

Notice of Meeting of the Electric Utility Advisory Board of the City of Georgetown, Texas July 17, 2025

The Georgetown Electric Utility Advisory Board will meet on July 17, 2025 at 3:00 PM at GMC-Williamson Conference Room 300-1 Industrial Ave, Georgetown, TX 78626.

The City of Georgetown is committed to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you require assistance in participating at a public meeting due to a disability, as defined under the ADA, reasonable assistance, adaptations, or accommodations will be provided upon request. Please contact the City Secretary's Office, at least three (3) days prior to the scheduled meeting date, at (512) 930-3652 or City Hall at 808 Martin Luther King Jr. Street, Georgetown, TX 78626 for additional information; TTY users route through Relay Texas at 711.

Public Wishing to Address an Advisory Board

On a subject that is posted on this agenda: Please fill out a speaker registration form which can be found on the table at the entrance to the meeting room. Clearly print your name and the letter of the item on which you wish to speak and present it to the Board Liaison prior to the start of the meeting. You will be called forward to speak when the Board considers that item. Only persons who have delivered the speaker form prior to the meeting being called to order may speak. Speakers will be allowed up to three minutes to speak. If you wish to speak for six minutes, it is permissible to use another requestor's granted time to speak. No more than six minutes for a speaker may be granted. The requestor granting time to another speaker must also submit a form and be present at the meeting.

On a subject not posted on the agenda: A request must be received by the Advisory Board or Commission Liaison prior to the day the agenda for this meeting is posted. Each speaker will be given three minutes to address the Board or Commission members. No action can be taken at this meeting.

Call to Order

Comments from the Chair

Announcements

Action from Executive Session

Regular Session

1.A Approval of Minutes

Consideration and approval of the June 18, 2025, minutes -- René Bywater-Barajas, Board Liaison

1.B Nomination and election of a Vice-Chair to fill a vacancy.

Nomination and election of a Vice-Chair to fill a vacancy -- René Bywater-Barajas, Board Liaison

1.C Electric Monthly Operating Report

Discussion regarding the Electric Monthly Operations Report -- Daniel Bethapudi, Electric Utility General Manager

- Customer Service Report -- Cherie Hernandez, Customer Billing Manager
- Electric Fund: Q2 Financial Report -- Mayra Cantu, Budget Manager
- Electric Operations Report -- Mike Westbrook, Electric Operations Manager
- Safety & Employee Development Report -- Danny Potter, Electric Safety Program Manager
- Customer Energy Solutions -- Victoria Sirimarco, CES Program Manager

1.D **Texas 89th Legislative Session Recap**

Presentation and discussion with overview of Texas 89th Legislative Session -- Daniel Bethapudi, Electric Utility General Manager; Leah Clark, Intergovernmental Relations Manager; and Taylor Kilroy, Executive Director of the Texas Public Power Association

1.E **Streetlight Program Review**

Consideration and possible direction regarding the streetlight program review -- Mike Westbrook, Electric Operations Manager

Executive Session

In compliance with the Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code, Vernon's Codes, Annotated, the items listed below will be discussed in closed session and are subject to action in the regular session.

2.A **Competitive Matters Purchased Power Review**

Sec. 551.086 Competitive Matters Purchased Power Review

2.B **Cybersecurity Update**

Sec. 551.089 Deliberation Regarding Security Devices or Security Updates

Adjournment

Certificate of Posting

I, Robyn Densmore, City Secretary for the City of Georgetown, Texas, do hereby certify that this Notice of Meeting was posted at City Hall, 808 Martin Luther King Jr. Street, Georgetown, TX 78626, a place readily accessible to the general public as required by law, on the _____ day of _____, 2025, at _____, and remained so posted for at least 72 continuous hours preceding the scheduled time of said meeting.

Robyn Densmore, City Secretary

**City of Georgetown, Texas
Electric Utility Advisory Board
July 17, 2025**

SUBJECT:

Approval of Minutes

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Consideration and approval of the June 18, 2025, minutes -- René Bywater-Barajas, Board Liaison

ITEM SUMMARY:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

SUBMITTED BY:

Rene Bywater-Barajas, Electric Department

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A

**City of Georgetown, Texas
Electric Utility Advisory Board
July 17, 2025**

SUBJECT:

Nomination and election of a Vice-Chair to fill a vacancy.

