

CHAPTER 19
SERVICE SUPPLIED BY GAS UTILITIES

[Prior to 10/8/86, Commerce Commission [250]]

199—19.1(476) General information.

19.1(1) *Authorization of rules.* Iowa Code chapter 476 provides that the Iowa utilities board shall establish all needful, just and reasonable rules, not inconsistent with law, to govern the exercise of its powers and duties, the practice and procedure before it, and to govern the form, contents and filing of reports, documents and other papers necessary to carry out the provisions of this law.

Chapter 479 provides that the Iowa utilities board shall have full authority and power to promulgate rules as it deems proper and expedient in the supervision of the transportation or transmission and underground storage of gas within the state of Iowa.

19.1(2) *Application of rules.* The rules shall apply to any gas utility operating within the state of Iowa as defined in chapter 476 and shall supersede all rules on file with this board which are in conflict with these rules. These rules are intended to promote safe and adequate service to the public, to provide standards for uniform and reasonable practices by utilities, and to establish a basis for determining the reasonableness of such demands as may be made by the public upon the utilities. If unreasonable hardship to a utility or to a customer results from the application of any rule herein prescribed, application may be made to the board for the modification of the rule or for temporary or permanent exemption from its requirements. The adoption of these rules shall in no way preclude the board from altering or amending them, pursuant to statute, or from making such modifications with respect to their application as may be found necessary to meet exceptional conditions. These regulations shall in no way relieve any utility from any of its duties under the laws of this state.

19.1(3) *Definitions.* The following words and terms, when used in these rules shall have the meaning indicated below:

The abbreviations used, and their meanings, are as follows:

Btu—British thermal unit

LP-Gas—Liquefied Petroleum Gas

psig—Pounds per Square Inch, Gauge

W.C.—Water Column

“*Appliance*” refers to any device which utilizes gas fuel to produce light, heat or power.

“*Board*” means the Iowa utilities board.

“*Complaint*” as used in these rules is a statement or question by anyone, whether a utility customer or not, alleging a wrong, grievance, injury, dissatisfaction, illegal action or procedure, dangerous condition or action, or utility failure to fulfill an obligation.

“*Cubic foot*” of gas has the following meanings:

1. Where gas is supplied and metered to customers at the pressure (as defined in 19.7(2)) normally used for domestic customers’ appliances, a cubic foot of gas shall be that quantity of gas which, at the temperature and pressure existing in the meter, occupies one cubic foot, except that where a temperature compensated meter is used, the temperature base shall be 60°F.

2. When gas is supplied to customers at other than the pressure in (1) above, the utility shall specify in its rules the base for measurement of a cubic foot of gas (see 19.2(4)“c” (6)). Unless otherwise stated by the utility, such cubic foot of gas shall be that quantity of gas which, at a temperature of 60°F and a pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute, occupies one cubic foot.

3. The standard cubic foot of gas for testing the gas itself for heating value shall be that quantity of gas, saturated with water vapor, which, at a temperature of 60°F and a pressure of 30 inches of mercury, occupies one cubic foot. (Temperature of mercury = 32°F acceleration due to gravity = 32.17 ft. per second per second density = 13.595 grams per cubic centimeter.)

“*Customer*” means any person, firm, association, or corporation, any agency of the federal, state or local government, or legal entity responsible by law for payment for the gas service or heat from the gas utility.

“*Delinquent account or delinquency*” means the customer has not paid a service bill or service payment agreement amount in full on or before the last day for timely payment.

“*Gas*,” unless otherwise specifically designated, means manufactured gas, natural gas, other hydrocarbon gases, or any mixture of gases produced, transmitted, distributed or furnished by any gas utility.

“*Gas plant*” means all facilities including all real estate, fixtures and property owned, controlled, operated or managed by a gas utility for the production, storage, transmission and distribution of gas and heat.

“*Heating and calorific values.*” The following values shall be used:

1. “*British thermal unit*” (Btu) is the quantity of heat that must be added to one avoirdupois pound of pure water to raise its temperature from 58.5°F to 59.5°F under standard pressure.

2. “*Dry calorific value*” of a gas (total or net) is the value of the total or the net calorific value of the gas divided by the volume of dry gas in a standard cubic foot.

NOTE: The amount of dry gas in a standard cubic foot is .9826 cubic foot.

3. “*Net calorific value*” of a gas is the number of British thermal units evolved by the complete combustion, at constant pressure, of one standard cubic foot of gas with air, the temperature of the gas, air, and products of combustion being 60°F and all water formed by the combustion reaction remaining in the vapor state.

NOTE: The net calorific value of a gas is its total calorific value minus the latent heat of evaporation at standard temperature of the water formed by the combustion reaction.

4. “*Therm*” means 100,000 British thermal units.

5. “*Total calorific value*” of a gas is the number of British thermal units evolved by the complete combustion, at constant pressure, of one standard cubic foot of gas with air, the temperature of the gas, air and products of combustion being 60°F and all water formed by the combustion reaction condensed to the liquid state.

“*Interruption of service*” means any disturbance of the gas supply whereby the pilot flame on the appliances of at least 50 customers in one segment or in a portion of a distribution system shall have been extinguished.

“*Loss factor*” as used in rule 19.10(476) means test-year purchases less test-year sales. A five-year average of purchases less sales may be used if the test year is determined by the board to be abnormal.

“*Main*” means a gas pipe, owned, operated, or maintained by a utility, which is used for the purpose of transmission or distribution of gas, but does not include “service line”.

“*Meter*,” without other qualification, shall mean any device or instrument which is used by a utility in measuring a quantity of gas.

“*Meter shop*” is a shop where meters are inspected, repaired and tested, and may be at a fixed location or may be mobile.

“*Pressure*,” unless otherwise stated, is expressed in pounds per square inch above atmospheric pressure, i.e., gauge pressure (abbreviation-psig).

“*Rate-regulated utility*” means any utility as defined in the definition of “utility” below which is subject to rate regulation provided for in Iowa Code chapter 476.

“*Service line*” means a distribution line that transports gas from a common source of supply to a customer meter or the connection to a customer’s piping, whichever is farther downstream, or the connection to a customer’s piping if there is not a customer meter. A customer meter is the meter that measures the transfer of gas from a utility to a customer.

“*Tap*” or “*town border station*” means the delivery point or measuring station at which a gas distribution utility receives gas from a natural gas transmission company.

“*Tariff*” means the entire body of rates, tolls, rentals, charges, classifications, rules, procedures, policies, etc., adopted and filed with the board by a gas utility in fulfilling its role of furnishing gas service.

“*Timely payment*” is a payment on a customer’s account made on or before the date shown on a current bill for service or on a form which records an agreement between the customer and a utility for a series of partial payments to settle a delinquent account, as the date which determines application of a late payment charge to the current bill or future collection efforts.

“*Utility*” means any person, partnership, business association, or corporation, domestic or foreign, owning or operating any facilities for furnishing gas or heat to the public for compensation.

199—19.2(476) Records, reports and tariffs.

19.2(1) *Location and retention of records.* Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, all records required by these rules shall be kept and preserved in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 18 of the board’s rules, Utility Records.

19.2(2) *Tariffs to be filed with the board.* The utility shall file its tariff with the board, and shall maintain such tariff filing in a current status.

The schedules of rates of rate-regulated utilities and rules of all utilities shall be filed with the board and shall be classified, designated, arranged and submitted so as to conform to the requirements of this chapter. Provisions of the schedules shall be definite and so stated as to minimize ambiguity or the possibility of misinterpretation. The form, identification and content of tariffs shall be in accordance with these rules.

Utilities which are not subject to the rate regulation provided for by Iowa Code chapter 476 shall not be required to file schedules of rates, or contracts primarily concerned with a rate schedule, with the board but nothing contained in these rules shall be deemed to relieve any utility of the requirement of furnishing any of these same schedules or contracts which are needed by the board in the performance of the board’s duties upon request to do so by the board.

19.2(3) *Form and identification.* All tariffs shall conform to the following rules:

a. The tariff shall be printed, typewritten or otherwise reproduced on 8½- × 11- inch sheets of durable white paper so as to result in a clear and permanent record. The sheets of the tariff should be ruled or spaced to set off a border on the left side suitable for binding. In the case of utilities subject to regulation by any federal agency the format of sheets of tariff as filed with the board may be the same format as is required by the federal agency provided that the rules of the board as to title page; identity of superseding, replacing or revision sheets; identity of amending sheets; identity of the filing utility, issuing official, date of issue, effective date; and the words, “Gas Tariff Filed with Board” shall apply in the modification of the federal agency format for the purposes of filing with this board.

b. The title page of every tariff and supplement shall show:

- (1) The first page shall be the title page which shall show:
 - (Name of Public Utility)
 - Gas Tariff
 - Filed with
 - Iowa Utilities Board
 - (date)

(This requirement does not apply to tariffs or amendments filed with the board prior to April 1, 1982.)

(2) When a tariff is to be superseded or replaced in its entirety, the replacing tariff shall show on the upper right corner of its title page that it is a revision of a tariff on file and the number being superseded or replaced, for example:

Tariff No. _____
Supersedes Tariff No. _____

(This requirement does not apply to tariffs or amendments filed with the board prior to April 1, 1982.)

(3) When a new part of a tariff eliminates an existing part of a tariff it shall so state and clearly identify the part eliminated.

(4) Any tariff modifications as defined in "3" above replacing tariff sheets shall be marked in the right margin with symbols as herein described to indicate the place, nature and extent of the change in text.

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
(C)	A change in regulation
(D)	A discontinued rate, treatment or regulation
(I)	An increased rate or new treatment resulting in increased rate
(N)	A new rate, treatment or regulation
(R)	A reduced rate or new treatment resulting in a reduced rate
(T)	A change in text but no change in rate, treatment or regulation

c. All sheets except the title page shall have, in addition to the above-stated requirements, the following further information:

(1) Name of utility under which shall be set forth the words "Filed with Board." If the utility is not a corporation, and a trade name is used, the name of the individual or partners must precede the trade name.

(2) Issuing official and issue date.

(3) Effective date (to be left blank by rate-regulated utilities).

d. All sheets except the title page shall have the following form:

(Company Name)	(Part identification)
Gas Tariff	(This sheet identification)
Filed with board	(Canceled sheet identification, if any)
	(Content of tariff)

Issued: (Date)

Effective:

Issued by: (Name, title)

(Proposed Effective Date:)

The issued date is the date the tariff or the amended sheet content was adopted by the utility.

The effective date will be left blank by rate-regulated utilities and shall be determined by the board. The utility may propose an effective date.

19.2(4) Content of tariffs. A tariff filed with the board shall contain:

a. A table of contents containing a list of rate schedules and other sections in the order in which they appear showing the sheet number of the first page of each section.

b. All rates of utilities subject to rate regulation for service with indication of each rate for the type of gas and the class of customers to which each rate applies. There shall also be shown the prices per unit of service, the number of units per billing period to which the prices apply, the period of billing, the minimum bill, the method of measuring demands and consumptions, including the method of calculating or estimating loads or minimums, delivery pressure, and any special terms or conditions applicable. All rates should be separated into "gas" and "nongas" components, and books and records shall be maintained on this basis. Books and records shall be available to the board for audits upon request. The gas components will be the result of the utility's ARG (rule 19.11(476)) and PGA (rule 19.10(476)) proceeding. The nongas components will be established through rate case proceedings under Iowa Code section 476.3 or 476.6. The period during which the net amount may be paid before the account becomes delinquent shall be specified. In any case where net and gross amounts are billed, the difference between net and gross is a late payment charge and shall be so specified.

Customer charges for all special services relating to providing the basic utility service including, but not limited to, reconnect charge and different categories of service calls shall be specified.

c. A copy of the utility's rules, or terms and conditions, describing the utility's policies and practices in rendering service shall include:

(1) A statement as to the equivalent total heating value of the gas in Btu's per cubic foot on which their customers are billed. If necessary, this may be listed by district, division or community.

(2) The list of the items which the utility furnishes, owns, and maintains on the customer's premises, such as service pipe, meters, regulators, vents and shut-off valves.

(3) General statement indicating the extent to which the utility will provide service in the adjustment of customer appliances at no additional customer charge over the filed commodity rates of rate-regulated utilities or commodity rates charged by non-rate-regulated utilities.

(4) General statement of the utility's policy in making adjustments for wastage of gas when such wastage occurs without the knowledge of the customer.

(5) A statement indicating the minimum number of days allowed for payment after the due date of the customer's bill before service will be discontinued for nonpayment.

(6) A statement indicating the volumetric measurement base to which all sales of gas at other than standard delivery pressure are corrected.

(7) Forms of standard contracts required of customers for the various types of service available.

(8) A copy of each standard and special contract for the purchase, sale or interchange of gas. All tariffs must provide that, notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff or contract with reference thereto, all rates and charges contained in this tariff or contract with reference thereto may be modified at any time by a subsequent filing made pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 476.

(9) A copy of each type of customer bill.

(10) Definitions of classes of customer.

(11) Rules for extending service in accordance with 19.3(10).

(12) Rules with which prospective customers must comply as a condition of receiving service, and the terms of contracts required.

(13) Rules governing the establishment and maintenance of credit by customers for payment of service bills.

(14) Rules governing disconnecting and reconnecting service.

(15) Notice required from customer for having service discontinued.

(16) Rules covering temporary, emergency, auxiliary, and stand-by service.

(17) Rules shall show any limitations on loads and cover the type of equipment which may or may not be connected.

(18) Rate-regulated utilities shall include a list of service areas and the applicable rates in such form as to facilitate ready determination of the rates available in each municipality and in such unincorporated communities as have service at urban rates. If the utility has various rural rates, the areas where the same are available shall be indicated.

(19) Rules on meter reading, billing periods, bill issuance, timely customer payment, notice of delinquency and service disconnection for nonpayment of bill.

