

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ, agency, or commission) proposes to amend §§321.301, 321.303, 321.305, 321.307, 321.309, 321.313, 321.315, 321.319, and 321.321.

Background and Summary of the Factual Basis for the Proposed Rules

The proposed rulemaking will implement Senate Bill (SB) 1289, 88th Texas Regular Legislative Session (2023), which amended the Texas Water Code (TWC), Chapter 26, by adding §26.02715.

The bill allows a wastewater treatment facility that treats domestic wastewater for reuse to dispose of the treated wastewater without a permit for an alternative means of disposal, if the facility disposes of the treated wastewater through a wastewater collection system and has consent of the operator of the wastewater collection system that will receive the treated wastewater, and any treatment facility that will further treat the wastewater.

The bill requires TCEQ to expand the existing requirements established under Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 321 (Control of Certain Activities by Rule), Subchapter P (Reclaimed Water Production Facilities) to allow a reclaimed water production facility to dispose of reclaimed water through a collection system to an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility by obtaining consent from the owner and operator of the collection system and the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility that will receive the reclaimed water for final treatment and disposal.

Section by Section Discussion

Proposed amended section §321.301, *Purpose and Applicability*, would clarify that an additional disposal or discharge permit from the commission is not required for reclaimed water production facilities that meet certain requirements. The proposed amended section would also

clarify that a reclaimed water production facility may be authorized to dispose of treated wastewater under this subchapter if the owner of the reclaimed water production facility has documented consent from the owner and operator of an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility, and the owner of the wastewater collection system to which the reclaimed water production facility is or will be connected, if applicable.

Proposed amended section §321.303, *Definitions*, would add a new definition for Collection System. The subsequent definition would be renumbered.

Proposed amended section §321.305, *General Requirements*, would expand existing requirements to allow for a reclaimed water production facility with consent from the owner and operator of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility and collection system to dispose of the treated wastewater through a wastewater collection system; and removes the requirement for a discharge or disposal permit for those facilities. The proposed amended section would clarify that the authorization for a reclaimed water production facility does not alter the permitted flow or effluent limits of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility. The proposed amended section would add requirements for the owner or operator of the reclaimed water production facility to provide TCEQ with written notice of the termination of consent and confirmation that reclaimed water production facility operations have ceased within five working days of being notified that the consent has been withdrawn.

Proposed amended section §321.307, *Restrictions*, would clarify that the discharge of pollutants from a reclaimed water production facility to water in the state requires a Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. The proposed amended section would also establish that sludge from a reclaimed water production facility that has obtained consent from the owner

and operator of an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility, and the owner of the wastewater collection system to which the reclaimed water production facility is or will be connected, must be conveyed to an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility through the collection system.

Proposed amended section §321.309, *Application Requirements*, would clarify that applications submitted under this subchapter must comply with §305.42(a) relating to *Application Required*. The proposed amended section would revise the requirement to provide a wastewater permit number for the permit number information required in a reclaimed water production facility authorization application. The proposed amended section would add a requirement for reclaimed water production facilities seeking coverage for disposal through an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility to submit documentation of consent from the owner and operator of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility and collection system, if applicable. Subsequent requirements were renumbered for clarity.

Proposed amended section §321.313, *Authorization*, would clarify that the executive director shall not authorize a reclaimed water production facility that disposes of treated reclaimed water through the collection system of an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility with an unsatisfactory compliance history rating. The proposed amended section would also update the compliance history rating term “poor” to “unsatisfactory” for consistency with current agency terminology.

Proposed amended section §321.315, *Design Requirements*, would clarify that reclaimed water production facilities must be designed such that all wastewater is conveyed to the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility any time that the facility is not in operation. The

proposed amended section would also clarify that reclaimed water production facilities must be designed to convey all sludge to the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility.

Proposed amended section §321.319, *Public Notice Requirements*, would clarify that the applicant will describe the proposed reclaimed water production facility at a public meeting. In addition, a subsection was renumbered for consistency.