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Nomination and election of a Vice-Chair to fill a vacancy -- René Bywater-Barajas, Board Liaison

ITEM SUMMARY:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

SUBMITTED BY:

Rene Bywater-Barajas, Electric Department

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A

City of Georgetown, Texas
Electric Utility Advisory Board
July 17, 2025

SUBJECT:

Electric Monthly Operating Report

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Discussion regarding the Electric Monthly Operations Report -- Daniel Bethapudi, Electric Utility General Manager

- Customer Service Report -- Cherie Hernandez, Customer Billing Manager
- Electric Fund: Q2 Financial Report -- Mayra Cantu, Budget Manager
- Electric Operations Report -- Mike Westbrook, Electric Operations Manager
- Safety & Employee Development Report -- Danny Potter, Electric Safety Program Manager
- Customer Energy Solutions -- Victoria Sirimarco, CES Program Manager

ITEM SUMMARY:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

SUBMITTED BY:

Rene Bywater-Barajas, Electric Department

ATTACHMENTS:

[2025-07-17 Electric Monthly Operating Report.pdf](#)

Georgetown Electric Utility Advisory Board

JULY 17, 2025

AGENDA



Call to Order

Public Wishing to Address the Board

Comments from Board Chair

Announcements:

- *Safety Moment*
- *Introduction of Visitors*
- *Employee Recognition*



Regular Session

Review & Approval of Minutes

Nomination & Election of Vice-Chair

Electric Monthly Operating Report

- *Customer Service Report*
- *Q2 Financial Report*
- *Electric Operations Report*
- *Safety & Employee Development Report*

Texas 89th Legislative Session Recap

Streetlight Program Review



Executive Session

Purchased Power Update

Cyber Security Update

SAFETY MOMENT

DANNY POTTER | *Electric Safety Program Manager*



EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT & RECOGNITION

JACK DALY | *Chief Business Officer-Electric*



JULY 4TH WEEKEND TEAM

Russell Fontenot

John Dillard

Eric Pouncey

Danny Potter

Jon Franz

Cole Mattson

Mason Marrs

Allen Gick

Harris Green Moran

Kevin Vitek

Daniel Bethapudi

Richard Pajestka

Mike Westbrook

Alex Spinn

Victoria Sirimarco

Jose Espinoza Torres

Paul Medeiros

Kevin Vitek

Bek Tolipov

Justin Breithaupt

Neal O'Dell

Jaime Vides



JULY 4TH WEEKEND TEAM

Crews to Kerrville

Coordination Calls

OT Team Worked with
Water Utility



REGULAR SESSION

- Review & Approval of Minutes
- Nomination & Election of Vice-Chair
- Electric Monthly Operating Report
- Texas 89th Legislative Session Recap
- Streetlight Program Review

CUSTOMER SERVICE REPORT

CHERIE HERNANDEZ | *Customer Billing Manager*



CUSTOMER STATISTICS

Active Electric Meters

MAY 2025

JUNE 2025

	Available	Contracted*	%Contracts	Available	Contracted*	%Contracts
Residential	31,517	31,265	99.2%	31,535	31,367	99.5%
General – Small	2,785	2,721	97.7%	2,786	2,724	97.8%
General – Large	403	402	99.8%	404	403	99.8%
Industrial	38	36	94.7%	38	36	94.7%
Industrial – Large	10	10	100%**	8	8	100%**
Industrial - Very Large	2	2	100.0%	3	3	100.0%
School Services	24	24	100.0%	24	24	100.0%
Municipal	172	172	100.0%	173	173	100.0%
Municipal - Pumping	55	55	100.0%	55	55	100.0%
Net Metering	727	724	99.6%	729	727	99.7%
Total Services Count	35,733	35,405	99.1%	35,755	35,516	99.3%

*"Contracted" indicates that an account is actively billed.