(20) Rules on how a customer or prospective customer should file a complaint with the utility, and how the complaint will be processed.

(21) Rules on how a customer, disconnected customer or potential customer for residential service may negotiate for a payment agreement on amount due, determination of even payment amounts, and time allowed for payments.

(22) If a sliding scale or automatic adjustment is applicable to regulated rates or charges of billed customers, the manner and method of such adjustment calculation shall be covered through a detailed explanation.

19.2(5) *Annual, periodic and other reports to be filed with the board.*

a. System map verification. A utility shall file annually with the board a verification that it has a currently correct set of utility system maps for each operating or distribution area. The maps shall show:

(1) Gas production plant.

(2) Principal storage holder.

(3) Peak shaving facilities location.

(4) Feeder and distribution mains indicating size and pressure.

(5) System metering (town border stations and other supply points).

(6) Regulator stations in system indicating inlet and outlet pressures.

(7) Calorimeter location.

(8) State boundary crossing.

(9) Franchise area.

(10) Names of all communities (post offices) served.

b. Incident reports. A utility shall notify the utilities board of any event involving release of gas, failure of equipment, or facility operations, which results in any of the following:

(1) A death or personal injury necessitating in-patient hospitalization.

(2) Estimated property damage of \$15,000 or more to the property of the utility and to others, including cost of gas lost, if known.

(3) Emergency shutdown of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility.

(4) An interruption of service as defined in subrule 19.1(3).

(5) Any other incident considered significant by the utility.

The utilities board shall be notified by telephone, as soon as is practical, of any reportable incident by calling (515)281-5546. The notification shall include the following information:

1. Name of the utility and of the person making the report and their telephone numbers.

2. The location of the incident.

3. The time of the incident.

4. The number of deaths or personal injuries and the extent of those injuries, if any.
5. Initial estimate of damages.
6. Number of services interrupted, if applicable.
7. A summary of the significant information available to the utility regarding the probable cause of the incident and extent of damages.

Within 30 days of the date of the incident, the utility shall file a written report with the utilities board. The report shall include the information required for telephone notice, the probable cause as determined by the utility, and the amount of monetary damages. If significant additional information becomes available at a later date, a supplemental report shall be filed.

Copies of the report forms and responses to data requests submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation Office of Pipeline Safety or to the National Transportation Safety Board shall be filed with the utilities board.

c. Construction programs. Rescinded IAB 11/19/97, effective 12/24/97.

d. Reports of gas service. Each utility shall compile a monthly record of gas service. The record shall be completed within 30 days after the end of the month covered. The compilation is to be kept available, for inspection by the board or its staff, at the utility's principal office within the state of Iowa. Such record shall contain:

- (1) The daily and monthly average of total heating values of gas in accordance with 19.7(6).
- (2) The monthly acquisition and disposition of gas.
- (3) Interruptions of service occurring during the month in accordance with 19.7(7). If there were no interruptions, then it should be so stated.
- (4) The number of customer pressure investigations made and the results.
- (5) The number of customer meters tested and test results tabulated as follows: The number that falls into limits 0 to + 2%, + 2 to + 4%, 0 to - 2%, - 2 to - 4%, over + 4%, under - 4%, and "Does Not Register" in accuracy.
- (6) Progress on leak survey programs including the number of leaks found classified as to hazard and nature, and if known, the cause and type of pipe involved.
- (7) Number of district regulators checked and nature of repairs required.
- (8) Number of house regulators checked and nature of repairs required.
- (9) Description of any unusual operating difficulties.
- (10) Type of odorant and monthly average pounds per million cubic feet used in each individual distribution system.

A summary of the 12 monthly gas service records for each calendar year shall be attached to and submitted with the utility's annual fiscal plant and statistical report to the board.

e. Filing published meter and service installation rules. A copy of the utility's current rules, if any, published or furnished by the utility for the use of engineers, architects, plumbing contractors, etc., covering meter and service installation shall be filed with the board.

f. Filing customer bill forms. A copy of each type of customer bill form in current use shall be filed with the board.

g. Reports to federal agencies. Copies of reports submitted pursuant to 49 CFR Part 191 as amended through April 30, 1999, "Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Annual Reports, Incident Reports, and Safety-Related Condition Reports," shall be filed with the board. Utilities operating in states besides Iowa shall provide to the board data for Iowa only.

h. Change in rate. A notification to the board shall be made of any planned change in rate of service by a utility even though the change in rate of service is provided for in its tariff filing with the board. This information shall reflect the amount of increase or decrease and the effective date of application. An up-to-date tariff sheet shall be supplied to the Iowa utilities board for its copy of the tariff showing the current rates.

i. List of persons authorized to receive board inquiries. Each utility shall file with the board a list of names, titles, addresses, and telephone numbers of persons authorized to receive, act upon, and respond to communications from the board in connection with: (1) general management duties; (2) customer relations (complaints); (3) engineering operations; (4) meter tests and repairs; (5) emergencies during nonoffice hours; (6) pipeline permits (gas). Such information shall be kept current as changes or corrections are made.

j. Residential customer statistics. Each rate-regulated gas utility shall file with the board on or before the fifteenth day of each month one copy of the following residential customer statistics for the preceding month:

- (1) Number of accounts;
- (2) Number of accounts certified as eligible for energy assistance since the preceding October 1;
- (3) Number of accounts past due;
- (4) Number of accounts eligible for energy assistance and past due;
- (5) Total revenue owed on accounts past due;
- (6) Total revenue owed on accounts eligible for energy assistance and past due;
- (7) Number of disconnection notices issued;
- (8) Number of disconnection notices issued on accounts eligible for energy assistance;
- (9) Number of disconnections for nonpayment;
- (10) Number of reconnections;
- (11) Number of accounts determined uncollectible; and
- (12) Number of accounts eligible for energy assistance and determined uncollectible.

k. Monthly, periodic and annual reports. Each utility shall file such other monthly, periodic and annual reports as are requested by the board. Monthly and periodic reports shall be due in the board's office within 30 days after the end of the reporting period. All annual reports shall be filed with this board by April 1 of each year for the preceding calendar year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 476.2.

199—19.3(476) General service requirements.

19.3(1) Disposition of gas. The meter and any service line pressure regulator shall be owned by the utility. The utility shall place a visible seal on all meters and service line regulators in customer use, such that the seal must be broken to gain entry.

a. All gas sold by a utility shall be on the basis of meter measurement except:

- (1) Where the consumption of gas may be readily computed without metering; or
- (2) For temporary service installations.

b. All gas delivered to multioccupancy premises where units are separately rented or owned shall be sold by a utility on the basis of individual meter measurement for each unit except for that gas used in centralized heating, cooling or water-heating systems, where individual metering is impractical, where a facility is designated for elderly or handicapped persons and utility costs constitute part of the operating cost and are not apportioned to individual tenants, or where submetering or resale of service was permitted prior to 1966.

c. This rule shall not be construed to prohibit any utility from requiring more extensive individual metering than otherwise required by this rule if pursuant to tariffs filed with and approved by the board.

d. All gas consumed by the utility shall be on the basis of meter measurement except where consumption may be readily computed without metering or where metering is impractical.

e. Rescinded, effective 7/29/81.

19.3(2) Condition of meter. No meter shall be installed or continued in service which is known to be mechanically defective, has an incorrect correction factor or has not been tested, and adjusted, if necessary, in accordance with 19.6(2) "b," "c," and "e." The capacity of the meter and the index mechanism should be consistent with the gas requirements of the customer.

19.3(3) Meter reading sheets or cards. The meter reading sheets, cards or ledger sheets shall show:

a. Customer's name, address, rate schedule, or identification of rate schedule.

b. Identifying number or description of the meter(s).

c. Meter readings.

d. If the reading has been estimated.

e. Any applicable multiplier or constant, or reference thereto.

19.3(4) Meter charts. All charts taken from recording meters shall be marked with the initial and final date and hour of the record, the meter identification, customer's name and location and the chart multiplier.

19.3(5) Meter register. If it is necessary to apply a multiplier to the meter readings, the multiplier must be marked on the face of the meter register or stenciled in weather resistant paint upon the front cover of the meter. Where remote meter reading is used, whether outdoor on-premises or off-premises-automated, the customers shall have a readable meter register at the meter as a means of verifying the accuracy of bills presented to them.

19.3(6) Prepayment meters. Prepayment meters shall not be geared or set so as to result in the charge of a rate or amount higher than would be paid if a standard type meter were used, except under such special rate schedule as may be filed under 19.2(4).

19.3(7) Meter reading and billing interval. Readings of all meters used for determining charges and billings to customers shall be scheduled at least monthly and for the beginning and termination of service. Bills to larger customers may, for good cause, be rendered weekly or daily for a period not to exceed one month. Intervals other than monthly shall not be applied to smaller customers, or to larger customers after the initial month provided above, without an exemption from the board. A petition for exemption must include sufficient information to establish good cause for the exemption. If the board denies an exemption, or if no exemption is sought with respect to a large volume customer after the initial month, that customer's bill shall be rendered monthly for the next 12 months, unless prior approval is received from the board for a shorter interval. The group of larger customers to which shorter billing intervals may be applied shall be specified in the utility's tariff sheets, but shall not include residential customers.

An effort shall be made to obtain readings of the meters on corresponding days of each meter-reading period. The utility rules may permit the customer to supply the meter readings by telephone or on a form supplied by the utility. Unless the utility has a plan to test check meter readings, a utility representative will read the meter at least once each 12 months and when the utility is notified there is a change of customer.

19.3(8) Readings and estimates. When a customer is connected or disconnected or the meter reading date causes a given billing period to deviate by more than 10 percent (counting only business days) from the normal meter reading period, such bill shall be prorated on a daily basis.

The utility may leave a meter reading form with the customer when access to meters cannot be gained. If the form is not returned in time for the billing operation, an estimated bill may be rendered. If an actual meter reading cannot be obtained, the utility may render an estimated bill without reading the meter or supplying a meter reading form to the customer. Only in unusual cases or when approval is obtained from the customer shall more than three consecutive estimated bills be rendered.

In the event that the utility leaves a meter reading form with the customer when access to meters cannot be gained and the form is not returned in time for the billing operation, an estimated bill may be rendered.

If an actual meter reading cannot be obtained, the utility may render an estimated bill without reading the meter or supplying a meter reading form to the customer. Only in unusual cases or when approval is obtained from the customer shall more than three consecutive estimated bills be rendered.

19.3(9) Temporary service. When the utility renders a temporary service to a customer it may require that the customer bear all the cost of installing and removing the service in excess of any salvage realized.

19.3(10) Extensions to customers.

a. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to the terms as used in these rules.

“Advances for construction costs,” as used in these subrules, are cash payments, or surety bonds, or equivalent surety made to the utility by an applicant for an extension, portions of which may be refunded depending on any subsequent connections made to the extension. Cash payments, surety bonds, or equivalent sureties shall include a grossed-up amount for the income tax effect of such revenue.

“Agreed-upon attachment period,” as used in this subrule, means a period of not less than 30 days nor more than one year mutually agreed upon by the utility and the applicant within which the customer will attach. If no time period is mutually agreed upon, the agreed-upon attachment period shall be deemed to be 30 days.

“Contribution in aid of construction,” as used in this subrule, means a nonrefundable cash payment grossed-up for the income tax effect of such revenue covering the costs of an extension that are in excess of utility-funded allowances. The amount of tax shall be reduced by the present value of the tax benefits to be obtained by depreciating the property in determining the tax liability.

“Customer advances for construction records,” as used in this subrule, means a separate record established and maintained by the utility, which includes, by depositor, the amount of advance for construction provided by the customer, whether the advance is by cash or surety bond, or equivalent surety and if by surety bond or equivalent surety, all relevant information concerning the bond or surety, the amount of the refund, if any, to which the depositor is entitled, the amount of refund, if any, which has been made to the customer, the amount unrefunded, and the construction project or work order the extension was installed on.

“Estimated annual revenues,” as used in this subrule, shall be calculated based upon the following factors, including, but not limited to: The size of the facility to be used by the customer, the size and type of equipment to be used by the customer, the average annual amount of service required by the equipment, and the average number of hours per day and days per year the equipment will be in use.

“Estimated base revenues,” as used in this subrule, shall be calculated by subtracting the cost of purchased gas from estimated annual revenues.

“*Estimated construction costs*,” as used in the subrule, shall be calculated using average costs in accordance with good engineering practices and upon the following factors: Amount of service required or desired by the customer requesting the extension; size, location, and characteristics of the extension, including appurtenances; and whether the ground is frozen or whether other adverse conditions exist. The average cost per foot shall be computed utilizing the prior calendar year costs, to the extent such cost basis does not exceed the current costs using current construction cost methodologies, resources and material, and working conditions, divided by the total feet of extensions by size of pipe for the prior calendar year. In no event shall estimated construction costs include costs associated with facilities built for the convenience of the utility.

“*Extension*” means a distribution main extension.

“*Service line extension*,” as used in this subrule, means the piping that extends from the gas main to the meter set riser.

“*Similarly situated customer*” is a customer whose annual consumption or service requirements, as defined by estimated annual revenue, are similar to other customers with approximately the same annual consumption or service requirements.

“*Utility*,” as used in the subrule, means a rate-regulated utility.

b. Terms and conditions. The utility shall extend service to new customers under the following terms and conditions:

(1) Plant additions. The utility will provide all gas plant at its cost and expense without requiring an advance for construction from customers or developers except in those unusual circumstances where extensive plant additions are required before the customer can be served, or where the customer will not attach within the agreed-upon attachment period after completion of construction. In such instances, the utility shall require, no more than 30 days prior to commencement of construction, the customer or developer to advance funds which are subject to refund as additional customers are attached. A contract between the utility and the customer which requires an advance by the customer to make plant additions shall be available for board inspection.