Proposed amended section §321.321, *Additional Reclaimed Water Production Facility Requirements*, would clarify the requirement for the operator of a reclaimed water production facility to have the same level of license or higher as the operator of the domestic or associated domestic wastewater treatment facility.

Fiscal Note: Costs to State and Local Government

Kyle Girtten, Analyst in the Budget and Planning Division, has determined that for the first five-year period the proposed rules are in effect, fiscal impacts may result for municipal wastewater treatment facilities as a result of implementation of the proposed rule. The rulemaking does not include any additional mandatory requirements for these entities. The rulemaking would not result in fiscal implications for TCEQ, state government, or other units of local government.

This rulemaking, in addition to concurrent rulemaking in Chapter 210, would allow for an alternative means for disposal of treated wastewater by allowing for reclaimed water production facilities (RWPFs) to dispose of the water without an additional permit. Any of the 7,913 public domestic wastewater treatment facilities that agree to receive and treat the reclaimed water from the RWPF may incur additional costs for construction and operation. This potentially includes costs related to adding additional capacity, connection to collection

systems, installation or modification of an influent monitoring system, and additional treatment or maintenance.

This rulemaking would also allow municipal entities to establish RWPFs without needing an additional permit for an alternative means of disposal, and without needing to construct, own, and operate an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility. Therefore, the establishment and operation of such facilities could be done at a significantly lower cost than would otherwise have been possible.

In total, the costs or cost savings for municipal entities will depend on the amount of reclaimed water generated, used, and disposed of through the collection system of an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility.

Public Benefits and Costs

Mr. Girten determined that for each year of the first five years the proposed rules are in effect, the public benefit will be consistent with state law, specifically SB 1289 from the 88th Texas Regular Legislative Session (2023). The rulemaking would also benefit the public by providing an alternate mechanism for establishing RWPFs through eliminating the requirement to obtain a permit for an alternative method of disposal for reclaimed water. Allowing RWPFs to obtain consent for disposal of reclaimed water through the collection system of an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility is expected to increase the number of entities authorized to construct RWPFs within the State. An increase in reclaimed water production would increase the availability of water resources for a variety of uses, particularly during times of high demand such as during droughts, by offsetting the use of potable water with reclaimed water.

This rulemaking, in addition to concurrent rulemaking in Chapter 210, would allow for an alternative means for disposal of treated wastewater by allowing for RWPFs to dispose of the reclaimed water without a permit. Any of the 3,063 private domestic wastewater treatment facilities that agree to receive and treat the reclaimed water from the RWPF may incur additional costs for construction and operation. This potentially includes costs related to adding additional capacity, connection to collection systems, installation or modification of an influent monitoring system, and additional treatment or maintenance.

This rulemaking would also allow private entities to establish RWPFs to do so without needing a permit, and without needing to construct, own, and operate an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility for an alternative means of disposal. Therefore, the establishment and operation of such facilities could be done at a significantly lower cost than would otherwise have been possible.

In total, the costs or cost savings for industries or businesses will depend on the amount of reclaimed water generated, used, and disposed of through the collection system of an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility.

The proposed rulemaking could result in an increase or decrease in costs for individuals. The construction and operation of additional reclaimed water production infrastructure could result in higher water bills or additional fees that could be passed along to water users and consumers. However, cost savings could occur from additional reclaimed water production infrastructure because the increased availability of reclaimed water could alleviate demand on existing potable water resources during times of high demand or drought. This reduction in

demand could lead to lower water bills for users and consumers.

Local Employment Impact Statement

The commission reviewed this proposed rulemaking and determined that a Local Employment Impact Statement is not required because the proposed rulemaking does not adversely affect a local economy in a material way for the first five years that the proposed rule is in effect.

Rural Communities Impact Assessment

The commission reviewed this proposed rulemaking and determined that the proposed rulemaking does not adversely affect rural communities in a material way for the first five years that the proposed rules are in effect. The amendments would apply statewide and have the same effect in rural communities as in urban communities.

Small Business and Micro-Business Assessment

No adverse fiscal implications are anticipated for small or micro-businesses due to the implementation or administration of the proposed rule for the first five-year period the proposed rules are in effect.

Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The commission reviewed this proposed rulemaking and determined that a Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required because the proposed rule does not adversely affect a small or micro-business in a material way for the first five years the proposed rules are in effect.

Government Growth Impact Statement

The commission prepared a Government Growth Impact Statement assessment for this proposed rulemaking. The proposed rulemaking does not create or eliminate a government program and will not require an increase or decrease in future legislative appropriations to the agency. The proposed rulemaking does not require the creation of new employee positions, eliminate current employee positions, nor require an increase or decrease in fees paid to the agency. The proposed rulemaking amends an existing regulation, and it does not create, expand, repeal, or limit this regulation. The proposed rulemaking does not increase or decrease the number of individuals subject to its applicability. During the first five years, the proposed rule could positively affect the state’s economy by increasing opportunities for manufacturers, suppliers, and operators of reclaimed water infrastructure. Additionally, streamlining existing regulations for obtaining an alternative method of disposal for reclaimed water could increase reclaimed water production infrastructure and could increase overall potable water resources. Increased availability of potable water resources could positively affect the state’s economy.

Draft Regulatory Impact Analysis Determination

TCEQ reviewed the proposed rulemaking in consideration of the regulatory analysis of major environmental rules required by Texas Government Code (TGC), §2001.0225, and determined that the rulemaking is not subject to TGC, §2001.0225(a) because it does not meet the definition of a “Major environmental rule” as defined in TGC, §2001.0225(g)(3). The following is a summary of that review.

Section 2001.0225 applies to a “Major environmental rule” adopted by a state agency, the result of which is to exceed standards set by federal law, exceed express requirements of state law, exceed requirements of delegation agreements between the state and the federal government to

implement a state and federal program, or adopt a rule solely under the general powers of the agency instead of under a specific state law. A “Major environmental rule” is 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 or the state.

The Texas Legislature enacted SB 1289, amending TWC, Chapter 26 (Water Quality Control), Subchapter B (General Water Quality Power and Duties), by adding §26.02715 to the TWC. The intent is to increase the efficiency of water treatment and production facilities by providing more flexibility in TCEQ’s rules for Wastewater Treatment and Reclaimed Water Production Facilities, related to 30 TAC Chapters 321 *Control of Certain Activities by Rule*, Subchapter P, *Reclaimed Water Production Facilities* and 30 TAC Chapter 210, *Use of Reclaimed Water*.

SB 1289 directs TCEQ to provide flexibility, through rulemaking, for facilities that use domestic wastewater treated for reuse (reclaimed water), to dispose of any reclaimed water without an additional permit under certain conditions.

Reclaimed water producers are currently authorized to use its treated reclaimed water only if it obtains a permit for an alternative means of disposal during times when there is no demand for its reclaimed water. TCEQ rules also require that the owner of any RWPF authorized by TCEQ, be the owner of a wastewater treatment facility permitted by TCEQ.

SB 1289 instructs TCEQ to promulgate rules that authorize facilities to convey reclaimed water to a willing “associated domestic wastewater treatment facility” and its wastewater collection

system, as an “alternative means of disposal,” as required under 30 TAC Chapter 210.

SB 1289 also prohibits TCEQ from requiring an owner of a reclaimed water production facility to be the owner of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility that is permitted by TCEQ.

SB 1289 directs TCEQ to amend TCEQ rules in 30 TAC Chapter 321, *Control of Certain Activities by Rule*, Subchapter P *Reclaimed Water Production Facilities*, which relate to facilities treating domestic wastewater for reuse purposes (“Reclaimed Water”).

Specifically, SB 1289 instructs TCEQ to adopt rules that authorize RWPFs to dispose of treated reclaimed water without an additional permit, if the RWPF disposes of the treated reclaimed water through an “associated domestic wastewater treatment facility” and its wastewater collection system, after receiving consent from the owner and operator of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility that will receive the reclaimed water for further or final treatment and disposal.

Therefore, the specific intent of the proposed rulemaking is related to providing flexibility, in the form of additional options for facilities that produce reclaimed water, as identified in SB 1289.

