaining after the decertification; the impact on future revenues lost from existing customers ; necessary and reasonable legal expenses and professional fees; and other relevant factors.

(l) As a condition to decertification or single certification under Texas Water Code, §13.254 or §13.255, and on request by a retail public utility that has lost certificated service rights to another retail public utility, the commission may order:

(1) the retail public utility seeking to provide service to a decertified area to serve the entire service area of the retail public utility that is being decertified; and

(2) the transfer of the entire certificate of public convenience and necessity of a partially decertified retail public utility to the retail public utility seeking to provide service to the decertified area.

(m) The commission shall order service to the entire area under subsection (l) of this section if the commission finds that the decertified retail public utility will be unable to provide continuous and adequate service at an affordable cost to the remaining customers.

(n) The commission shall require the retail public utility seeking to provide service to the decertified area to provide continuous and adequate service to the remaining customers at a cost

comparable to the cost of that service to its other customers and shall establish the terms under which the service must be provided. The terms may include:

- (1) transferring debt and other contract obligations;
- (2) transferring real and personal property;
- (3) establishing interim service rates for affected customers during specified times; and
- (4) other provisions necessary for the just and reasonable allocation of assets and

liabilities.

(o) The retail public utility seeking decertification shall not charge the affected customers any transfer fee or other fee to obtain service other than the retail public utility's usual and customary rates for monthly service or the interim rates set by the commission, if applicable.

(p) The commission shall not order compensation to the decertificated retail public utility if service to the entire service area is ordered under this section.

(q) Within ten calendar days after receipt of notice that a decertification process has been initiated, a retail public utility with outstanding debt secured by one or more liens shall:

(1) submit to the executive director a written list with the names and addresses of the lienholders and the amount of debt; and

(2) notify the lienholders of the decertification process and request that the lienholder provide information to the executive director sufficient to establish the amount of compensation necessary to avoid impairment of any debt allocable to the area in question.