(2) Advances for construction costs for distribution main extensions for customers who will attach within the agreed-upon attachment period. Where the customer will attach within the agreed-upon attachment period after completion of the distribution main extension, the following shall apply:

1. The utility shall finance and make the extension for a customer without requiring an advance for construction if the estimated construction costs to provide a distribution main extension is less than or equal to the three times the estimated base revenue calculated on the basis of similarly situated customers.

2. If the estimated construction cost to provide a distribution main extension is greater than three times the estimated base revenue calculated on the basis of similarly situated customers, the applicant for such an extension shall contract with the utility and deposit an advance for construction equal to the estimated construction cost less three times the estimated base revenue to be produced by the customer no more than 30 days prior to commencement of construction.

(3) Advances for construction costs for distribution main extensions for customers who will not attach within the agreed-upon attachment period. Where the customer will not attach within the agreed-upon attachment period after completion of the distribution main extension, the applicant for the extension shall contract with the utility and deposit no more than 30 days prior to the commencement of construction an advance for construction equal to the estimated construction cost.

Advance payments for plant additions or extensions which are subject to refund for a ten-year period may be made by cash, surety bond, or equivalent surety. In the event a surety bond or an equivalent surety is used, the bonded amount shall have added to it a surcharge equal to the annual interest rate paid by the utility on customer bill deposits times the bonded amount. The bond shall be called by the utility at the end of one year or when the earned refunds are equal to the bonded amount, less the surcharge, whichever occurs first. If, upon termination of the surety bond, there are sufficient earned refunds to offset the amount of the surety bond, less the surcharge, the depositors shall provide the utility the amount of the surcharge. If, upon termination of the surety bond, there are not sufficient earned refunds to offset the full amount of the surety bond, less the surcharge, the depositors shall provide the utility a cash deposit equal to the amount of the surety bond, less refunds accumulated during the bonded period, plus the surcharge, or the depositor may pay the interest on the previous year's bond and rebond the balance due to the utility for a second or third one-year period. Upon receipt of such cash deposit, the utility shall release the surety bond. The cash deposit, less the surcharge, shall be subject to refund by the utility for the remainder of the ten-year period.

(4) Contributions in aid of construction for service line extension. The utility shall finance and construct a service line extension without requiring a contribution in aid of construction or any payment by the applicant where the length of the service extension to the riser is up to 50 feet on private property or 100 feet on private property if polyethylene plastic pipe is used.

Where the length of the service extension exceeds 50 feet on private property or 100 feet if polyethylene plastic pipe is used, the applicant shall be required to provide a contribution in aid of construction for that portion of the service extension on the private property, exclusive of the riser, in excess of 50 feet or in excess of 100 feet in the case of polyethylene plastic pipe within 30 days after completion. The contribution in aid of construction for that portion of the extension shall be computed as follows:

(Estimated Cost of Construction) ×

$$\left[\frac{\text{(Total Length in Excess of 50 Feet) or (Total Length in Excess of 100 Feet)}}{\text{(Total Length of Service Extension)}} \right]$$

c. *Refunds.* The utility shall refund to the depositor for a period of ten years, from the date of the original advance, a pro-rata share for each service attachment to the distribution main extension. The pro-rata refund shall be computed in the following manner:

(1) If the combined total of three times estimated base revenue for the depositor and each customer who has attached to the distribution main extension exceeds the total estimated construction cost to provide the extension, the entire amount of the advance provided by the depositor shall be refunded to the depositor.

(2) If the combined total of three times estimated base revenue for the depositor and each customer who has attached to the distribution main extension is less than the total estimated construction cost to provide the extension, the amount to be refunded to the depositor shall equal three times estimated base revenue of the customer attaching to the extension.

(3) In no event shall the total amount to be refunded to a depositor exceed the amount of the advance for construction made by the depositor. Any amounts subject to refund shall be paid by the utility without interest. At the expiration of the above-described ten-year period, the customer advance for construction record shall be closed and the remaining balance shall be credited to the respective plant account.

d. Extensions not required. Utilities shall not be required to make extensions as described in this rule, unless the extension shall be of a permanent nature.

e. Extensions permitted. This rule shall not be construed as prohibiting any utility from making a contract with a customer in a different manner, if the contract provides a more favorable method of extension to the customer, so long as no discrimination is practiced among customers or depositors.

19.3(11) Cooperation and advance notice. In order that full benefit may be derived from these rules and in order to facilitate their proper application, all utilities shall observe the following cooperative practices:

a. Each utility shall give to other public utilities in the same general territory advance notice of any construction or change in construction or in operating conditions of its facilities concerned or likely to be concerned, in situations of proximity, provided, however, that the requirements of this rule shall not apply in case of routine extensions or minor changes in the local underground distribution facilities.

b. Each utility shall assist in promoting conformity with these rules. An arrangement should be set up between all utilities whose facilities may occupy the same general territory, providing for the interchange of pertinent data and information including that relative to proposed and existing construction and changes in operating conditions concerned or likely to be concerned in situations of proximity.

This rule is intended to implement 42 U.S.C.A. §8372, 10 CFR, 516.30, and Iowa Code section 476.8.

199—19.4(476) Customer relations.

19.4(1) Customer information. Each utility shall:

a. Maintain up-to-date maps, plans or records of its entire transmission and distribution systems, with such other information as may be necessary to enable the utility to advise prospective customers, and others entitled to the information, as to the facilities available for serving customers in its service area.

b. Assist the customer or prospective customer in selecting the most economical rate schedule available for the proposed type of service.

c. Notify customers affected by a change in rates or schedule classification in the manner provided in the rules of practice and procedure before the board. (199—7.4(476)IAC)

d. Post a notice in a conspicuous place in each office of the utility where applications for service are received, informing the public that copies of the rate schedules and rules relating to the service of the utility, as filed with the board, are available for public inspection.

e. Upon request, inform its customers as to the method of reading meters.

f. State, on the bill form, that tariff and rate schedule information is available upon request at the utility's local business office.

g. Upon request, transmit a statement of either the customer's actual consumption, or degree day adjusted consumption, at the company's option, of natural gas for each billing period during the prior 12 months.

h. Furnish such additional information as the customer may reasonably request.

i. Inquiries for information or complaints to a utility shall be resolved promptly and courteously. Employees who receive customer telephone calls and office visits shall be qualified and trained in screening and resolving complaints, to avoid a preliminary recitation of the entire complaint to employees without ability and authority to act. The employee shall provide identification to the customer which will enable the customer to reach that employee again if needed.

Each utility shall notify its customers, by bill insert or notice on the bill form, of the address and telephone number where a utility representative qualified to assist in resolving the complaint can be reached. The bill insert or notice shall also include the following statement: "If (utility name) does not resolve your complaint, you may request assistance from the Utilities Division, Department of Commerce, 350 Maple Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, (515)281-3839 or toll-free (877)565-4450."

The bill insert or notice for municipal utilities shall include the following statement: "If your complaint is related to service disconnection, safety, or renewable energy, and (utility name) does not resolve your complaint, you may request assistance from the Utilities Division, Department of Commerce, 350 Maple Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, (515)281-3839 or toll-free (877)565-4450."

The bill insert or notice on the bill will be provided no less than annually. Any utility which does not use the standard form contained herein shall file its proposed form in its tariff for approval. A utility which bills by postcard may place an advertisement in a local newspaper of general circulation or a customer newsletter instead of a mailing. The advertisement must be of a type size that is easily legible and conspicuous and must contain the information set forth above.

19.4(2) *Customer deposits.*

a. Each utility may require from any customer or prospective customer a deposit intended to guarantee partial payment of bills for service. Each utility shall allow a person other than the customer to pay the customer's deposit. In lieu of a cash deposit, the utility may accept the written guarantee of a surety or other responsible party as surety for an account. Upon termination of a guarantee contract, or whenever the utility deems the contract insufficient as to amount or surety, a cash deposit or a new or additional guarantee may be required for good cause upon reasonable written notice.

b. A new or additional deposit may be required from a customer when a deposit has been refunded or is found to be inadequate. Written notice shall be mailed advising the customer of any new or additional deposit requirement. The customer shall have no less than 12 days from the date of mailing to comply. The new or additional deposit shall be payable at any of the utility's business offices or local authorized agents. An appropriate receipt shall be provided. No written notice is required to be given of a deposit required as a prerequisite for commencing initial service.

c. No deposit shall be required as a condition for service other than determined by application of either credit rating or deposit calculation criteria, or both, of the filed tariff.

d. The total deposit for any residential or commercial customer for a place which has previously received service shall not be greater than the highest billing of service for one month for the place in the previous 12-month period. The deposit for any residential or commercial customer for a place which has not previously received service or for an industrial customer, shall be the customer's projected one-month usage for the place to be served as determined by the utility, or as may be reasonably required by the utility in cases involving service for short periods or special occasions.

19.4(3) *Interest on customer deposits.* Interest shall be paid by the rate-regulated utility to each customer required to make a deposit. On or after April 21, 1994, rate-regulated utilities shall compute interest on customer deposits at 7.5 percent per annum, compounded annually. Interest for prior periods shall be computed at the rate specified by the rule in effect for the period in question. Interest shall be paid for the period beginning with the date of deposit to the date of refund or to the date that the deposit is applied to the customer's account, or to the date the customer's bill becomes permanently delinquent. The date of refund is that date on which the refund or the notice of deposit refund is forwarded to the customer's last-known address. The date a customer's bill becomes permanently delinquent, relative to an account treated as an uncollectible account, is the most recent date the account became delinquent.

19.4(4) *Customer deposit records.* Each utility shall keep records to show:

- a.* The name and address of each depositor.
- b.* The amount and date of the deposit.
- c.* Each transaction concerning the deposit.

19.4(5) *Customer's receipt for a deposit.* Each utility shall issue a receipt of deposit to each customer from whom a deposit is received, and shall provide means whereby a depositor may establish claim if the receipt is lost.

19.4(6) *Deposit refund.* A deposit shall be refunded after 12 consecutive months of prompt payment (which may be 11 timely payments and one automatic forgiveness of late payment), unless the utility is entitled to require a new or additional deposit. For refund purposes, the account shall be reviewed after 12 months of service following the making of the deposit and for each 12-month interval terminating on the anniversary of the deposit. However, deposits received from customers subject to the exemption provided by subrule 19.3(7), including surety deposits, may be retained by the utility until final billing. Upon termination of service, the deposit plus accumulated interest, less any unpaid utility bill of the customer, shall be reimbursed to the person who made the deposit.

19.4(7) *Unclaimed deposits.* The utility shall make a reasonable effort to return each unclaimed deposit and accrued interest after the termination of the services for which the deposit was made. The utility shall maintain a record of deposit information for at least two years or until such time as the deposit, together with accrued interest, escheats to the state pursuant to Iowa Code section 556.4, at which time the record and deposit, together with accrued interest less any lawful deductions, shall be sent to the state treasurer pursuant to Iowa Code section 556.11.

19.4(8) *Customer bill forms.* Each customer shall be informed as promptly as possible following the reading of the customer's meter, on bill form or otherwise, the following:

- a. The reading of the meter at the beginning and at the end of the period for which the bill is rendered.
- b. The dates on which the meter was read at the beginning and end of the billing period.
- c. The number and kind of units metered.
- d. The applicable rate schedule or identification of the applicable rate schedule.
- e. The account balance brought forward and the amount of each net charge for rate-schedule-priced utility service, sales tax, other taxes, late payment charge, and total amount currently due. In the case of prepayment meters, the amount of money collected shall be shown.
- f. The last date for timely payment shall be clearly shown and shall be not less than 20 days after the bill is rendered.
- g. A distinct marking to identify an estimated bill.
- h. A distinct marking to identify a minimum bill.
- i. Any conversions from meter reading units to billing units, or any calculations to determine billing units from recording or other devices, or any other factors, such as sliding scale or automatic adjustment and amount of sales tax adjustments used in determining the bill.

19.4(9) *Customer billing information alternate.* A utility serving fewer than 5000 gas customers may provide the information in 19.4(8) on bill form or otherwise. If the utility elects not to provide the information of 19.4(8) on the bill form, it shall advise the customer, on the bill form or by bill insert, that such information can be obtained by contacting the utility's local office.

19.4(10) *Payment agreements.*

a. Availability—customer.

(1) When a residential customer cannot pay in full a delinquent bill for utility service and will be disconnected, a utility shall offer the customer an opportunity to enter into a reasonable agreement to pay that bill unless the customer is in default on a payment agreement.

(2) When a disconnected or potential customer for residential service has an outstanding debt to the utility for utility service, cannot pay the debt in full, and is not in default on a payment agreement, the utility must consider a request for a payment agreement.

b. Reasonableness. Whether a payment agreement is reasonable will be determined by considering the current household income, ability to pay, payment history including prior defaults on similar agreements, the size of the bill, the amount of time and the reasons why the bill has been outstanding, and any special circumstances creating extreme hardships within the household. The utility may require the person to confirm financial difficulty with an acknowledgment from the department of human services or another agency.

c. Terms. The agreement may require the customer to bring the account to a current status by paying specific amounts at scheduled times. The utility shall offer customers or disconnected customers the option of spreading payments evenly over at least 12 months. Payments for potential customer agreements may be spread evenly over at least 6 months.

The agreement shall also include provision for payment of the current account. The agreement negotiations and periodic payment terms shall comply with tariff provisions which are consistent with these rules. A signed copy of the agreement shall be provided to the customer, disconnected customer or potential customer.

Second agreement. If a customer has retained service from November 1 through April 1 but is in default of a payment agreement, the utility may offer the customer a second payment agreement that will divide the past-due amount into equal monthly payments with the final payment due by the fifteenth day of the next October. The utility may also require the customer to enter into a level payment plan to pay the current bill.