Certain aspects of TCEQ’s Reclaimed Water Rules are intended to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure. However, the proposed rulemaking will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, or jobs; nor would the proposed rulemaking adversely affect in a material way the

environment, or the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state. Therefore, the proposed rulemaking does not fit the TGC, §2001.0225 definition of "Major environmental rule."

Even if this rulemaking was a "Major environmental rule," this rulemaking meets none of the criteria in TGC, §2001.0225 for the requirement to prepare a full Regulatory Impact Analysis. First, this rulemaking is not governed by federal law. Second, it does not exceed state law but rather amends authorizations in state law and TCEQ rules. Third, it does not come under a delegation agreement or contract with a federal program, and finally, it is not being proposed under TCEQ's general rulemaking authority. This rulemaking is being proposed under a specific state statute enacted in SB 1289 in the 88th Texas Regular Legislative Session (2023) and implements existing state law. Because this proposal does not constitute a major environmental rule, a regulatory impact analysis is not required.

Therefore, the commission does not adopt the rule solely under the commission's general powers.

The commission invites public comment regarding the Draft Regulatory Impact Analysis Determination during the public comment period. Written comments on the Draft Regulatory Impact Analysis Determination may be submitted to the contact person at the address listed under the Submittal of Comments section of this preamble.

Takings Impact Assessment

TCEQ evaluated the proposed rulemaking and performed an analysis of whether it constitutes a taking under TGC, Chapter 2007. The following is a summary of that analysis.

Under TGC, §2007.002(5), "taking" means a governmental action that affects private real property, in whole or in part or temporarily or permanently, in a manner that requires the governmental entity to compensate the private real property owner as provided by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution or Section 17 or 19, Article I, Texas Constitution; or a governmental action that affects an owner's private real property that is the subject of the governmental action, in whole or in part or temporarily or permanently, in a manner that restricts or limits the owner's right to the property that would otherwise exist in the absence of the governmental action and is the producing cause of a reduction of at least 25% in the market value of the affected private real property, determined by comparing the market value of the property as if governmental action is not in effect and the market value of the property determined as if the governmental action is in effect.

The specific purpose of the proposed rulemaking is to implement the legislative amendments to the TWC in SB 1289 by amending TCEQ's Reclaimed Water Rules to expand the regulatory options for disposal of reclaimed water, as identified in SB 1289. The proposed rulemaking will substantially advance the stated purpose of SB 1289 by adopting new rule language that provides for disposal of reclaimed water without an additional permit under the conditions identified in SB 1289.

Promulgation and enforcement of the proposed rules would not be a statutory or constitutional taking of private real property because, as the commission's analysis indicates, TGC, Chapter 2007 does not apply to these proposed rules because these rules do not impact private real property in a manner that would require compensation to private real property owners under the United States Constitution or the Texas Constitution. Specifically, the proposed rulemaking

does not apply to or affect any landowner's rights in any private real property because it does not burden (constitutionally), restrict, or limit any landowner's right to real property and reduce any property's value by 25% or more beyond that which would otherwise exist in the absence of the regulations. The primary purpose of the proposed rules is to implement SB 1289 by providing for the authorization, under conditions identified in SB 1289, for disposal of reclaimed water without an additional permit when conveyed to an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility. The proposed rulemaking is reasonably taken to fulfill requirements of state law. Therefore, the proposed rulemaking will not cause a taking under TGC, Chapter 2007.

Consistency with the Coastal Management Program

The commission reviewed the proposed 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 proposed rules are not subject to the Texas Coastal Management Program.

Written comments on the consistency of this rulemaking may be submitted to the contact person at the address listed under the Submittal of Comments section of this preamble.

Announcement of Hearing

The commission will hold a hybrid virtual and in-person public hearing on this proposal in Austin on November 12, 2024 at 10:00 a.m. in Building D, Room 191 located at 12100 Park 35 Circle. The hearing is structured for the receipt of oral or written comments by interested persons. Individuals may present oral statements when called upon in order of registration.

Open discussion will not be permitted during the hearing; however, commission staff members will be available to discuss the proposal 30 minutes prior to the hearing.