**Count consists of totalizer meters, which only measure the volume of energy, and are not billed

Active Security Lights

	Available	Contracted*	%Contracts	Available	Contracted*	%Contracts
Residential	84	84	100.0%	84	84	100.0%
Non-Residential	420	396	94.3%	420	396	94.3%
Total Services Count	504	480	95.2%	504	480	95.2%

CUSTOMER BILLING STATISTICS



Residential Customer	JUN 2024	JUN 2025
Cost per 1000 kWh (Including PCA & Base)	\$134.35	\$134.35
Average kWh	1,080	1,117
Electric Bill (Based on Average kWh)	\$145.10	\$150.07

ELECTRIC BILLED REVENUE—FY 2025

UMAX BILLED YTD & 2025 CONSUMPTION YTD DOES INCLUDE VERY LARGE LOAD BILLS THROUGH WORKDAY

YTD Revenue by Service Period Compared to Budget – Billed Transaction thru 6/30/2025

2025 Budget	2025 UMAX Billed – YTD	% of Service Dates Billed	% of Budget	2025 Consumption YTD
\$103,929,059	\$62,586,997	68%	61%	523,677,028 kWh

Quarter Revenue by Service Period to Prior Year Actual

Quarters	2024 GL Actual	2025 UMAX Billed	% of Service Dates Billed	% of 2024 Actual
1 st Quarter (Oct/Nov/Dec)	\$21,090,057	\$23,111,795	100%	110%
2 nd Quarter (Jan/Feb/Mar)	\$20,484,023	\$22,960,181	100%	112%
3 rd Quarter (Apr/May/June)	\$25,203,204	\$16,515,020	74%	66%
4 th Quarter (Jul/Aug/Sep)	\$22,896,006			

AGED RECEIVABLES REPORT

ELECTRIC AR

Active Accounts – 7/1/2025



Electric - Active	MAY 25	JUN 25	Variance
31 – 60 Days	\$49,558.20	\$52,719.26	\$3,161.06
61 – 90 Days	\$7,369.54	\$7,104.88	(\$264.66)
91 – 120 Days	\$726.70	\$20.94	(\$705.76)
120 – 365 Days	\$2,353.65	\$1,848.16	(\$505.49)
> 365 Days	\$439.85	\$1,213.63	\$773.78
Total	\$60,447.94	\$62,906.87	\$2,458.93

Customer Count	463	527	64
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AGED RECEIVABLES REPORT

ELECTRIC AR

Inactive Accounts – 7/1/2025



Electric - Inactive	MAY 25	JUN 25	Variance
31 – 60 Days	\$30,515.41	\$28,239.78	(\$2,275.63)
61 – 90 Days	\$44,842.88	\$32,904.64	(\$11,938.24)
91 – 120 Days	\$40,371.66	\$40,743.86	\$372.20
120 – 365 Days	\$123,396.28	\$113,980.85	(\$9,415.43)
> 365 Days	\$7,570.97	\$22,921.19	\$15,350.22
Total	\$246,697.20	\$238,790.32	(\$7,906.88)

Customer Count	991	958	(33)
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COLLECTION AGENCY REVIEW

By Month	APR 2025	MAY 2025
Number of Accounts sent to CSII	268	234
Balance of Accounts sent to CSII	\$114,277.70	\$95,987.80
Total Collected	\$32,787.60	\$24,755.46

Life To Date	APR 2025	MAY 2025
Number of Accounts sent to CSII	11,580	11,814
Balance of Accounts sent to CSII	\$6,023,789.14	\$6,119,776.94
Total Collected	\$1,491,187.10	\$1,515,942.56
Total Fee	\$285,440.05	\$289,933.00
Net Collected	\$1,205,747.05	\$1,226,009.56