The customer who has been in default of a payment agreement from November 1 to April 1 may be required to pay current bills based on a budget estimate of the customer's actual usage, weather-normalized, during the prior 12-month period or based on projected usage if historical use data is not available.

d. Refusal by utility. If the utility intends to refuse a payment agreement offered by a customer, it must provide a written refusal to the customer. That refusal, with explanation, must be made within 30 days of mailing of the initial disconnection notice. A customer may protest the utility's refusal by filing a written complaint, including a copy of the utility's refusal, with the board within 10 days after receipt of the written refusal. If the utility intends to refuse a payment agreement to a disconnected or potential customer, it must provide a written refusal within 10 days of the application for payment agreement.

19.4(11) Bill payment terms. The bill shall be considered rendered to the customer when deposited in the U.S. mail with postage prepaid. If delivery is by other than U.S. mail, the bill shall be considered rendered when delivered to the last-known address of the party responsible for payment. There shall be not less than 20 days between the rendering of a bill and the date by which the account becomes delinquent. Bills for customers on more frequent billing intervals under subrule 19.3(7) may not be considered delinquent less than 5 days from the date of rendering. However, a late payment charge may not be assessed if payment is received within 20 days of the date the bill is rendered.

The date of delinquency for all residential customers or other customers whose consumption is less than 250 ccf per month shall be changeable for cause in writing; such as, but not limited to, 15 days from approximate date each month upon which income is received by the person responsible for payment. In no case, however, shall the utility be required to delay the date of delinquency more than 30 days beyond the date of preparation of the previous bill.

In any case where net and gross amounts are billed customers, the difference between net and gross is a late payment charge and is valid only when part of a delinquent bill payment. A utility's late payment charge shall not exceed 1.5 percent per month of the past due amount. No collection fee may be levied in addition to this late payment charge. This rule does not prohibit cost-justified charges for disconnection and reconnection of service.

If the customer makes partial payment in a timely manner, and does not designate the service or product for which payment is made, the payment shall be credited pro rata between the bill for utility services and related taxes.

Each account shall be granted not less than one complete forgiveness of a late payment charge each calendar year. The utility's rules shall be definitive that on one monthly bill in each period of eligibility, the utility will accept the net amount of such bill as full payment for such month after expiration of the net payment period. The rules shall state how the customer is notified the eligibility has been used. Complete forgiveness prohibits any effect upon the credit rating of the customer or collection of late payment charge.

All residential customers or other customers whose consumption is less than 250 ccf per month may select a plan of level payments. These rules for such plan shall include at least the following:

- a.* Be offered when the customer initially requests service.
- b.* Have a date of delinquency changeable for cause in writing; such as, but not limited to, 15 days from approximate date each month upon which income is received by the person responsible for payment. The rules may provide that the delinquency date may not be changed to a date later than 30 days after the date of preparation of the previous bill.
- c.* Provide for entry into the level payment plan anytime during the calendar year. The month of entry shall be that customer's anniversary month.
- d.* The billing period level payment to be the sum of estimated charges divided by the number of standard billing intervals, all for the next 12 consecutive months.
- e.* A customer may request termination of the plan (or withdrawal from the plan) at any time. If the customer's account is in arrears, the customer may be required to bring the account to a current balance before termination or withdrawal. If there is a credit balance, the customer shall be allowed the option of obtaining a refund or applying the credit to charges for subsequent months' service.
- f.* The level payment plan account balance on the anniversary date shall be carried forward and added to the estimated charges for service during the next year, and this total will be the basis for computing the next year's periodic billing interval level payment amount. The customer shall be given the option of applying any credit to payments of subsequent months' level payment amounts due or obtaining a refund of any credit in excess of \$10. For purposes of this paragraph the anniversary date account balance shall not carry forward on unpaid level payment bill. For delinquency on a level payment plan amount see 19.4(11) "i."
- g.* The amount to be paid in each billing interval by a customer on a level payment plan shall be computed at the time of entry into the plan. It may be recomputed on each anniversary date, when requested by the customer or whenever price, consumption, alone or in combination result in a new estimate differing by 10 percent or more from that in use.

When a customer's payment level is recomputed, the customer shall be notified of the revised payment amount and the reason for the change. The notice shall be served not less than 30 days prior to the date of delinquency for the first revised payment. The notice may accompany the bill prior to the bill affected by the revised payment amount.

h. The account shall be balanced upon termination of service or withdrawal in accord with the tariff.

i. Irrespective of the account balance, a delinquency in payment shall be subject to the same procedures as other accounts on late payment charge on the level payment amount. If the account balance is a debit, a delinquency in payment shall be subject to the same procedures as other accounts for collection or cut-off. If the account balance is a credit, the level payment plan shall terminate after not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days of delinquency.

19.4(12) Customer records. The utility shall retain customer billing records for the length of time necessary to permit the utility to comply with 19.4(13) but not less than three years.

19.4(13) Adjustment of bills. Bills which are incorrect due to billing errors or faulty metering installation are to be adjusted as follows:

a. Fast metering. Whenever a metering installation is tested and found to have overregistered more than 2 percent, the utility shall recalculate the bills for service.

(1) The bills for service shall be recalculated from the time at which the error first developed or occurred if that time can be definitely determined.

(2) If the time at which the error first developed or occurred cannot be definitely determined, it shall be assumed that the overregistration has existed for the shortest time period calculated as one-half the time since the meter was installed or one-half the time elapsed since the last meter test unless otherwise ordered by the board.

(3) If the recalculated bills indicate that \$5 or more is due an existing customer or \$10 or more is due a person no longer a customer of the utility, the tariff shall provide for refunding of the full amount of the calculated difference between the amount paid and the recalculated amount. Refunds shall be made to the two most recent customers who received service through the metering installation during the time the error existed. In the case of a previous customer who is no longer a customer of the utility, a notice of the amount subject to refund shall be mailed to such previous customer at the last-known address, and the utility shall, upon demand made within three months thereafter, refund the same.

Refunds shall be completed within six months following the date of the metering installation test.

b. Slow metering. Whenever a meter is found to be more than 2 percent slow, the tariff may provide for back billing the customer for the amount the test indicates has been undercharged for the period of inaccuracy.

When the average error cannot be determined by test because of failure of part or all of the metering equipment, the tariff may provide for use of the registration of check metering installation, if any, or for estimating the quantity consumed based on available data. The customer must be advised of the failure and of the basis for the estimate of quantity billed.

(1) The utility may not back bill due to underregistration unless a minimum back bill amount is specified in its tariff. The minimum amount specified for back billing shall not be less than, but may be greater than, \$5 for an existing customer or \$10 for a former customer. All recalculations resulting in an amount due equal or greater than the tariff specified minimum shall result in issuance of a back bill.

(2) The period for back billing shall not exceed the last six months the meter was in service unless otherwise ordered by the board.

(3) Back billings shall be rendered no later than six months following the date of the metering installation test.

c. Billing adjustments due to fast or slow meters shall be calculated on the basis that the meter should be 100 percent accurate. For the purpose of billing adjustment the meter error shall be one-half of the algebraic sum of the error at full-rated flow plus the error at check flow.

d. When a customer has been overcharged as a result of incorrect reading of the meter, incorrect application of the rate schedule, incorrect connection of the meter, or other similar reasons, the amount of the overcharge shall be adjusted, refunded, or credited to the customer. The time period for which the utility is required to adjust, refund, or credit the customer's bill shall not exceed five years unless otherwise ordered by the board.

e. When a customer has been undercharged as a result of incorrect reading of the meter, incorrect application of the rate schedule, incorrect connection of the meter, or other similar reasons, the amount of the undercharge may be billed to the customer. The time period for which the utility may adjust for the undercharge shall not exceed five years unless otherwise ordered by the board. The maximum back bill shall not exceed the billing for like charges (e.g., usage-based, fixed or service charges) in the 12 months preceding discovery of the error unless otherwise ordered by the board.

19.4(14) Credits and explanations. Credits due a customer because of meter inaccuracies, errors in billing, or misapplication of rates shall be separately identified.

19.4(15) Refusal or disconnection of service. Notice of a pending disconnection shall be rendered and gas service refused or disconnected as set forth in the tariff.

The notice of pending disconnection required by these rules shall be a written notice setting forth the reason for the notice, and final date by which the account is to be settled or specific action taken. The notice shall be considered rendered to the customer when deposited in the U.S. mail with postage pre-paid. If delivery is by other than U.S. mail, the notice shall be considered rendered when delivered to the last-known address of the person responsible for payment for the service. The date for refusal or disconnection of service shall be not less than 12 days after the notice is rendered. The date for refusal or disconnection of service for customers on shorter billing intervals under subrule 19.3(7) shall not be less than 24 hours after the notice is posted at the service premises.

One written notice, including all reasons for the notice, shall be given where more than one cause exists for refusal or disconnection of service. The notice shall also state the final date by which the account is to be settled or other specific action taken. In determining the final date, the days of notice for the causes shall be concurrent.

Service may be refused or disconnected for any of the reasons listed below. Unless otherwise stated, the customer shall be provided notice of the pending disconnection and the rule violation which necessitates disconnection. Furthermore, unless otherwise stated, the customer shall be allowed a reasonable time in which to comply with the rule before service is disconnected. Except as provided in 19.4(15) "a," "b," "c," and "d," no service shall be disconnected on the day preceding or day on which the utility's local business office or local authorized agent is closed. Service may be refused or disconnected:

- a. Without notice in the event of a condition determined by the utility to be hazardous.
- b. Without notice in the event of customer use of equipment in a manner which adversely affects the utility's equipment or the utility's service to others.
- c. Without notice in the event of tampering with the equipment furnished and owned by the utility. For the purposes of this subrule, a broken or absent meter seal alone shall not constitute tampering.
- d. Without notice in the event of unauthorized use.
- e. For violation of or noncompliance with the utility's rules on file with the utilities division.
- f. For failure of the customer or prospective customer to furnish the service equipment, permits, certificates or rights of way which are specified to be furnished, in the utility's rules filed with the utilities division, as conditions of obtaining service, or for the withdrawal of that same equipment or for the termination of those same permissions or rights, or for the failure of the customer or prospective customer to fulfill the contractual obligations imposed as conditions of obtaining service by any contract filed with and subject to the regulatory authority of the utilities board.
- g. For failure of the customer to permit the utility reasonable access to its equipment.
- h. For nonpayment of bill or deposit, except as restricted by 19.4(16) and 19.4(17), provided that the utility has:

- (1) Made a reasonable attempt to effect collection;
- (2) Given the customer, and any other person or agency designated by the customer, written notice that the customer has at least 12 days in which to make settlement of the account, together with a written summary of the rights and remedies available to avoid disconnection. Customers billed more frequently than monthly pursuant to subrule 19.3(7) shall be given posted written notice that they have 24 hours to make settlement of the account, together with a written summary of the rights and remedies available to avoid disconnection. All written notices shall include a toll-free or collect telephone number where a utility representative qualified to provide additional information about the disconnection can be reached. Each utility representative must provide their name to the caller, and have immediate access to current, detailed information concerning the customer's account and previous contacts with the utility.

(3) The summary of the rights and remedies must be approved by the board. Any utility providing gas service and defined as a public utility in Iowa Code section 476.1 which does not use the standard form set forth below for customers billed monthly shall submit to the board an original and six copies of its proposed form for approval.

CUSTOMER RIGHTS AND REMEDIES TO AVOID DISCONNECTION

The following is a summary of your rights and remedies under the rules of the Utilities Division of the Iowa Department of Commerce to avoid disconnection of utility service.

Disconnection can be avoided by paying the past due amount or by making arrangements to pay on or before the date listed on the notice.

Disconnection for nonpayment may occur only after we have sent a written notice of disconnection by regular mail postmarked at least 12 days before service is to be shut off. This notice must include the reason for disconnection. We must try to contact you by phone or in person prior to disconnection. If disconnection is scheduled between November 1 and April 1 and it has not been possible to contact you by phone or in person, a notice must be placed on the door of the home at least one day before service is disconnected.

Disconnection may not take place unless we are prepared to reconnect your service that same day if payment or other arrangements are made. Between November 1 and April 1, we cannot require you to pay a deposit before service is reconnected or as part of an agreement for service to be continued.

Delinquent bill. If you are unable to pay a past due bill in full, you will be given an opportunity to enter into a payment agreement to avoid disconnection of service. The agreement will be negotiated to meet your individual needs and you may spread payments for the past due bill over at least 12 months. You must also agree to pay each new monthly bill as it comes due. If we refuse an agreement, you will be told in writing why we refused, and you may continue to pay under your proposed agreement without disconnection of service if you ask the Board (within 10 days after receiving the written refusal) for assistance in working out an agreement with us. (Iowa Utilities Board, 350 Maple Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, (515)281-3839 or toll-free (877)565-4450). If you break the payment agreement, we are not required to offer you a second payment agreement and may disconnect service on one day's notice.

Health. Disconnection for nonpayment will be delayed 30 days if a physician or public health official determines that a permanent resident in your house has a serious health problem and will be endangered if service is shut off. At our request, a telephone call from the physician or public health official to our office must be followed up by a letter within five days. During the 30-day delay, you must work out a payment agreement. If the physician or health official states that the health problem still exists at the end of the initial 30 days, you may receive an additional 30-day delay.

Disputed bill. If you disagree with the accuracy of your bill, you may pay the undisputed portion and notify our office of the disagreement. Disconnection will be delayed for up to 45 days from the date the bill was mailed so that the disagreement may be settled. If you file a written complaint with the board (address and telephone number listed previously), disconnection may be further postponed, should the board request the extension.

Winter energy assistance (November 1 through April 1). You may be eligible for low-income energy assistance or weatherization funds. If you tell us that you may qualify for energy assistance, you will be given 12 days from the date on which the disconnection notice was mailed to apply to the local community action agency. You must apply prior to the disconnection date. If the community action agency certifies you as being eligible for either low-income energy assistance or weatherization assistance within 30 days from the date of your application, then your service cannot be disconnected between November 1 and April 1.

It is unlikely, however, that energy assistance funds will pay all of your utility bills. It is to your advantage to make a payment arrangement now to avoid disconnection of your service after April 1.