Individuals who plan to attend the hearing virtually and want to provide oral comments and/or want their attendance on record must register by November 7, 2024. To register for the hearing, please email Rules@tceq.texas.gov and provide the following information: your name, your affiliation, your email address, your phone number, and whether or not you plan to provide oral comments during the hearing. Instructions for participating in the hearing will be sent on November 8, 2024, to those who register for the hearing.

For the public who do not wish to provide oral comments but would like to view the hearing may do so at no cost at:

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_MzdkZDBiNGItNzhhOS00ZDNkLTgzNTEtNGIwZTgwNjRjMWEEx%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22871a83a4-a1ce-4b7a-8156-3bcd93a08fba%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22e74a40ea-69d4-469d-a8ef-06f2c9ac2a80%22%7d

Persons who have special communication or other accommodation needs who are planning to attend the hearing should contact Sandy Wong, Office of Legal Services at (512) 239-1802 or 1-800-RELAY-TX (TDD). Requests should be made as far in advance as possible.

Submittal of Comments

Written comments may be submitted to Gwen Ricco, MC 205, Office of Legal Services, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, or faxed to fax4808@tceq.texas.gov. Electronic comments may be submitted at:

<https://tceq.commentinput.com/comment/search>. File size restrictions may apply to comments being submitted via the TCEQ Public Comments system. All comments should reference Rule

Project Number 2023-137-321-OW. The comment period closes on November 12, 2024. Please choose one of the methods provided to submit your written comments.

Copies of the proposed rulemaking can be obtained from the commission's website at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/rules/propose_adopt.html. For further information, please contact Erika Crespo, Water Quality Division, (512) 239-1827.

SUBCHAPTER P: RECLAIMED WATER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

§§321.301, 321.303, 321.305, 321.307, 321.309, 321.313, 321.315, 321.319, and 321.321

Statutory Authority

The commission proposes these amendments to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) rules under the Texas Water Code (TWC). TWC, §5.013 establishes the general jurisdiction of the commission, while TWC, §5.102 provides the commission with the authority to carry out its duties and general powers under its jurisdictional authority as provided by TWC, §5.103. TWC, §5.103 requires the commission to adopt any rule necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the TWC and other laws of the state. TWC, §5.120 requires the commission to administer the law so as to promote judicious use and maximum conservation and protection of the environment and the natural resources of the state. TWC, §26.02715. authorizes disposal of Reclaimed Water without an additional permit under certain conditions.

The amendments implement Senate Bill 1289, 88th Texas Regular Legislative Session (2023), TWC, §§5.013, 5.102, 5.103, 5.120, and 26.02715.

§321.301. Purpose and Applicability.

(a) The purpose of this subchapter is to establish authorization procedures, general design criteria, and operational requirements for reclaimed water production facilities and thereby promote the beneficial use of reclaimed water that may be substituted for potable water or raw water.

(b) This subchapter authorizes a reclaimed water production facility to produce reclaimed domestic wastewater at a site other than a permitted domestic or associated domestic wastewater treatment facility.

(c) A reclaimed water production facility authorized according to this subchapter is not required to hold a wastewater discharge or disposal permit from the commission, except as provided in §210.5 of this title (relating to Authorization for the Use of Reclaimed Water).

(d) A reclaimed water production facility may be authorized under this subchapter [only] if:

(1) the owner of the reclaimed water production facility is also the [an] owner of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility that is permitted by the commission; or

(2) the owner of the reclaimed water production facility has documented consent, as required in §321.309(d)(11) of this title (relating to Public Notice Requirements), from the owner and operator of an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility and, if applicable, the owner of the wastewater collection system to which the reclaimed water production facility is or will be connected.

(e) If the wastewater discharge or disposal permit for the domestic wastewater treatment facility associated with a reclaimed water production facility expires, lapses, is surrendered, suspended, or revoked, the authorization to operate the reclaimed water production facility is automatically cancelled.

§321.303. Definitions.