ELECTRIC FUND: Q2 FINANCIAL REPORT

MAYRA CANTU | *Budget Manager*



QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

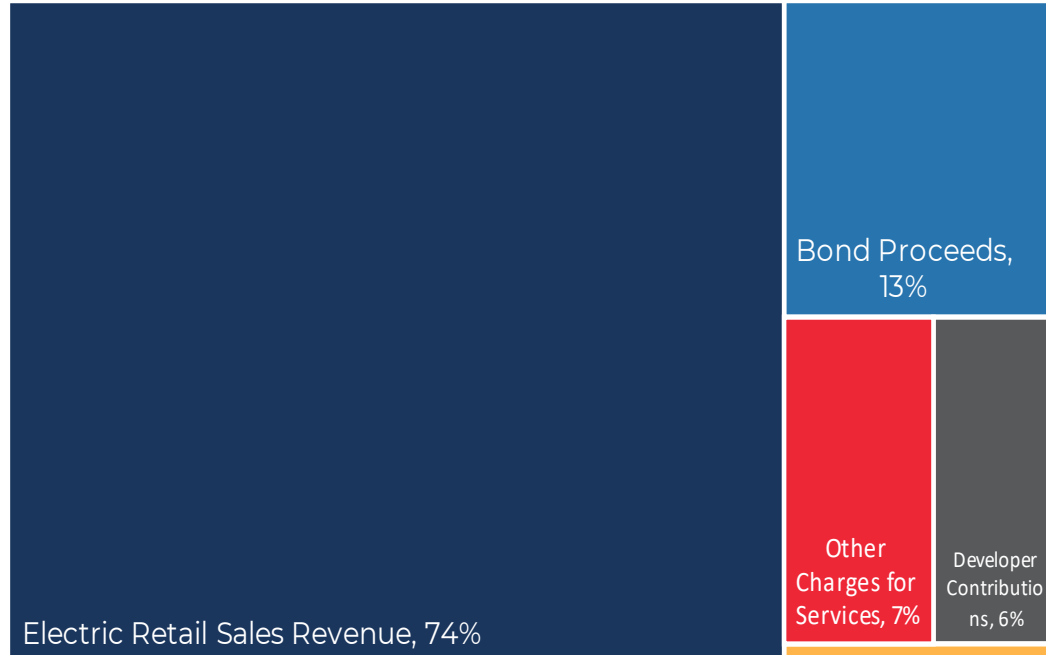
SECOND QUARTER BACKGROUND

- Budget in this report reflects the CIP Roll Forward
- Year-over-year comparisons of FY2024 and FY2025
- Include Q2 actuals to budget comparisons
- Financials are preliminary and unaudited

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

ELECTRIC FUND

FY2025 Budget - Revenue



Revenue Budget Sources

- The FY2025 revenue budget for the Electric Fund is \$161.5 million
- Electric Sales revenue makes up 74% of budgeted revenues
- Bond Proceeds are 12.7% of budgeted revenues
- Developer Contributions budgeted at 6% of total revenue

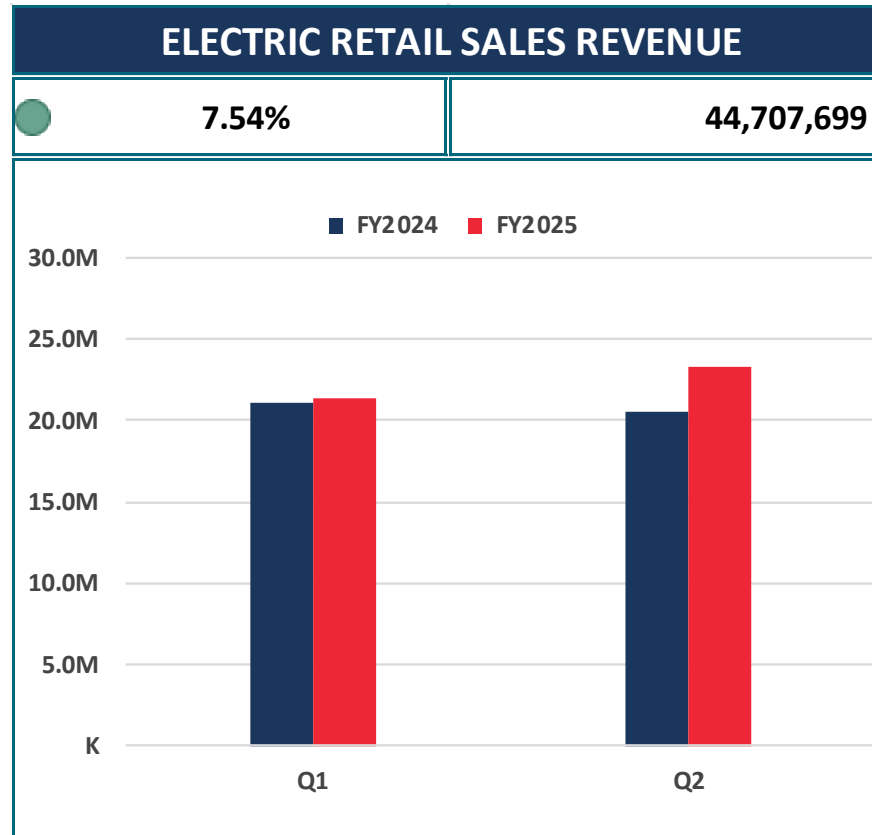
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