If you have been certified as eligible for assistance, and you receive a disconnection notice from your gas or electric company, it is up to you to ensure that the utility is notified of your eligibility. Your certification will cover the current November 1 through April 1 period only. For further information on how to apply for assistance and qualifications, contact our business office, the Division of Community Action Agencies of the Department of Human Rights, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319 (1-800-532-1584), or your community action agency [list of community action agency addresses and telephone numbers for the utility's service territory].

(4) When disconnecting service to a residence, make a diligent attempt to contact, by telephone or in person, the customer responsible for payment for service to the residence to inform the customer of the pending disconnection and their rights and remedies; if an attempt at personal or telephone contact of a customer occupying a unit which a utility knows or should know is a rental unit has been unsuccessful, the landlord of the rental unit, if known, shall be contacted to determine if the customer is still in occupancy and, if so, their present location. The landlord shall also be informed of the date when service may be disconnected.

During the period November 1 to April 1, if the attempt at customer contact fails, the premises must be posted with a notice informing the customer of the pending disconnection, and rights or remedies available to avoid disconnection, at least one day prior to disconnection; if the disconnection will affect occupants of residential units leased from the customer, the premises of any building known by the utility to contain residential units affected by disconnection must be posted, at least two days prior to disconnection, with a notice informing any occupants of the date when service will be disconnected and the reasons therefor.

(5) Given the customer a reasonable opportunity to dispute the reason for the disconnection and, if to the extent applicable, complied with each of the following:

Disputed bill. In the event there is a dispute concerning a bill for natural gas service, the utility may require the customer to pay a sum of money equal to the amount of the undisputed portion of the bill pending settlement and thereby avoid discontinuance of service for nonpayment of the disputed bill for up to 45 days after the rendering of the bill. The 45 days shall be extended by up to 60 days if requested of the utility by the board in the event customer files a written complaint with the board.

Special circumstances. Disconnection of a residential customer may not take place on a weekend, a holiday or after 2 p.m. unless the utility is prepared to reconnect the same day, and in the case of a customer who has entered into a reasonable payment agreement, may not take place where gas is used as the only source of space heating or to control or operate the only space heating equipment at the residence, on any day when the National Weather Service forecast for the following 24 hours covering the area in which the residence is located includes a forecast that the temperature will go below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. In any case where the utility has posted a disconnect notice in compliance with 19.4(15) "h"(4) but is precluded from disconnecting service because of a National Weather Service forecast, the utility may immediately proceed with appropriate disconnection procedures, without further notice, when the temperature in the area where the residence is located rises to above 20 degrees, unless the customer has paid in full the past due amount or is entitled to postponement of disconnection under some other provision of this rule.

Health of a resident. Disconnection of a residential customer shall be postponed if the discontinuance of service would present an especial danger to the health of any permanent resident of the premises. An especial danger to health is indicated if one appears to be seriously impaired and may, because of mental or physical problems, be unable to manage their own resources, carry out activities of daily living or protect oneself from neglect or hazardous situations without assistance from others. Indicators of an especial danger to health include but are not limited to: age, infirmity, or mental incapacitation; serious illness; physical disability, including blindness and limited mobility; and any other factual circumstances which indicate a severe or hazardous health situation. The utility may require written verification of the especial danger to health by a physician or a public health official, including the name of the person endangered, a statement that the person is a resident of the premises in question, the name, business address, and telephone number of the certifying party, the nature of the health danger and approximately how long the danger will continue. Initial verification by the verifying party may be by telephone if written verification is forwarded to the utility within five days.

Verification shall postpone disconnection for 30 days; however, the postponement may be extended by a renewal of the verification. In the event service is terminated within 14 days prior to verification of illness by or for a qualifying resident, service shall be restored to that residence if a proper verification is thereafter made in accordance with the foregoing provisions. The customer must enter into a reasonable agreement for the retirement of the unpaid balance of the account within the first 30 days and keep the current account paid during the period that the unpaid balance is to be retired.

Reasonable payment agreement. If financial difficulty of a residential customer is confirmed, disconnection may not take place until after the utility has offered the customer an opportunity to enter into a reasonable payment agreement as required by 19.4(10). Disconnection shall be delayed 30 days for the making of a reasonable payment agreement and the 30 days shall be extended to 60 days if requested of the utility by the board upon receipt of a complaint that the utility has arbitrarily refused a payment agreement offered by the customer and upon a finding the customer has made payment as provided for in the offered agreement.

Winter energy assistance (November 1 through April 1). If the utility is informed that the customer's household may qualify for winter energy assistance or weatherization funds, there shall be no disconnection of service for 30 days from the date of application to allow the customer time to obtain assistance. Disconnection shall not take place from November 1 through April 1 for a resident who is a head of household and who has been certified to the public utility by the community action agency as eligible for either the low-income home energy assistance program or weatherization assistance program. In addition to the notification procedure required herein, the utility shall, prior to November 1, mail customers a notice describing the availability of winter energy assistance funds and the application process. The notice must be of a type size that is easily legible and conspicuous and must contain the information set out by the state agency administering the assistance programs. A utility serving fewer than 6,000 customers may publish notice in an advertisement in a local newspaper of general circulation or shopper's guide. A utility serving fewer than 25,000 customers may publish the notice in a customer newsletter in lieu of mailing.

Abnormal gas consumption. A customer who is subject to disconnection for nonpayment of bill, and who has gas consumption which appears to the customer to be abnormally high, may request the utility to provide assistance in identifying the factors contributing to this usage pattern and to suggest remedial measures. The utility shall provide assistance by discussing patterns of gas usage which may be readily identifiable, suggesting that an energy audit be conducted, and identifying sources of energy conservation information and financial assistance which may be available to the customer.

i. Without the written 12-day notice, for failure of the customer to comply with the terms of a payment agreement, provided that:

(1) In the case of a customer owning or occupying a residential unit that will be affected by disconnection, the utility has made a diligent attempt, at least one day prior to disconnection, to contact the customer by telephone or in person to inform the customer of the pending disconnection and their rights and remedies; if an attempt at personal or telephone contact of a customer occupying a unit which a utility knows or should know is a rental unit has been unsuccessful, the landlord of the rental unit, if known, shall be contacted to determine if the customer is still in occupancy and, if so, their present location. The landlord shall also be informed of the date when service may be disconnected.

During the period November 1 to April 1, if the attempt at customer contact fails, the premises must be posted with a notice informing the customer of the pending disconnection and rights or remedies available to avoid disconnection at least one day prior to disconnection; if the disconnection will affect occupants of residential units leased from the customer, the premises of any building known by the utility to contain residential units affected by disconnection must be posted, at least two days prior to disconnection, with a notice informing any occupants of the date when service will be disconnected and the reasons therefor.

(2) The disconnection of a residential customer may not take place on a weekend, a holiday or after 2 p.m., unless the utility is prepared to reconnect the same day, and may not take place where gas is used as the only source of space heating or to control or operate the only space heating equipment at the residence, on any day when the National Weather Service forecast for the following 24 hours covering the area in which the residence is located includes a forecast that the temperature will go below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. In any case where the utility has posted a disconnect notice in compliance with 19.4(15) "h"(3) but is precluded from disconnecting service because of a National Weather Service forecast, the utility may immediately proceed with appropriate disconnection procedures, without further notice, when the temperature in the area where the residence is located rises to above 20 degrees, unless the customer has paid in full the past due amount or is entitled to postponement of disconnection under some other provision of this rule.

(3) Disconnection of a residential customer shall be postponed if the discontinuance of service would present an especial danger to the health of the customer or any permanent resident of the premises. An especial danger to health is indicated if one appears to be seriously impaired and may, because of mental or physical problems, be unable to manage their own resources, carry out activities of daily living or protect oneself from neglect or hazardous situations without assistance from others. Indicators of an especial danger to health include but are not limited to: age, infirmity, or mental incapacitation; serious illness; physical disability, including blindness and limited mobility; and any other factual circumstances which indicate a severe or hazardous health situation. The utility may require written verification of the especial danger to health by a physician or a public health official, including the name of the person endangered, a statement that the person is a resident of the premises in question, the name, business address, and telephone number of the certifying party, the nature of the health danger and approximately how long the danger will continue. Initial verification by the verifying party may be by telephone if written verification is forwarded to the utility within five days.

Verification shall postpone disconnection for 30 days; however, the postponement may be extended for a renewal of the verification. In the event service is terminated within 14 days prior to verification of illness by or for a qualifying resident, service shall be restored to that residence if a proper verification is thereafter made in accordance with the foregoing provisions. The customer must pay the unpaid balance under the payment agreement within the first 30 days and keep the current account paid during the period that disconnection is postponed.

j. For failure of the customer to furnish such service equipment, permits, certificates, or rights of way necessary to serve said customer as shall have been specified by the utility as a condition to obtaining service, or in the event such equipment or permissions are withdrawn or terminated.

19.4(16) *Insufficient reasons for denying service.* The following shall not constitute sufficient cause for refusal of service to a present or prospective customer:

- a.* Delinquency in payment for service by a previous occupant of the premises to be served.
- b.* Failure to pay for merchandise purchased from the utility.
- c.* Failure to pay for a different type or class of public utility service.
- d.* Failure to pay the bill of another customer as guarantor thereof.
- e.* Failure to pay back bill rendered in accordance with 19.4(13) "b" (Slow meters).
- f.* Failure to pay adjusted bills based on the undercharges set forth in 19.4(13) "e."
- g.* Failure of a residential customer to pay a deposit during the period November 1 through April 1 for the location at which he or she has been receiving service.
- h.* Rescinded IAB 4/15/92, effective 5/20/92.

19.4(17) *When disconnection prohibited.* No disconnection may take place from November 1 through April 1 for a resident who is a head of household and who has been certified to the public utility by the local community action agency as being eligible for either the low-income home energy assistance program or weatherization assistance program.

19.4(18) *Change in character of service.* The following shall apply to a material change in the character of gas service:

- a.* *Changes under the control of the utility.* The utility shall make such changes only with the approval of the board, and after adequate notice to the customers (see 19.7(6) "a").
- b.* *Changes not under control of the utility or customer.* The utility shall adjust appliances to attain the proper combustion of the gas supplied. Due consideration shall be given to the gas heating value and specific gravity (see 19.7(6) "b").
- c.* *Appliance adjustment charge.* The utility shall make any necessary adjustments to the customer's appliances without charge and shall conduct the adjustment program with a minimum of inconvenience to the customers.

19.4(19) *Customer complaints.* Each utility shall investigate promptly and thoroughly and keep a record of written complaints and all other reasonable complaints received by it from its customers in regard to safety, service, or rates, and the operation of its system as will enable it to review and analyze its procedures and actions. The record shall show the name and address of the complainant, the date and nature of the complaint, and its disposition and the date thereof. All complaints caused by a major outage or interruption shall be summarized in a single report.

- a.* Each utility shall provide in its filed tariff a concise, fully informative procedure for the resolution of all customer complaints.
- b.* The utility shall take reasonable steps to ensure that customers unable to travel shall not be denied the right to be heard.
- c.* The final step in a complaint hearing and review procedure shall be a filing for board resolution of the issues.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 476.2, 476.6, 476.8, 476.20 and 476.54.

199—19.5(476) Engineering practice.

19.5(1) Requirement for good engineering practice. The gas plant of the utility shall be constructed, installed, maintained and operated in accordance with accepted good engineering practice in the gas industry to assure, as far as reasonably possible, continuity of service, uniformity in the quality of service furnished, and the safety of persons and property.

19.5(2) Standards incorporated by reference.

a. The design, construction, operation, and maintenance of gas systems and liquefied natural gas facilities shall be in accordance with the following standards where applicable:

(1) 49 CFR Part 191, "Transportation of Natural and Other Gas By Pipeline; Annual Reports, Incident Reports, and Safety-Related Condition Reports," as amended through April 30, 1999.

(2) 49 CFR Part 192, "Transportation of Natural and Other Gas By Pipeline; Minimum Federal Safety Standards," as amended through April 30, 1999.

(3) 49 CFR Part 193, "Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities: Federal Safety Standards," as amended through April 30, 1999.

(4) 49 CFR Part 199, "Drug Testing," as amended through April 30, 1999.

(5) ASME B31.8 1995, "Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems."

(6) ANSI/NFPA No. 59-1998, "Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants."

b. The following publications are adopted as standards of accepted good practice for gas utilities:

(1) ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54-1996, "National Fuel Gas Code."

(2) ANSI A225/NFPA 501A-1997, "Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities."

19.5(3) Adequacy of gas supply. The gas supply regularly available from pipeline sources supplemented by production or storage capacity must be sufficiently large to meet all reasonable demands for firm gas service.

19.5(4) Gas transmission and distribution facilities. The utility's gas transmission and distribution facilities shall be designed, constructed and maintained as required to reliably perform the gas delivery burden placed upon them. Each utility shall be capable of emergency repair work on a scale consistent with its scope of operation and with the physical conditions of its transmission and distribution facilities.

In appraising the reliability of the utility's transmission and distribution system, the board will consider, as principal factors, the condition of the physical property and the size, training, supervision, availability, equipment and mobility of the maintenance forces.

19.5(5) Inspection of gas plant. Each utility shall adopt a program of inspection of its gas plant in order to determine the necessity for replacement and repair. The frequency of the various inspections shall be based on the utility's experience and accepted good practice. Each utility shall keep sufficient records to give evidence of compliance with its inspection program.

199—19.6(476) Metering.

19.6(1) Inspection and testing program. Each utility shall adopt a written program for the inspection and testing of its meters to determine the necessity for adjustment, replacement or repair. The frequency of inspection and methods of testing shall be based on the utility's experience, manufacturer's recommendations, and accepted good practice. The board considers the publications listed in 19.6(3) to be representative of accepted good practice. Each utility shall maintain inspection and testing records for each meter and associated device until three years after its retirement.