All definitions in Texas Water Code, §26.001 and 30 TAC Chapters 210 and 305 of this title (relating to Use of Reclaimed Water, and Consolidated Permits) shall apply to this

subchapter and are incorporated by reference. Specific definitions of words or phrases used in this subchapter are as follows:

(1) Authorization--a written document issued by the commission allowing an owner to construct and operate a reclaimed water production facility in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter.

(2) Collection System--pipes, conduits, lift stations, force mains, and all other constructions, devices, and appurtenant appliances used to transport domestic wastewater to a wastewater treatment facility, as defined in Chapter 217 of this title (relating to Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems).

(3) [2] Reclaimed Water Production Facility--a domestic wastewater treatment facility authorized in accordance with this subchapter that treats [municipal] wastewater for reuse on an as-needed basis and is located at a different location from the domestic or associated [permitted] domestic wastewater treatment facility.

(4) [3] Treatment unit--Any apparatus necessary for treating wastewater located at the reclaimed water production facility.

§321.305. General Requirements.

(a) An applicant for authorization to produce reclaimed water at a reclaimed water production facility must have:

(1) a domestic wastewater permit for a domestic wastewater treatment facility that is located at the terminus of the collection system to which the reclaimed water production facility is or will be connected; or [and]

(2) documented consent from the owner and operator of the wastewater collection system and associated domestic wastewater treatment facility to which the reclaimed water production facility is or will be connected; and

(3) an authorization to use reclaimed water under Chapter 210 of this title (relating to the Use of Reclaimed Water).

(b) Applications for reclaimed water production facilities and for authorization to beneficially reuse reclaimed water under Chapter 210 of this title may be submitted concurrently.

(c) The authorization for [of] a reclaimed water production facility does not alter the permitted flow or effluent limits of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility.

(d) If the consent under §321.305(a)(1)(B) is withdrawn by the collection system or associated domestic wastewater treatment facility owner(s), the authorization to operate the reclaimed water production facility without an alternate disposal permit is terminated. The owner or operator of the reclaimed water production facility must provide the executive director with written notice of the withdrawn consent, and confirmation that the reclaimed water production facility has ceased operation within five (5) business days after the owner or operator is notified that the consent has been withdrawn.

§321.307. Restrictions.

(a) A reclaimed water production facility may not discharge [wastewater or] pollutants into water in the state without a Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

(b) The hydraulic capacity of the reclaimed water production facilities may not individually nor collectively exceed the permitted hydraulic capacity of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility.

(c) A reclaimed water production facility may not be authorized at a flow rate that could cause interference with the operation of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility or a violation of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility's permit.

(d) A reclaimed water production facility may not treat or dispose of sludge. All sludge must be conveyed through the collection system to the associated [permitted] domestic wastewater treatment facility, treated, and disposed of in accordance with the associated facility's permit and all applicable rules.

(e) The owner may not accept trucked or hauled wastes at a reclaimed water production facility.

(f) Authorization under this chapter does not convey or alter any property right and does not grant any exclusive privilege.

§321.309. Application Requirements.

(a) An applicant shall comply with the provisions of §§~~305.42(a)~~, 305.43, 305.44, and 305.47 of this title (relating to Application Required; Who Applies; Signatories to Applications; and Retention of Application Data).

(b) An application for an authorization of a reclaimed water production facility under this subchapter must be made on forms prescribed by the executive director.

(c) An applicant shall submit one original application with attachments to the executive director and one additional copy of the application with attachments to the appropriate regional office. Additional copies may be required as noted in the application.

(d) The application must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) the applicant's name, mailing address, and telephone number;

(2) the [wastewater] permit number of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility;

(3) a brief description of the nature of the reclaimed water use;

(4) the signature of the applicant, in accordance with §305.44 of this title;

(5) a copy of a recorded deed or tax records showing ownership, or a copy of a contract or lease agreement between the applicant and the owner of any lands to be used for the reclaimed water production facility;

(6) a copy of the applicant's reuse authorization issued under Chapter 210 of this title (relating to Use of Reclaimed Water), or a copy of a concurrent application;

(7) a [preliminary] design report for the reclaimed water production facility that includes the design flow, design calculations, the size of the proposed treatment units, a flow diagram, and the proposed [adopted] effluent quality;