ELECTRIC FUND

Electric Services							
Quarterly Comparison: Q2 FY25	Budget	FY2024	FY2025	FY2025 Year-to-date: Budget Vs. Actuals		Quarterly Comparison	
	FY2025	YTD Actuals: Q2 FY24	YTD Actuals: Q2 FY25	Variance	% of Budget	Variance	% Variance
Operating Revenue							
40002:Sales Taxes	6,000	4,699	4,666	(1,334)	77.76%	(33)	-0.71%
41002:Penalties	845,000	186,507	476,019	(368,981)	56.33%	289,513	155.23%
42001:Interest Income	3,205,000	1,440,017	1,441,843	(1,763,157)	44.99%	1,826	0.13%
43001:Fees	3,649,474	1,233,178	1,628,110	(2,021,364)	44.61%	394,931	32.03%
43003:Permits	404,463	-	-	(404,463)	0.00%	-	0.00%
43004:Administrative Charges	3,236,848	1,897,583	1,618,424	(1,618,424)	50.00%	(279,159)	-14.71%
43601:Electric Retail Sales Revenue	118,923,062	41,574,080	44,707,700	(74,215,362)	37.59%	3,133,620	7.54%
44502:Developer Contributions	9,600,000	5,642,696	7,765,643	(1,834,357)	80.89%	2,122,947	37.62%
Operating Revenue Total	139,869,847	51,978,760	57,642,404	(82,227,443)	41.21%	5,663,644	10.90%
Non-Operating Revenue							
45001:Misc Revenue	-	878,249	2,685	2,685	0.00%	(875,564)	-99.69%
45004:Sale of Property	4,105	11,824	6,823	2,718	166.22%	(5,001)	-42.29%
70001:Transfers In	1,182,391	-	-	(1,182,391)	0.00%	-	0.00%
46001:Bond Proceeds	20,410,512	5,000	-	(20,410,512)	0.00%	(5,000)	-100.00%
Non-Operating Revenue Total	21,597,008	895,073	9,508	(21,587,500)	0.04%	(885,565)	-98.94%
Revenue Total	161,466,855	52,873,833	57,651,912	(103,814,943)	35.71%	4,778,079	9.04%