19.6(2) Program content. The written program shall, at minimum, address the following subject areas:

a. Classification of meters by capacity, type, and any other factor considered pertinent.

b. Checking of new meters for acceptable accuracy before being placed in service.

c. Testing of in-service meters, including any associated instruments or corrective devices, for accuracy, adjustments or repairs. This may be accomplished by periodic tests at specified intervals or on the basis of a statistical sampling plan, but shall include meters removed from service for any reason.

d. Periodic calibration or testing of devices or instruments used by the utility to test meters.

e. Leak testing of meters before return to service.

f. The limits of meter accuracy considered acceptable by the utility.

g. The nature of meter and meter test records maintained by the utility.

19.6(3) Accepted good practice. The following publications are considered to be representative of accepted good practice in matters of metering and meter testing:

a. American National Standard for Gas Displacement Meters (500 Cubic Feet Per Hour Capacity and Under), ANSI B109.1-1992.

b. American National Standard for Diaphragm Type Gas Displacement Meters (Over 500 Cubic Feet Per Hour Capacity), ANSI B109.2-1992.

c. American National Standard for Rotary Type Gas Displacement Meters, ANSI B109.3-1992.

d. Handbook E-4: Displacement Gas Meters, American Meter Company, 1970.

e. Measurement of Gas Flow by Turbine Meters, ANSI/ASME MFC-4M-1990.

f. Measurement of Fuel Gas by Turbine Meters, American Gas Association Transmission Measurement Committee Report No. 7, 1981.

g. Orifice Metering of Natural Gas and Other Related Hydrocarbon Fluids, ANSI/API 2530-1991.

19.6(4) Meter adjustment. All meters and associated metering devices shall, when tested, be adjusted as closely as practicable to the condition of zero error.

19.6(5) Request tests. Upon request by a customer, a utility shall test the meter servicing that customer, except that such tests need not be made more frequently than once in 18 months.

A written report of the test results shall be mailed to the customer within ten days of the completed test and a record of each test shall be kept on file at the utility's office. The utility shall give the customer or a representative of the customer the opportunity to be present while the test is conducted.

If the test finds the meter is accurate within the limits accepted by the utility in its meter inspection and testing program, the utility may charge the customer \$25 or the cost of conducting the test, whichever is less. The customer shall be advised of any potential charge before the meter is removed for testing.

19.6(6) Referee tests. Upon written request by a customer or utility, the utilities board will conduct a referee test of a meter except that such tests need not be made more frequently than once in 18 months. The request shall be accompanied by a \$30 check or money order made payable to the utility.

Within 5 days of receipt of the written request and payment, the utilities board shall forward the deposit to the utility and notify the utility of the requirement for a test. The utility shall, within 30 days after notification of the request, schedule the date, time and place of the test with the board and customer. The meter shall not be removed or adjusted before the test and the utility shall furnish all testing equipment and facilities for the test. If the tested meter is found to be more than 2 percent fast or 2 percent slow the deposit will be returned to the party requesting the test and billing adjustments shall be made as required in 19.4(13). The board shall issue its report within 15 days after the test is conducted, with a copy to the customer and the utility.

199—19.7(476) Standards of quality of service.

19.7(1) Purity requirements. All gas supplied to customers shall be substantially free of impurities which may cause corrosion of mains or piping or from corrosive or harmful fumes when burned in a properly designed and adjusted burner.

19.7(2) Pressure limits. The maximum allowable operating pressure for a low-pressure distribution system shall not be so high as to cause the unsafe operation of any connected and properly adjusted low-pressure gas-burning equipment.

19.7(3) Adequacy for pressure. Each utility shall have a substantially accurate knowledge of the pressures inside its piping. Periodic pressure measurements shall be taken during periods of high demand at remote locations in distribution systems to determine the adequacy of service. Records of such measurements including the date, time, and location of the measurement shall be maintained not less than two years.

19.7(4) Standards for pressure measurements.

a. Secondary standards. Each utility shall own or have access to a dead weight tester. This instrument must be maintained in an accurate condition.

b. Working standards. Each utility must have water manometers, mercury manometers, laboratory quality indicating pressure gauges and field type dead weight pressure gauges as necessary for the proper testing of the indicating and recording pressure gauges used in determining the pressure on the utility's system. Working standards must be checked periodically by comparison with a secondary standard.

19.7(5) Handling of standards. Extreme care must be exercised in the handling of standards to ensure that their accuracy is not disturbed. Each standard shall be accompanied at all times by a certificate or calibration card, duly signed and dated, on which are recorded the corrections required to compensate for errors found at the customary test points at the time of the last previous test.

19.7(6) Heating value.

a. Awareness. Each utility shall have a substantially accurate knowledge of the heating value of the gas being delivered to customers at all times.

b. Natural and LP-gas. The heating value of natural gas and undiluted, commercially pure LP-gas shall be considered as being not under the control of the utility. The utility shall determine the allowable range of monthly average heating values within which its customers' appliances may be expected to function properly without repeated readjustment of the burners. If the monthly average heating value is above or below the limits of the allowable range for three successive months, the customers' appliances must be readjusted in accordance with 19.4(18)"c."

c. Peak shaving or other mixed gas. The heating value of gas in a distribution system which includes gas from LP or LNG peak shaving facilities, or gas from a source other than a pipeline supplier, shall be considered within the control of the utility. The average daily heating value of mixed gas shall be at least 95 percent of that normally delivered by the pipeline supplier. All mixed gas shall have a specific gravity of less than 1.000, and heating value shall not be so high as to cause improper operation of properly adjusted customer equipment.

d. Heating value determination and records. Unless acceptable heating value information is available for all periods from other sources, including the pipeline supplier, the utility shall provide and maintain equipment, or shall have a method of computation, by which the heating value of the gas in a distribution system can be accurately determined. The type, accuracy, operation and location of equipment, and the accuracy of computation methods, shall be in accordance with accepted industry practices and equipment manufacturer's recommendations and shall be subject to review by the board.

19.7(7) Interruptions of service.

a. Each utility shall make reasonable efforts to avoid interruptions of service, but when interruptions occur, service shall be reestablished within the shortest time practicable, consistent with safety. Each utility shall maintain records for not less than two years of interruptions of service as defined in 19.1(3) and shall periodically review these records to determine steps to be taken to prevent recurrence.

b. Planned interruptions shall be made at a time that will not cause unreasonable inconvenience to customers and shall be preceded by adequate notice to those who will be affected.

199—19.8(476) Safety.

19.8(1) Acceptable standards. As criteria of accepted good safety practice the board will use the applicable provisions of the standard listed in 19.5(2).

19.8(2) Protective measures. Each utility shall exercise reasonable care to reduce hazards inherent in connection with utility service to which its employees, its customers, and the general public may be subjected and shall adopt and execute a safety program designed to protect the public, fitted to the size and type of its operations. The utility shall give reasonable assistance to the board in the investigation of the cause of accidents and in the determination of suitable means of preventing accidents. Each utility shall maintain a summary of all reportable accidents arising from its operations.

19.8(3) Turning on gas. Each utility upon the installation of a meter and turning on gas or the act of turning on gas alone shall take the necessary steps to assure itself that there exists no flow of gas through the meter which is a warning that the customer's piping or appliances are not safe for gas turn on (Ref: Sec. 4.2 and Appendix D, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54-1996).

19.8(4) Gas leaks. A report of a gas leak shall be considered as an emergency requiring immediate attention.

19.8(5) Odorization. Any gas distributed to customers through gas mains or gas services or used for domestic purposes in compressor plants, which does not naturally possess a distinctive odor to the extent that its presence in the atmosphere is readily detectable at all gas concentrations of one-fifth of the lower explosive limit and above, shall have an odorant added to it to make it so detectable. Odorization is not necessary, however, for such gas as is delivered for further processing or use where the odorant would serve no useful purpose as a warning agent. Suitable tests must be made to determine whether the odor meets the standards of subrule 19.5(2). Prompt remedial action shall be taken if odorization levels do not meet the prescribed limits for detectability.

199—19.9(476) Energy conservation strategies.

19.9(1) Coverage. Standards for energy conservation strategies shall apply to all rate- and service-regulated gas utilities in Iowa. Nothing in this rule subjects the rates of municipal utilities to the regulatory authority of the board.

19.9(2) Load management techniques. Each rate- or service-regulated gas utility shall offer to its customers load management techniques that are determined by the board to:

a. Be reliable,

b. Provide useful energy or capacity management advantages to the gas utility, and

c. Be practicable and cost-effective. The technique is cost-effective if it is likely to reduce maximum demand on the utility, and the long-run cost-savings to the utility to the reduction are likely to exceed the long-run costs to the utility associated with implementation of the technique.

19.9(3) Other energy conservation strategies. Each rate-regulated gas utility shall offer to its consumers other energy conservation strategies that are determined by the board to:

a. Be reliable,

b. Provide useful energy conservation advantages to utilities, and

c. Be practicable and cost-effective. The strategy is cost-effective if long-run cost savings to the utility of the energy conservation strategy are likely to exceed the long-run costs to the utility associated with implementation of the strategy.

19.9(4) Pilot projects. The commission may initiate programs related to these standards as pilot projects to accumulate sufficient data to determine if the programs meet the requirements of this rule.

Pilot projects approved by the board may include as participants all or part of any existing customer class or classes. Customers may volunteer to participate in pilot projects.

Only if necessary to ensure the validity or success of a pilot project, and if approved by the board, the pilot project may be made mandatory for all or part of any existing customer class or classes. In these cases, the participants shall be selected on a reasonable and nondiscriminatory basis, from all or part of those customers. Where participation in a pilot project is mandatory, participants shall be given notice as required in Iowa Code section 476.6, shall be provided with an opportunity to contest the reasonableness of the proposed energy conservation strategy or load management technique, or the propriety of the selection process, and shall be allowed to request an exemption from participation based on individual hardship.

19.9(5) New structure energy conservation standards. Each utility providing gas service shall not provide such service to any structure completed after April 1, 1984, unless the owner or builder of the structure has certified to the utility that the building conforms to the energy conservation requirements adopted under Iowa Administrative Code 661—16.801(103A) and 16.802(103A). If this compliance is already being certified to a state or local agency, a copy of that certification shall be provided to the utility. If no state or local agency is monitoring compliance with these energy conservation standards, the owner or builder shall certify that the structure complies with the standards by signing a form provided by the utility. No certification will be required for structures that are not heated or cooled by gas service, or are not intended primarily for human occupancy.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 476.1 and 476.2.

199—19.10(476) Purchased gas adjustment (PGA).

19.10(1) Purchased gas adjustment clause. Purchased gas adjustments shall be computed separately for each customer classification or grouping previously approved by the board. Purchased gas adjustments shall use the same unit of measure as the utility's tariffed rates. Purchased gas adjustments shall be calculated using factors filed in annual or periodic filings according to the following formula:

$$PGA = \frac{(C \times Rc) + (D \times Rd) + (N \times Rn) + (Z \times Rz)}{S} + Rb + E - K$$

PGA is the purchased gas adjustment per unit.

S is the anticipated yearly gas commodity sales volume for each customer classification or grouping.

C is the volume of applicable commodity purchased or transported for each customer classification or grouping required to meet sales, S, plus the expected lost and unaccounted for volumes.

Rc is the weighted average of applicable commodity prices or rates to be in effect September 1 corresponding to purchases C.

D is the total volume of applicable gas or transportation demand purchases required to meet sales, S, for each customer classification or grouping.

Rd is the weighted average of applicable demand rates to be in effect September 1 corresponding to purchases D.

N is the total quantity of applicable annual entitlement to meet sales, S, for each customer classification or grouping.

Rn is the weighted average of applicable entitlement rates to be in effect September 1 corresponding to annual entitlement quantity N.

Z is the total quantity of applicable storage service purchases required to meet sales, S, for each customer classification or grouping.

Rz is the weighted average of applicable storage service rates to be in effect September 1 corresponding to purchases Z.

Rb is the adjusted amount necessary to obtain the anticipated balance for the remaining PGA year calculated by taking the anticipated PGA balance divided by the forecasted volumes for the months of October through August of the PGA year.

E is the per unit overcollection or undercollection adjustment as calculated under subrule 19.10(7).

K is the base cost of gas as set forth in the utility's tariff.

The components of the formula shall be determined as follows for each grouping:

a. The actual sales volumes S for the prior 12-month period ending June 30, with the necessary degree day adjustments, and further adjustments approved by the board.

Unless a utility receives prior board approval to use another methodology, a utility shall use the same weather normalization methodology used in prior approved PGA and rate case.

b. The annual expected lost and unaccounted for factors shall be calculated by determining the actual difference between sales and purchases for the prior PGA year but in no case will this factor be less than 0.

c. The purchases C, D, N and Z which will be necessary to meet requirements as determined in 19.10(1).

d. The calculation of the rate factors Rc, Rd, Rn and Rz, to be in effect September 1, shall be exclusive of past take-or-pay charges, which may be recovered pursuant to subrule 19.10(5).

The purchased gas adjustments shall be adjusted prospectively to reflect the final decision issued by the board in an annual review proceeding.

19.10(2) Annual purchased gas adjustment filing. Each rate-regulated utility shall file on or before August 1 of each year, for the board's approval, a purchased gas adjustment for the 12-month period beginning September 1 of that year.

The annual filing shall restate each factor of the formula stated in subrule 19.10(1).

The annual filing shall be based on customer classifications and groupings previously approved by the board unless new classifications or groupings are proposed.

The annual filing shall include all worksheets and detailed supporting data used to determine the purchased gas adjustment volumes and factors including sales and purchase data from bills, invoices, internal reports and supplier and customer contracts. Information already on file with the board may be incorporated by reference in the filing.

19.10(3) Periodic changes to purchased gas adjustment clause. Periodic purchased gas adjustment filings shall be based on the purchased gas adjustment customer classifications and groupings previously approved by the board. Changes in the customer classification and grouping on file are not automatic and require prior approval by the board.