(8) a buffer zone map and report indicating how the reclaimed water production facility will meet buffer zone requirements;

(9) a County General Highway Map (with scale clearly shown) to identify the relative location of the domestic wastewater treatment facility, the main lines of the collection system, and the reclaimed water production facility and at least a one-mile area surrounding the reclaimed water production facility;

(10) one original (remainder in color copies, if required) United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map or an equivalent high quality color copy showing the boundaries of land owned, operated or controlled by the applicant and to be used as a part of the reclaimed water production facility. The map shall extend at least a one-mile beyond the facility boundaries and shall be sufficient to show the following:

(A) each well, spring, and surface water body or other water in the state within the one-mile area; and

(B) the general character of the areas adjacent to the facility, including public roads, towns and the nature of development of adjacent lands such as residential, commercial, agricultural, recreational, and undeveloped.

(11) For reclaimed water production facilities seeking coverage for disposal through an associated domestic wastewater treatment facility, copies of the following documented consent must be submitted with the application:

(A) the documented consent from the owner and operator of the associated domestic wastewater treatment facility demonstrating that the facility has capacity to receive discharges of reclaimed water, untreated wastewater, and sludge from the reclaimed water production facility without exceeding or violating any permit requirements in the event that reclaimed water cannot be beneficially reused or the reclaimed water production facility is out of service.

(B) the documented consent from the owner of the collection system to which the reclaimed water production facility is or will be connected, if applicable.

(12) any other information requested by the executive director.

§321.313. Authorization.

(a) The executive director shall not authorize a reclaimed water production facility unless the following conditions are met:

(1) the applicant has obtained plans and specifications approval for the reclaimed water production facility according to the design criteria according to §321.315 of this title (relating to Design Requirements); and

(2) the applicant has an authorization according to Chapter 210 of this title (relating to Use of Reclaimed Water).

(b) The executive director shall not authorize a reclaimed water production facility owned or operated by an applicant that has a compliance history rating of unsatisfactory [poor], as defined by Chapter 60 of this title (relating to Compliance History).

(c) The executive director shall not authorize a reclaimed water production facility that discharges to a domestic or associated domestic wastewater treatment facility that has a compliance history site rating of unsatisfactory [poor], as defined by Chapter 60 of this title.

(d) The applicant, public interest counsel or other persons may file with the Office of the Chief Clerk a motion to overturn the executive director's final action on an authorization for a reclaimed water production facility under §50.139(a), (b), and (d) - (g) of this title (relating to Motion to Overturn Executive Director's Decision).

§321.315. Design Requirements.

(a) Plans and specifications for a reclaimed water production facility must meet the design criteria and the operation, maintenance, and safety requirements in Chapter 217 of this title (relating to Design Criteria for Wastewater Treatment Systems) except for redundant treatment units or processes, including power supplies, if the design incorporates sufficient provisions to ensure the effluent quality meets the required limits in the event of a failure of a power supply or a treatment unit or process.

(b) The reclaimed water production facility must be designed to convey all wastewater to the domestic or associated domestic wastewater treatment facility any time the facility is not in operation.

(c) The reclaimed water production facility must be designed to convey all sludge received or produced by the facility to the domestic or associated domestic wastewater treatment facility. Sludge may be held in an aerated storage vessel for discharge to the collection system if the entire sludge contents are completely discharged at least once within every 24-hour period.

(d) The reclaimed water production facility must be designed and operated to minimize odor and other nuisance conditions.

(e) The following treatment processes and units are prohibited:

(1) unaerated primary treatment units (including Imhoff tanks and primary clarifiers);

(2) trickling filters;

(3) pond or lagoon treatment systems;

(4) flow equalization basins; and

(5) unenclosed screenings storage containers.

§321.319. Public Notice Requirements.

(a) Public notice is not required if an applicant for a reclaimed water production facility qualifies for an enhanced buffer zone designation in accordance with §321.317(d) of this title (relating to Buffer Zone Requirements).

(b) An applicant for a reclaimed water production facility that does not qualify for an enhanced buffer zone designation shall place a sign at the proposed site during the public comment period as defined in subsection (c)(3) of this section.