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

ELECTRIC FUND



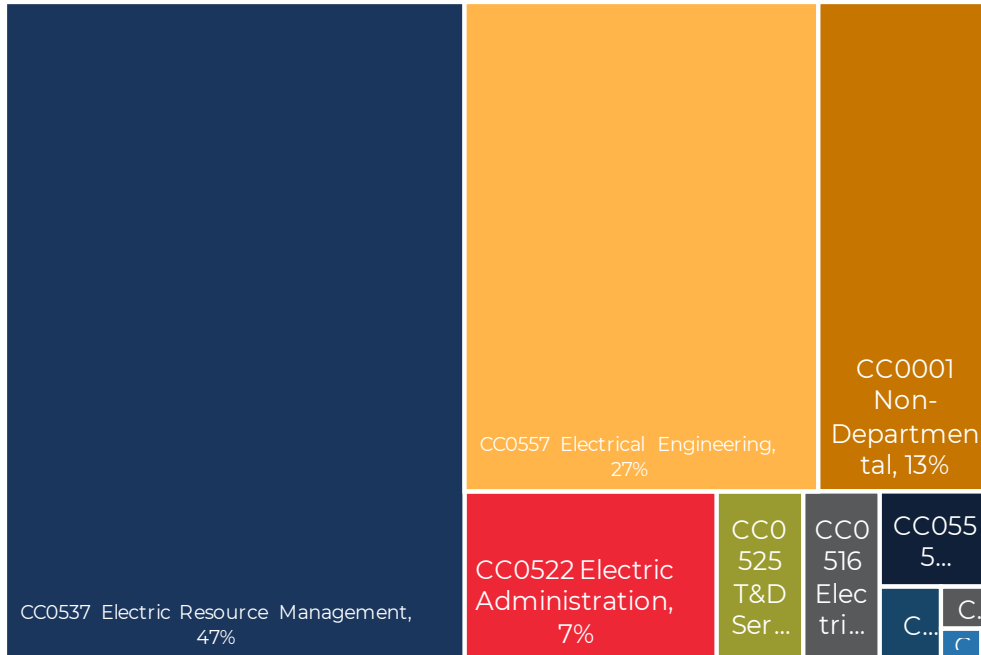
Electric Sales Revenue

- Represents 85% of budgeted Electric Fund operating revenue
- \$44.7 million, or 37% of electric sales revenue budget received through the quarter
- Electric sales revenue is up 7.54% compared to the same period of FY2024

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

ELECTRIC FUND

FY2025 Budget - Expense



Expense Budget

- The FY2025 expense budget for the Electric Fund is \$182.7 million
- 47% of budgeted expenses is from purchase power related expenses
- Electrical Engineering is 27% of budget
 - *CIP Expense*
- Non-departmental totals 13% of budget
 - *PILOT*
 - *Debt Service*
 - *Transfers*

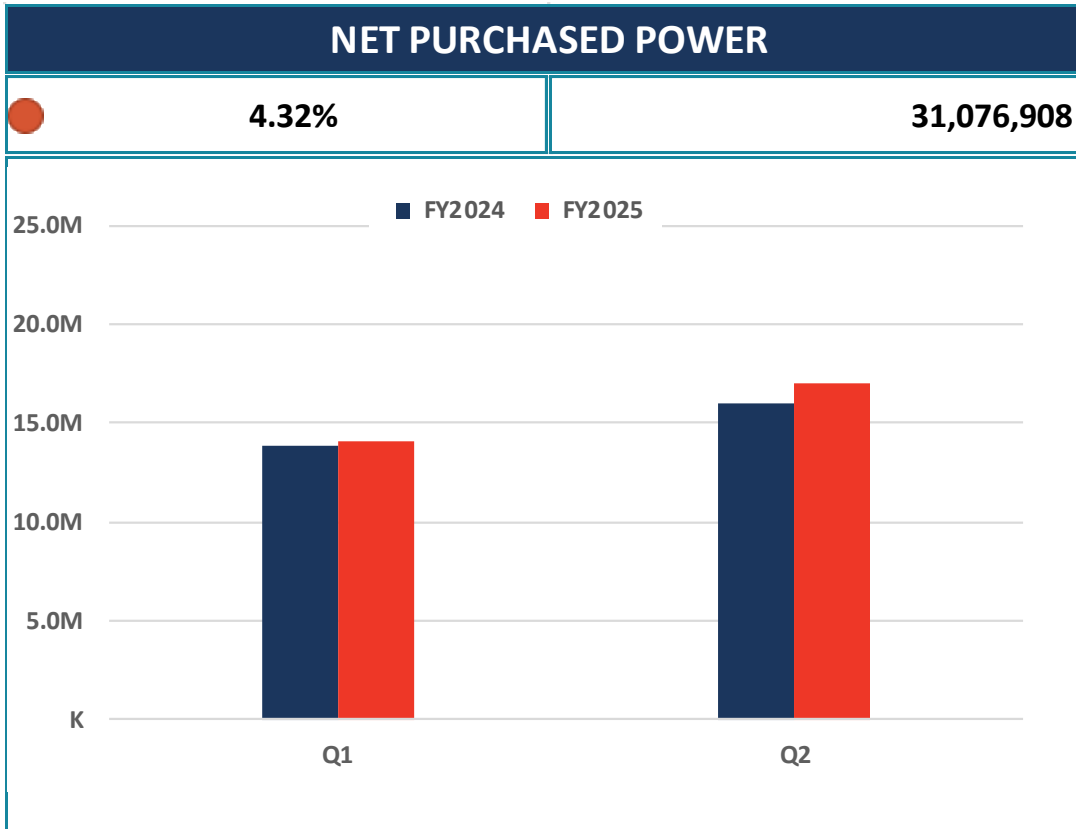
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