Periodic filings shall include all worksheets and detailed supporting data used to determine the amount of the adjustment.

Changes in factors S or C may not be made in periodic purchased gas filings except to recognize changes between pipeline and nonpipeline purchases. A change in factors D, N, or Z may be made in periodic filings and will be deemed approved if it conforms to the annual purchased gas filing or if it conforms to the principles set out in 19.10(5) and 19.10(6).

The utility shall implement automatically all purchased gas adjustment changes which result from changes in Rc, Rd, Rn, or Rz equal to or greater than .5 cents per ccf or therm immediately with concurrent board notification with adequate information to calculate and support the change. Purchased gas adjustment changes of less than .5 cents per ccf or therm shall be required with concurrent board notification if the last purchased gas adjustment change occurred 30 days or more prior to the change. The purchased gas adjustment shall be calculated separately for each customer classification or grouping.

Unless otherwise ordered by the board, a rate-regulated utility's purchased gas adjustment rate factors shall be adjusted as purchased gas costs change and shall recover from the customers only the actual costs of purchased gas and other currently incurred charges associated with the delivery, inventory or reservation of natural gas.

If a supplier's entitlement charge is zero, the same percentage of current demand charges shall be allocated to each customer class or grouping as the average of demand charges allocated during the last 12-month period for which entitlement rates were not zero. "Current demand charges" means the amount ($D \times Rd$) used in computing the formula set out in 19.10(1).

19.10(4) Factor Rb. Starting with the 1993-1994 PGA year, each company has the option of filing an Rb calculation with its October-January PGA filings but will be required to file an Rb calculation with its February filing and subsequent monthly filings in the PGA year. If anticipated revenues exceed or fall short of anticipated costs by more than one-half of 1 percent, the PGA adjustment necessary to obtain the anticipated balance shall constitute the amount to be reflected as factor Rb in the PGA calculation. The adjustment shall be for services rendered in the remaining months of the same PGA year unless a subsequent determination under this paragraph requires a change. If the anticipated PGA balance represents costs in excess of revenues, factor Rb shall be assigned a positive value; if the anticipated balance represents revenues in excess of costs, factor Rb shall be assigned a negative value.

19.10(5) Take-or-pay adjustment.

a. Pipeline supplier charges to the utility based upon take-or-pay payments or settlements may be recovered from customers through a separate adjustment. This excludes those charges allocated by the pipeline on a total through-put basis and billed to the utility as part of the commodity costs and to the transportation customers as part of the transportation rate. The take-or-pay adjustment shall be separately calculated for each supplying pipeline.

b. The adjustment shall be applicable to all gas sales commodity volumes and to all gas transportation commodity volumes.

c. The calculation for the take-or-pay adjustment shall be according to the following formula:

$$TPA = \frac{P}{(St + T)}$$

TPA is the take-or-pay adjustment per unit of anticipated gas sales and transportation commodity volumes. The board will determine for each company whether the TPA will be set on a total company basis or by customer class.

P is the total amount of annualized take-or-pay charges allowed by the board for all groupings or customer classifications as determined in 19.10(5) "a."

St is the total anticipated yearly gas sales commodity volumes of all groupings or customer classifications as determined in 19.10(1).

T is the total anticipated yearly gas transportation commodity volumes based upon the prior 12-month period ending June 30 plus such additional gas commodity volumes as may be expected to be transported based upon transportation contracts or agreements executed prior to September 1.

The take-or-pay adjustment formula, $TPA = P/(St + T)$, shall include an E factor where E will be the per-unit overcollection or undercollection adjustment as calculated under subrule 19.10(7).

The take-or-pay adjustment formula, $TPA = P/(St + T)$, may include an Rb factor where Rb is the adjusted amount necessary to obtain the anticipated balance for the remaining PGA year, calculated by taking the anticipated TPA balance divided by the remaining anticipated gas sales (St) and transportation (T) commodity volumes for the PGA year.

d. The TPA may be added to the PGA for purposes of billing for all groupings or customer classifications to which a PGA is applied and shall be billed as a separate line item for customers utilizing transportation service pursuant to transportation tariffs approved by and on file with the board.

e. The TPA shall be filed by August 1 concurrent with the rate-regulated utilities annual PGA filing pursuant to 19.10(1) and may be adjusted as part of the periodic filings pursuant to 19.10(1) "a."

f. The TPA filing shall include all worksheets and detailed supporting data adequate to support a determination of the amount of actual pipeline take-or-pay charges for the 12-month period ending June 30 to be recovered by the TPA.

19.10(6) *Allocations of changes in contract demand obligations.* Any change in contractual demand obligations to pipelines or other gas suppliers serving Iowa must be reported to the board within 30 days of receipt. The change must be applied on a pro-rata basis to all customer classifications or groupings, unless another method has been approved by the board. Where a change has been granted as a result of the utility's request based on the needs of specified customers, that change may be allocated to the specified customers. Where the board has approved anticipated sales levels for one or more customer classifications or groupings, those levels may limit the pro-rata reduction for those classifications or groupings.

19.10(7) *Reconciliation of underbillings and overbillings.* The utility shall file with the board on or before October 1 of each year a purchased gas adjustment reconciliation for the 12-month period which began on September 1 of the previous year. This reconciliation shall be the actual net invoiced costs of purchased gas less the actual revenue billed through its purchased gas adjustment clause net of the prior year's reconciliation dollars for each customer classification or grouping. Actual net costs for purchased gas shall be the applicable invoice costs from all appropriate sources associated with the time period of usage.

Negative differences in the reconciliation shall be considered overbilling by the utility and positive differences shall be considered underbilling. This reconciliation shall be filed with all worksheets and detailed supporting data for each particular purchased gas adjustment clause. Penalty purchases shall only be includable where the utility clearly demonstrates a net savings.

The take-or-pay reconciliation shall be the actual net invoiced costs of take-or-pay less the actual revenue billed through its take-or-pay factors for each customer class or grouping. Actual net costs for take-or-pay shall be the applicable invoice costs from all appropriate sources associated with the time period of usage.

a. Any underbilling determined from the reconciliation shall be collected through ten-month adjustments to the appropriate purchased gas adjustment. The underbilling generated from each purchased gas adjustment clause shall be divided by the anticipated sales volumes for the prospective ten-month period beginning November 1 (based upon the sales determination in subrule 19.10(1)).

The quotient, determined on the same basis as the utility's tariff rates, shall be added to the purchased gas adjustment for the prospective ten-month period beginning November 1.

Any underbillings determined from the take-or-pay reconciliation shall be collected through ten-month adjustments to appropriate take-or-pay adjustment. The underbilling shall be divided by the anticipated sales volumes or transport volumes for the prospective ten-month period beginning November 1 (based upon the volumes determined in subrule 19.10(5)).

The quotient, determined on the same basis as the utility's tariff rates, shall be added to the take-or-pay factor for the prospective ten-month period beginning November 1.

b. Any overbilling determined from the reconciliation shall be refunded to the customer classification or PGA grouping from which it was generated. The overbilling shall be divided by the annual cost of purchased gas subject to recovery for the 12-month period which began the prior September 1 for each purchased gas adjustment clause and applied as follows:

(1) If the net overbilling from the purchased gas adjustment reconciliation exceeds 3 percent of the annual cost of purchased gas subject to recovery for a specific PGA grouping, the utility shall refund the overbilling by bill credit or check for the time period beginning November 1 of the current year to the date of refunding. The minimum amount to be refunded by check shall be \$10. Interest shall be calculated on amounts exceeding 3 percent from the PGA year midpoint to the date of refunding. The interest rate shall be the commercial paper rate (90-day, high-grade unsecured notes) quoted in the "Money Rates" section of the Wall Street Journal on the last working day of August of the current year.

(2) If the net overbilling from the purchased gas adjustment reconciliation does not exceed 3 percent of the annual cost of purchased gas subject to recovery for a specific PGA grouping, the utility may refund the overbilling by bill credit or check for the time period beginning November 1 of the current year to the date of refunding, or the utility may refund the overbilling through ten-month adjustments to the particular purchased gas adjustment from which they were generated. The minimum amount to be refunded by check shall be \$10. This adjustment shall be determined by dividing the overcollection by the anticipated sales volume for the prospective ten-month period beginning November 1 as determined in subrule 19.10(1) for the applicable purchased gas adjustment clause. The quotient, determined on the same basis as the utility's tariff rates, shall be a reduction to that particular purchased gas adjustment for the prospective ten-month period beginning November 1.

c. Any overbilling determined from the reconciliation of a TPA shall be refunded to the customer classification or TPA grouping from which it was generated. The 3 percent refund rule described in subparagraphs 19.10(7)"*b*"(1) and (2) shall also apply to the take-or-pay reconciliation. The overbilling shall be divided by the anticipated sales volumes or transport volumes for the prospective ten-month period beginning November 1 (based upon the volumes determined in subrule 19.10(5)). The quotient, determined on the same basis as the utility's tariff rates, shall be a reduction to that particular take-or-pay adjustment for the prospective ten-month period beginning November 1.

d. If the 3 percent refund rule described in subparagraph 19.10(7)"*b*"(1) requires an immediate refund for either the PGA or the TPA, the reconciliation results of the two adjustments may be netted. The volumes involved with the PGA and TPA must be the same. The 3 percent refund rule described in subparagraphs 19.10(7)"*b*"(1) and (2) shall also apply to the netted PGA and TPA reconciliation results. The quotient, determined on the same basis as the utility's tariff rates, shall be a reduction to that particular netted purchased gas adjustment and take-or-pay adjustment for the prospective ten-month period beginning November 1.

e. When a customer has reduced or terminated system supply service and is receiving transportation service, any liability for overcollections and undercollections shall be determined in accordance with the utility's gas transportation tariff.

19.10(8) Refunds from gas suppliers.

a. The utility shall refund to customers by bill credit or check an amount equal to any refund received from a supplier, plus accrued interest, if the refund exceeds \$5 per average residential customer under the applicable PGA clause. The utility may retain undistributed refund amounts in special refund retention accounts for each customer classification under the applicable PGA clause until such time as additional refund obligations or interest cause the average residential customer refund to exceed \$5. Any obligations remaining in the retention accounts on September 1 shall become a part of the annual PGA reconciliation.

Within 30 days of receipt of a refund from a supplier, the utility shall file with the board the following information:

- (1) A statement of reason for the refund.
- (2) The amount of the refund with support for the amount.
- (3) The balance of the appropriate refund retention accounts.
- (4) The amount due under each purchased gas adjustment clause.

b. If the supplier refund will result in a refund distribution, the utility shall also file within 30 days:

- (1) The intended period of the refund distribution.
- (2) The estimated interest accrued for each supplier refund through the proposed refund period, with complete interest calculations and supporting data as determined in 19.10(8)“e.”
- (3) The total amount to be refunded, the amount to be refunded per customer classification or PGA grouping, and the refund per ccf or therm.

c. Within 30 days of receipt of a refund from a supplier which will result in a refund retention, the utility shall also file with the board for its approval a refund retention report which shall include the following information:

- (1) The estimated interest accrued for each refund received and for each amount in the refund retention accounts through the date of the filing with complete interest calculation and support as determined in 19.10(8)“e.”
- (2) The total amount to be retained, the amount to be retained per customer class or PGA grouping, and the level per ccf or therm.
- (3) The calculations demonstrating the retained balance is less than \$5 per average residential customer with supporting schedules for all factors used.

d. The refund to each customer shall be determined by dividing the amount in the appropriate refund retention account, including interest, by the total ccf or therm of system gas consumed by affected customers during the period for which the refundable amounts are applicable and multiplying the quotient by the ccf or therms of system supply gas actually consumed by the customer during the appropriate period. The utility may use the last available 12-month period if the use of the actual period generating the refund is impractical. The utility shall file complete support documentation for all figures used.

e. The interest rate on refunds distributed under this subrule, compounded annually, shall be the commercial paper rate (90-day, high-grade unsecured notes) quoted in the “Money Rates” section of the Wall Street Journal on the day the refund obligation vests. Interest shall accrue from the date the rate-regulated utility receives the refund or billing from the supplier or the midpoint of the first month of overcollection to the date the refund is distributed to customers.

f. The rate-regulated utility shall make a reasonable effort to forward refunds, by check, to eligible recipients who are no longer customers.

g. The minimum amount to be refunded by check shall be \$1.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 476.6(11).

199—19.11(476) Periodic review of gas procurement practices [476.6(15)].

19.11(1) Procurement plan. The board shall periodically conduct a contested case proceeding for the purpose of evaluating the reasonableness and prudence of a rate-regulated public utility’s natural gas procurement and contracting practices. The board shall provide the utilities 90 days’ notice of the requirement to file a procurement plan. In the years in which the board does not conduct a contested case proceeding, the board may require the utilities to file certain information for the board’s review. In years in which the board conducts a full proceeding, a rate-regulated utility shall file prepared direct testimony and exhibits in support of a detailed 12-month plan and a 3-year natural gas procurement plan. A utility’s procurement plan shall be organized as follows and shall include:

a. An index of all documents and information filed in the plan and identification of the board files in which documents incorporated by reference are located.

- b.* All contracts and gas supply arrangements executed or in effect for obtaining gas and all supply arrangements planned for the future 12-month and 3-year periods.
- c.* An organizational description of the officer or division responsible for gas procurement and a summary of operating procedures and policies for procuring and evaluating gas contracts.
- d.* A summary of the legal and regulatory actions taken to minimize purchased gas costs.
- e.* All studies or investigation reports considered in gas purchase contract or arrangement decisions during the plan periods.
- f.* A complete list of all contracts executed since the last procurement review.
- g.* A list of other unbundled services available (for example, storage services if offered).
- h.* A description of the supply options selected and an evaluation of the reasonableness and prudence of its decisions. This evaluation should show the relationship between forecast and procurement.

