

**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.* The amount of all gas delivered to multioccupancy premises within a single building, where units are separately rented or owned, shall be measured on the basis of individual meter measurement for each unit, except in the following instances:

- (1) Where gas is used in centralized heating, cooling or water-heating systems;
- (2) Where a facility is designated for elderly or handicapped persons;
- (3) Where submetering or resale of service was permitted prior to 1966; or
- (4) Where individual metering is impractical. “Impractical” means: (1) where conditions or structural barriers exist in the multioccupancy building that would make individual meters unsafe or physically impossible to install; (2) where the cost of providing individual metering exceeds the long-term benefits of individual metering; or (3) where the benefits of individual metering (reduced and controlled energy consumption) are more effectively accomplished through a master meter arrangement.

If a multioccupancy building is master-metered, the end-user occupants may be charged for natural gas as an unidentified portion of the rent, condominium fee, or similar payment, or, if some other method of allocating the cost of the gas service is used, the total charge for gas service shall not exceed the total gas bill charged by the utility for the same period.

*c.* Master metering to multiple buildings is prohibited, except for multiple buildings owned by the same person or entity. Multioccupancy premises within a multiple building complex may be master-metered pursuant to this paragraph only if the requirements of paragraph 19.3(1) “*b*” have been met.

*d.* For purposes of this subrule, a “master meter” means a single meter used in determining the amount of natural gas provided to a multioccupancy building or multiple buildings.

*e.* 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.

*f.* 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.

**19.3(2) *Condition of meter.*** Rescinded IAB 11/12/03, effective 12/17/03. See 199 IAC 19.6(7).

**19.3(3) *Meter reading records.*** The meter reading records 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 waiver request must include the information required by 199—1.3(17A,474,476,78GA,HF2206). If the board denies a waiver, or if a waiver is not 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. The utility may arrange for customer meter reading forms to be delivered to the utility by United States mail, electronically, or by hand delivery. Unless the utility has a plan to test check meter readings, a utility representative shall physically read the meter at least once each 12 months and when the utility is notified there is a change of customer.

The utility may arrange for the meter to be read by electronic means. Unless the utility has a plan to test check electronic meter readings, a utility representative shall physically read the meter at least once every 12 months.

**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.

When access to meters cannot be gained, the utility may leave with the customer a meter reading form. The customer may provide the meter reading by telephone, electronic mail (if it is allowed by the utility), or by mail. If the meter reading information 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.

The utility shall incorporate normalized weather data in its calculation of an estimated bill.

Utilities shall file with the board their procedures for calculating estimated bills, including their procedures for determining the reasonable degree-day data to use in the calculations. Utilities shall inform the board when changes are made to the procedures for calculating estimated bills.

**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) *Plant additions, distribution main extensions, and service lines.***

*a. Definitions.* The following definitions shall apply to the terms as used in this subrule.

*"Advance for construction,"* as used in this subrule, means cash payments or equivalent surety made to the utility by an applicant for an extensive plant addition or a distribution main extension, portions of which may be refunded depending on any subsequent service line attached to the extensive plant addition or distribution main extension. Cash payments or equivalent surety shall include a grossed-up amount for the income tax effect of such revenue. 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.

*“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 a distribution main extension or service line that are in excess of costs paid by the utility. 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.

*“Distribution main extension,”* as used in this subrule, means a segment of pipeline installed to convey gas to individual service lines or other distribution mains.

*“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 and energy efficiency charges from estimated annual revenues.

*“Estimated construction costs,”* as used in this subrule, shall be calculated using average current costs in accordance with good engineering practices and upon the following factors: amount of service required or desired by the customer requesting the distribution main extension or service line; size, location, and characteristics of the distribution main extension or service line, including appurtenances; and whether the ground is frozen or whether other adverse conditions exist. In no event shall estimated construction costs include costs associated with facilities built for the convenience of the utility. The customer shall be charged actual permit fees in addition to estimated construction costs. Permit fees are to be paid regardless of whether the customer is required to pay an advance for construction or a nonrefundable contribution in aid of construction, and the cost of any permit fee is not refundable.

*“Plant addition,”* as used in this subrule, means any additional plant, other than a distribution main or service line, required to be constructed to provide service to a customer.

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

*“Similarly situated customer,”* as used in this subrule, means a customer whose annual consumption or service requirements, as defined by estimated annual revenue, are approximately the same as the annual consumption or service requirements of other customers.