(1) The sign must include no less than two-inch, black, block-lettering on a white background. The sign must include the following information:

(A) the legal name and address of the applicant;

(B) notice that the applicant has applied for authorization to construct a reclaimed water production facility at the site;

(C) how the public may provide comments to the TCEQ; and

(D) where copies of the application, executive director's technical summary, and draft authorization may be reviewed.

(2) The sign placed at the site shall be located at or near the site main entrance, provided that the sign is legible from the public street. If the sign would not be legible from the public street, then the sign shall be placed within ten feet of a property line paralleling a public street.

(A) The executive director may approve variations if the applicant has demonstrated that it is not practical to comply with the specific sign-posting requirements.

(B) Alternative sign-posting plans proposed by the applicant must be at least as effective in providing notice to the public.

(C) The executive director must approve the variations before signs are posted.

(c) An applicant for a reclaimed water production facility that does not qualify for an enhanced buffer zone designation shall publish notice of the executive director's preliminary determination on the application at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the reclaimed water production facility is located or adopted to be located. The notice shall be published at the applicant's expense.

(1) The applicant must publish notice no later than 30 days after receiving instructions to publish notice from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's (TCEQ's) Office of the Chief Clerk. The notice must include:

(A) the legal name of the applicant and the address of the applicant;

(B) a brief summary of the information included in the application;

(C) the location of the reclaimed water production facility;

(D) the location and mailing address where the public may provide comments to the TCEQ;

(E) the public location or the publicly accessible internet Web site where copies of the application, executive director's technical summary, and authorization may be reviewed;

(F) an opportunity for the public to submit comments on the application and executive director's technical summary; and

(G) instructions to the public on how to request a public meeting for a new reclaimed water production facility.

(2) The applicant must file with the Office of the Chief Clerk no later than 30 days after receiving the instruction to publish the notice of the executive director's preliminary determination on the application, and if applicable the notice of public meeting:

(A) a signed affidavit from the publisher acknowledging that the notice was published and the date of publication; and

(B) a copy of the newspaper clipping.

(3) The public comment period begins on the first date the notice is published and ends 30 days later unless a public meeting is held. If a public meeting is held, the public comment period ends either 30 days after the initial notice is published or at the conclusion of the public meeting, whichever is later.

(4) The public may submit written comments to the Office of the Chief Clerk during the comment period detailing how the application for the reclaimed water production facility fails to meet the technical requirements or conditions of this rule. The executive director will consider all comments received during the comment period.

(5) The public may submit a written request for a public meeting to the Office of the Chief Clerk during the comment period.

(A) The executive director will determine if there is significant interest to hold a public meeting.

(B) If the executive director determines that there is significant interest to hold a public meeting:

(i) TCEQ staff will facilitate the meeting; and

(ii) the applicant will:

(I) arrange accommodations for the public meeting to be held in the county where the reclaimed water production facility will be located; and

(II) publish notice of the public meeting in the same newspaper as the initial notice was published at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

(iii) At the public meeting the applicant will:

(I) describe the proposed [adopted] reclaimed water production facility and provide maps and other facility data; and

(II) provide a sign-in sheet for attendees to register their names and addresses and furnish the sheet to the executive director.

(C) [B] A public meeting held under this rule is not an evidentiary proceeding.

(6) The TCEQ Office of the Chief Clerk will mail the executive director's decision and final technical summary on which the decision was based to the applicant, persons whose

names and addresses appear legibly on the sign-in sheet from the public meeting, and persons who submitted written comments.

§321.321. Additional Reclaimed Water Production Facility Requirements.

(a) The owner shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater facility operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of Chapter 30, Subchapter J of this title (relating to Wastewater Operators And Operations Companies).

(b) The operator or wastewater facility operations company shall have the same level of license or higher as the operator license of the permitted domestic or associated domestic wastewater treatment facility associated with the reclaimed water production facility.

(c) The owner shall notify the executive director at least 45 days prior to completion and at least 45 days prior to operation of a reclaimed water production facility.