19.11(2) *Gas requirement forecast.* Rescinded IAB 4/3/91, effective 3/15/91.

19.11(3) *Annual review proceeding.* Rescinded IAB 2/9/00, effective 3/15/00.

19.11(4) *Evaluation of the plan.* The burden shall be on the utility to prove it is taking all reasonable actions to minimize its purchased gas costs. The board will evaluate the reasonableness and prudence of the gas procurement plan.

19.11(5) *Disallowance of costs.* The board shall disallow any purchased gas costs in excess of costs incurred under responsible and prudent policies and practices. The PGA factor shall be adjusted prospectively to reflect the disallowance.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 476.6(15).

199—19.12(476) Flexible rates.

19.12(1) *Purpose.* This subrule is intended to allow gas utility companies to offer, at their option, incentive or discount rates to their sales and transportation customers.

19.12(2) *General criteria.*

a. Natural gas utility companies may offer discounts to individual customers, to selected groups of customers, or to an entire class of customer. However, discounted rates must be offered to all directly competing customers in the same service territory. Customers are direct competitors if they make the same end product (or offer the same service) for the same general group of customers. Customers that only produce component parts of the same end product are not directly competing customers.

b. In deciding whether to offer a specific discount, the utility shall evaluate the individual customer's, group's, or class's situation and perform a cost-benefit analysis before offering the discount.

c. Any discount offered should be such as to significantly affect the customer's or customers' decision to stay on the system or to increase consumption.

d. The consequences of offering the discount should be beneficial to all customers and to the utility. Other customers should not be at risk of loss as a result of these discounts; in addition, the offering of discounts shall in no way lead to subsidization of the discounted rates by other customers in the same or different classes.

19.12(3) *Tariff requirements.* If a company elects to offer flexible rates, the utility shall file for review and approval tariff sheets specifying the general conditions for offering discounted rates. The tariff sheets shall include, at a minimum, the following criteria:

a. The cost-benefit analysis must demonstrate that offering the discount will be more beneficial than not offering the discount.

b. The ceiling for all discounted rates shall be the approved rate on file for the customer's rate class.

c. The floor for the discount sales rates shall be equal to the cost of gas. Therefore, the maximum discount allowed under the sales or transportation tariffs is equal to the nongas costs of serving the customer.

d. No discount shall be offered for a period longer than five years, unless the board determines upon good cause shown that a longer period is warranted.

e. Discounts should not be offered if they will encourage deterioration in the load characteristics of the customer receiving the discount.

f. Customer charges may be discounted.

19.12(4) *Reporting requirements.* Each natural gas utility electing to offer flexible rates shall file semiannual reports with the board within 30 days of the end of each six months. Reports shall include the following information:

a. Section 1 of the report will concern discounts initiated in the last six months. For all discounts initiated in the last six months, the report shall include:

- (1) The identity of the new customers (by account number, if necessary);
- (2) The value of the discount offered;
- (3) The cost-benefit analysis results;
- (4) The cost of alternate fuels available to the customer, if relevant;
- (5) The volume of gas sold to or transported for the customer in the preceding six months; and
- (6) A copy of all new or revised flexible rate contracts executed between the utility and its customers.

b. Section 2 of the report relates to overall program evaluation. For all discounts currently being offered, the report shall include:

- (1) The identity of each customer (by account number, if necessary);
- (2) The total volume of gas sold or transported in the last six months to each customer at discounted rates, by month;
- (3) The volume of gas sold or transported to each customer in the same six months of the preceding year, by month;
- (4) The dollar value of the discount in the last six months to each customer, by month;
- (5) The dollar value of volumes sold or transported to each customer for each of the previous 12 months; and
- (6) If customer charges are discounted, the dollar value of the discount shall be separately reported.

c. Section 3 of the report concerns discounts denied or discounts terminated. For all customers specifically evaluated and denied or having a discount terminated in the last six months, the report shall include:

- (1) Customer identification (by account number, if necessary);
- (2) The volume of gas sold or transported in the last six months to each customer, by month;
- (3) The volume of gas sold or transported to each customer in the same six months of the preceding year, by month; and
- (4) The dollar value of volumes sold or transported to each customer for each of the past 12 months.

d. No report is required if the utility had no customers receiving a discount during the relevant period and had no customers which were evaluated for the discount and rejected during the relevant period.

19.12(5) Rate case treatment. In a rate case, 50 percent of any identifiable increase in net revenues will be used to reduce rates for all customers; the remaining 50 percent of the identifiable increase in net revenues may be kept by the utility. If there is a decrease in revenues due to the discount, the utility's test year revenues will be adjusted to remove the effects of the discount by assuming that all sales or transportation services or customer charges were provided at full tariffed rate for the customer class. Determining the actual amount will be a factual determination to be made in the rate case.

199—19.13(476) Transportation service.

19.13(1) Purpose. This subrule requires gas distribution utility companies to transport natural gas owned by an end-user on a nondiscriminatory basis, subject to the capacity limitations of the specific system. System capacity is defined as the maximum flow of gas the relevant portion of the system is capable of handling. Capacity availability shall be determined using the total current firm gas flow, including both system and transportation gas.

19.13(2) End-user rights. The end-user purchasing transportation services from the utility shall have the following rights and be subject to the following conditions:

a. The end-user shall have the right to receive, pursuant to agreement, 100 percent of the gas delivered by it or on its behalf to the transporting utility (adjusted for a reasonable volume of lost, unaccounted-for, and company-used gas).

b. The volumes which the end-user is entitled to receive shall be subject to curtailment or interruption due to limitations in the system capacity of the transporting utility. Curtailment of the transportation volumes will take place according to the priority class, subdivision, or category which the end-user would have been assigned if it were purchasing gas from the transporting utility.

c. During periods of curtailment or interruption, the party is entitled to a credit equal to the difference between the volumes delivered to the utility and those received by the end-user, adjusted for lost, unaccounted-for, and company-used gas. The credit shall be available at any time, within the conditions of the agreement.

d. The end-user shall be responsible for all costs associated with any additional plant required for providing transportation services to the end-user.

19.13(3) Transportation service charges. Transportation service shall be offered to at least the following classes:

- a. Interruptible service with system supply reserve.
- b. Interruptible service without system supply reserve.
- c. Firm service with system supply reserve.
- d. Firm service without system supply reserve.

19.13(4) *Transportation service charges and rates.* All rates and charges for transportation shall be based on the cost of providing the service.

a. "System supply reserve" service shall entitle the end-user to return to the system service to the extent of the capacity purchased. The charge shall be at least equal to the administrative costs of monitoring the service, plus any other costs (including but not limited to gas demand costs which are directly assignable to the end-user).

b. End-users without system supply reserve service may only return to system service by paying an additional charge and are subject to the availability of adequate system capacity. An end-user wishing to receive transportation service without system supply reserve must pay the utility for the discounted value of any contract between the utility and the end-user remaining in effect at the time of beginning transportation service. The discounted values shall include all directly assignable and identifiable costs (including but not limited to gas costs).

c. The utility shall require a reconnection charge when an end-user receiving transportation service without system supply reserve service requests to return to the system supply. The end-user shall return to the system and receive service under the appropriate classification as determined by the utility.

d. The end-user electing to receive transportation service shall pay reasonable rates for any use of the facilities, equipment, or services of the transporting utility.

e. Small volume transportation service. On or before February 1, 1999, each utility shall file transportation tariffs which reflect the following:

- (1) Administrative fees shall be no higher than customer charges;
- (2) Telemetering, daily metering, and daily balancing requirements shall not be required unless a utility demonstrates to the board that the particular customer's potential imbalances could affect the integrity of the system;
- (3) Means of resolving monthly imbalances shall be described;
- (4) Rates, terms, and conditions for marketer's use of the utility's pipeline capacity and storage shall be provided;
- (5) Billing arrangements may be negotiated between marketer, utility, and customer. A customer may select from the following three billing patterns: single billing from the marketer with reimbursement of tariff rates to the utility; single billing from the utility which includes the marketer's gas cost; or separate billing by the marketer for gas supply and by the utility for transportation.

f. Optional plan filing. Instead of filing the tariffs required by paragraph 19.13(4) "e," a utility may submit for the board's consideration a plan which sets out specific provisions for implementing transportation service for small volume customers. On or before September 1, 1998, a utility electing this option must file a notice of intent to submit a plan. A utility's plan must, at a minimum, address the following issues:

- (1) Customer education;
- (2) Load aggregation;
- (3) Transition costs;
- (4) Code of conduct—affiliates of regulated utility;
- (5) Code of conduct—marketer participants;
- (6) Obligation to serve;
- (7) Social programs;
- (8) Uncollectibles;
- (9) Customer minimums for participation;
- (10) Customer switching;
- (11) Telemetering and daily metering;
- (12) Balancing;
- (13) Rates, terms, and conditions for marketer use of pipeline capacity and storage;
- (14) Billing.

19.13(5) Reporting requirements. A natural gas utility shall file with the board two copies of each transportation contract entered into within 30 days of the date of execution. The utility may delete any information identifying the end-user and replace it with an identification number. The utility shall promptly supply the deleted information if requested by the board staff. The deleted information may be filed with a request for confidentiality, pursuant to 199 Iowa Administrative Code rule 1.9(22).

19.13(6) Written notice of risks. The utility must notify its customers contracting for transportation service in writing that unless the customer buys system supply reserve service from the utility, the utility is not obligated to supply gas to the customer. The notice must also advise the customer of the nature of any identifiable penalties, any administrative or reconnection costs associated with purchasing available firm or interruptible gas, and how any available gas would be priced by the utility. The notice may be provided through a contract provision or separate written instrument. The customer must acknowledge in writing that it has been made aware of the risks and accepts the risks.

199—19.14(476) Customer contribution fund.

19.14(1) Applicability and purpose. This rule applies to each gas public utility, as defined in Iowa Code sections 476.1 and 476.1B. Each utility shall develop a program plan to assist the utility's low-income customers with weatherization and to supplement assistance received under the federal low-income heating energy assistance program for the payment of winter heating bills. The program shall be implemented on or before March 1, 1989.

19.14(2) Program plan. On or before February 1, 1988, each utility shall file with the utilities board a detailed description of its program plan. At a minimum, the plan shall include the following information:

- a. A list of the members of the board or committee established to determine the appropriate distribution of the funds collected. The list shall include the organization each member represents;
- b. A sample of the customer notification with a description of the method and frequency of its distribution;
- c. A sample of the authorization form provided to customers;
- d. The anticipated date of implementation.

Program plans for new customer contribution funds shall be rejected if not in compliance with this rule. Program plans for existing customer contribution funds existing prior to July 1, 1988, and determined by the board not to be in compliance with this rule shall be allowed until July 1, 1989, to comply, during which time such programs shall continue to operate.

19.14(3) Notification. Each utility shall notify all customers of the fund at least twice a year. The method of notice which will ensure the most comprehensive notification to the utility's customers shall be employed. Upon commencement of service and at least once a year, the notice shall be mailed or personally delivered to all customers. The other required notice may be published in a local newspaper(s) of general circulation within the utility's service territory. A utility serving fewer than 6,000 customers may publish their semiannual notices locally in a free newspaper, utility newsletter or shop-
per's guide instead of a newspaper. At a minimum the notice shall include:

- a. A description of the availability and the purpose of the fund;
- b. A customer authorization form. This form shall include a monthly billing option and any other methods of contribution.

19.14(4) Methods of contribution. The utility shall provide for contributions as monthly pledges, as well as one-time or periodic contributions. Each utility may allow persons or organizations to contribute matching funds.

19.14(5) Annual report. On or before September 30 of each year, each utility shall file with the board a report of all the customer contribution fund activity for the previous fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. The report shall be in a form provided by the board and shall contain an accounting of the total revenues collected and all distributions of the fund. The utility shall report all utility expenses directly related to the customer contribution fund.

19.14(6) Binding effect. A pledge by a customer or other party shall not be construed to be a binding contract between the utility and the pledgor. The pledge amount shall not be subject to delayed payment charges by the utility.

199—19.15(476) Reserve margin.

19.15(1) Applicability. All rate-regulated gas utility companies may maintain a reserve of natural gas in excess of their historic peaks and recover the cost of the reserve from their customers through the purchased gas adjustment.

19.15(2) Definitions.

a. Gas available to meet demand. All firm gas contracted for by a utility, excluding the delivery-capacity of liquefied natural gas and propane storage facilities, shall be considered as gas available to meet demand.

b. Contract demand. The amount of firm gas a utility is entitled to take on a daily basis, pursuant to contract.

c. Base period demand. The maximum peak of the previous seven heating seasons (12-month period ending June 30) shall form the base period demand to establish a utility's maximum peak demand.

19.15(3) Contract demand levels of less than 25,000 Mcf per day. A reserve margin of 9 percent or less in excess of the base period demand will be presumed reasonable.

19.15(4) Contract demand levels of more than 25,000 Mcf per day. A reserve margin of 5 percent or less in excess of the base period demand will be presumed reasonable.

19.15(5) Rebuttable presumption. All gas available to meet demand in excess of an amount needed to meet the base period demand plus the reserve is presumed to be unjust and unreasonable unless a factual showing to the contrary is made during the annual review of gas proceeding. All gas available to meet demand less than an amount of base period demand plus the reserve is presumed to be just and reasonable unless a factual showing to the contrary can be made during the annual review of gas proceeding.

19.15(6) Allocation of cost of the reserve. Fifty percent of the reserve cost shall be collected as a demand charge allocation to noncontractual firm customers. The remaining 50 percent shall be collected as a throughput charge on customers excluding transportation customers who have elected no system supply reserve.

These rules are intended to implement 42 U.S.C.A. 8372, 10 CFR, 516.30, and Iowa Code sections 476.1, 476.2, 476.6, 476.8, 476.20, 476.54, 476.66, and 546.7.

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