ELECTRIC FUND

Electric Services							
Quarterly Comparison: Q2 FY25	Budget	FY2024	FY2025	FY2025 Year-to-date: Budget Vs. Actuals		Quarterly Comparison	
	FY2025	YTD Actuals: Q2 FY24	YTD Actuals: Q2 FY25	Variance	% of Budget	Variance	% Variance
Operating Expense							
CC0001 Non-Departmental	554,140	3,009	318,426	235,714	● 57.46%	(315,417)	10483.21%
CC0516 Electric Operational Technology	826,838	-	285,378	541,460	● 34.51%	(285,378)	0.00%
CC0517 Streetlight Administration	74,999	-	(45)	75,044	● -0.06%	45	0.00%
CC0520 Customer Energy Solutions	577,293	-	200,447	376,846	● 34.72%	(200,447)	0.00%
CC0521 Operational Technology	1,160,100	777,031	680,376	479,723	● 58.65%	96,655	-12.44%
CC0522 Electric Administration	11,051,827	5,149,640	5,349,406	5,702,422	● 48.40%	(199,765)	3.88%
CC0523 Electric Safety and Employee Development	349,589	253,321	220,730	128,859	● 63.14%	32,591	-12.87%
CC0525 T&D Services	4,080,981	3,436,727	4,073,944	7,037	● 99.83%	(637,217)	18.54%
CC0534 Conservation	-	-	381	(381)	● 0.00%	(381)	0.00%
CC0537 Electric Resource Management	84,949,917	30,629,381	32,136,655	52,813,262	● 37.83%	(1,507,273)	4.92%
CC0555 Electric Systems Operations	2,854,573	1,146,789	1,465,779	1,388,795	● 51.35%	(318,989)	27.82%
CC0557 Electrical Engineering	1,225,346	1,044,095	1,307,905	(82,559)	● 106.74%	(263,810)	25.27%
Operating Expense Total	107,705,603	42,439,993	46,039,380	61,666,223	● 42.75%	(3,599,387)	8.48%
Non-Operating Expense							
CC0001 Non-Departmental	23,081,853	8,282,466	5,179,526	17,902,327	● 22.44%	3,102,940	-37.46%
CC0516 Electric Operational Technology	2,863,656	-	240,000	2,623,656	● 8.38%	(240,000)	0.00%
CC0520 Customer Energy Solutions	7,500	-	7,500	-	● 100.00%	(7,500)	0.00%
CC0521 Operational Technology	59,825	-	55,000	4,825	● 91.94%	(55,000)	0.00%
CC0522 Electric Administration	642,450	-	132,150	510,300	● 20.57%	(132,150)	0.00%
CC0525 T&D Services	271,250	-	389,530	(118,280)	● 143.61%	(389,530)	0.00%
CC0537 Electric Resource Management	175,500	238,948	-	175,500	● 0.00%	238,948	-100.00%
CC0555 Electric Systems Operations	63,750	-	63,750	-	● 100.00%	(63,750)	0.00%
CC0557 Electrical Engineering	47,833,304	9,863,474	9,871,078	37,962,226	● 20.64%	(7,604)	0.08%
Non-Operating Expense Total	74,999,088	18,384,887	15,938,534	59,060,554	● 21.25%	2,446,353	-13.31%
Expense Total	182,704,691	60,824,881	61,977,914	120,726,776	● 33.92%	(1,153,034)	1.90%

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

ELECTRIC FUND



Purchased Power

- \$31 million, or 36% of purchase power expense budget through the quarter
- Purchase power is up 4.3% compared to the same period of FY2024

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

ELECTRIC FUND

Year-to-date Quarterly Net Purchase Power Comparison

Q2: FY2024

- Net Purchase Power Budget: \$71,049,130
- Purchased Power: \$28,852,493
- REC Sales: (\$627,024)
- CRR Credits: \$1,565,521
- Net Purchased Power: \$29,790,990
- % of Net Purchase Power Budget: 43%

Q2: FY2025

- Net Purchase Power Budget: \$84,739,578
- Purchased Power: \$31,347,657
- REC Sales: (\$661,599)
- CRR Credits: \$390,850
- Net Purchased Power: \$31,076,908
- % of Net Purchase Power Budget: 36%