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

*b. Plant additions.* The utility shall 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. A written contract between the utility and the customer which requires an advance for construction by the customer to make plant additions shall be available for board inspection.

*c. Distribution main extensions.* Where the customer will attach to the distribution main extension 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 distribution main extension for a customer without requiring an advance for construction if the estimated construction costs to provide a distribution main extension are less than or equal to three times estimated base revenue calculated on the basis of similarly situated customers. The utility may use a feasibility model, rather than three times estimated base revenue, to determine what, if any, advance for construction is required of the customer. The utility shall file a summary explaining the inputs into the feasibility model and a description of the model as part of the utility's tariff. Whether or not the construction of the distribution main extension would otherwise require a payment from a customer, the utility shall charge the customer for actual permit fees, and the permit fees are not refundable.

(2) If the estimated construction cost to provide a distribution main extension is greater than three times estimated base revenue calculated on the basis of similarly situated customers, the applicant for a distribution main extension shall contract with the utility and make, no more than 30 days prior to commencement of construction, an advance for construction equal to the estimated construction cost less three times estimated base revenue to be produced by the customer. The utility may use a feasibility model to determine whether an advance for construction is required. The utility shall file a summary explaining the inputs into the feasibility model and a description of the model as part of the utility's tariff. A written contract between the utility and the customer shall be available for board inspection upon request. Whether or not the construction of the distribution main extension would otherwise require a payment from the customer, the utility shall charge the customer for actual permit fees, and the permit fees are not refundable.

(3) Where the customer will not attach within the agreed-upon attachment period after completion of the distribution main extension, the applicant for the distribution main extension shall contract with the utility and make, no more than 30 days prior to the commencement of construction, an advance for construction equal to the estimated construction cost. The utility may use a feasibility model to determine the amount of the advance for construction. The utility shall file a summary explaining the inputs into the feasibility model and a description of the model as part of the utility's tariff. A written contract between the utility and the customer shall be available for board inspection upon request. Whether or not the construction of the distribution main extension would otherwise require a payment from the customer, the utility shall charge the customer for actual permit fees, and the permit fees are not refundable.

(4) Advances for construction may be paid by cash or equivalent surety and shall be refundable for ten years. The customer has the option of providing an advance for construction by cash or equivalent surety unless the utility determines that the customer has failed to comply with the conditions of a surety in the past.

(5) Refunds. When the customer is required to make an advance for construction, 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 line attached 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, or the amount allowed by the feasibility model, for the distribution main extension and each service line attached to the distribution main extension exceeds the total estimated construction cost to provide the distribution main extension, the entire amount of the advance for construction shall be refunded.

2. If the combined total of three times estimated base revenue, or the amount allowed by the feasibility model, for the distribution main extension and each service line attached to the distribution main extension is less than the total estimated construction cost to provide the distribution main extension, the amount to be refunded shall equal three times estimated base revenue, or the amount allowed by the feasibility model, when a service line is attached to the distribution main extension.

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

(6) The utility shall keep a record of each work order under which the distribution main extension was installed, to include the estimated revenues, the estimated construction costs, the amount of any payment received, and any refunds paid.

*d. Service lines.*

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

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

(Estimated Construction Costs) ×

$$\frac{(\text{Total Length in Excess of 50 Feet}) \text{ or } (\text{Total Length in Excess of 100 Feet})}{(\text{Total Length of Service Line})}$$

(3) A utility may adopt a tariff or rule that allows the utility to finance and construct a service line of more than 50 feet, or 100 feet if polyethylene plastic pipe is used, without requiring a nonrefundable contribution in aid of construction from the customer if the tariff or rule applies equally to all customers.

(4) Whether or not the construction of the service line would otherwise require a payment from the customer, the utility shall charge the customer for actual permit fees.

*e. Extensions not required.* Utilities shall not be required to make distribution main extensions or attach service lines as described in this subrule, unless the distribution main extension or service line shall be of a permanent nature.

*f. Different payment arrangement.* This subrule shall not be construed as prohibiting any utility from making a contract with a customer using a different payment arrangement, if the contract provides a more favorable payment arrangement to the customer, so long as no discrimination is practiced among customers.

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

*a.* Every 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 chapter shall not apply to routine extensions or minor changes in the local underground distribution facilities.

*b.* Every utility shall assist in promoting conformity with this chapter. An arrangement should be set up among 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 Iowa Code section 476.8.

[ **ARC 7584B** , IAB 2/25/09, effective 4/1/09; **ARC 2711C** , IAB 9/14/16, effective 10/19/16]