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

ELECTRIC FUND

- Slower than anticipated ramp-up of very large load customers is affecting Electric sales revenue and purchased power expenses
- CC0525 T&D Services and CC05557 Electrical Engineering
 - Capitalization of labor to CIP (Year-end entry)
 - Personnel expenses look inflated, and capital expenses deflated. The year-end entry will reflect on the balances sheet but not on the budget schedule
- Meet all reserve requirements for FY2025

ELECTRIC OPERATIONS REPORT

MIKE WESTBROOK | *Electric Operations Manager*



PERFORMANCE METRICS

OUTAGES

Metric	May	June	Good	Caution	Alert	National Average
Electric Reliability (SAIFI)	0.814	0.862	<1	1-2	>2	1.203
Electric Outage Duration (CAIDI)	49.015	47.722	<116	116-200	>200	118.1

TOP FIVE OUTAGES & EVENTS

Date	Start Time	Duration (min)	Customers Affected	Customer Minutes	Cause	Area
6/5/2025	2:47pm	71	1,081	76,751	Failed splice in UG Vault	GL-60
6/14/2025	3:42pm	27	27	729	Failed Transformer	Rivery 80
6/14/2025	4:17pm	451	2	902	Lightning/Damaged Transformer	GB-10
6/16/2025	9:03am	6	878	5,268	Failed Jumper	GS-50
6/23/2025	6:24pm	71	105	7,455	Failed Transformer	GL-160

JUN 5TH SUN CITY ELECTRIC OUTAGE RECAP

- Around 2:50 pm, a substation breaker trip caused about 1,000 outages in central Sun City.
- Crews arrived, restoring 50% of power by 3:30 pm.
- They identified and isolated a burned wire fault by 4:30 pm, restoring power to all customers by 5:20 pm.



Figure: Smoke coming from fault from underground electrical system in Sun City.

PERFORMANCE METRICS

STREETLIGHTS – AVERAGE TURNAROUND GOAL IS 15 BUSINESS DAYS

10/1/2024 to 6/9/2025

Completed		Average Turnaround*
COG	416	14 Days
PEC/Oncor	117	46 Days
Total Lights	533	

In Progress	
COG	22
PEC	9
ONCOR	8
Total Lights	39

10/1/2024 to 7/8/2025

Completed		Average Turnaround*
COG	443	14 Days
PEC/Oncor	128	44 Days
Total Lights	571	

In Progress	
COG	31
PEC	15
ONCOR	9
Total Lights	55

SAFETY & EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

DANNY POTTER | *Electric Safety Program Manager*



SAFETY & EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT

FY 25 Training Hours to Date	
Program	Hours
NLC Lineman Apprentice Program	480
NLC Meter Technician PDP	120
Meter Tech Refresher Training	64
Safety Down Days (ISPC)	432
Lineman Refresher Training	180
Lineman Rodeo (July 19, 2025)	216
Safety Meetings	163

Metric	Value
Total Hours Worked Annually	56,160
Annual Training Goal – 4% of Total Hours Worked	2,246
Total Training Hours Completed to Date	1,655
Annual Training Completed to Date	73.68%

- Lineman Rodeo Training
- Meter Technician Primary Voltage Hot Stick Training
- Safety Meetings

SAFETY & EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT

Safety Metrics	Value	Date
Supervisory Jobsite Safety Inspections	34	6/1/2025 - 6/30/2025
Expanded Group Jobsite Safety Inspection	1	6/30/2025
Monthly OSHA Recordable Incident Rate	0	-
Days Without an OSHA Recordable Incident	880	2/1/2023 - 6/30/2025
Days Without an OSHA Lost Time Incident	1160	4/27/2022 - 6/30/2025

CUSTOMER ENERGY SOLUTIONS

VICTORIA SIRIMARCO | *CES Program Manager*



CUSTOMER ENERGY SOLUTIONS (CES)

GROUP OVERVIEW

1. Key Accounts

- a) Single Point of Contact for all existing Large Load Customers
- b) Manage Large Load New Development Projects

2. Distributed Energy Resources (DER)

- a) Currently – Residential Solar and Battery up to 10 kW
- b) Proposed – Residential Solar and Battery up to 30 kW; Commercial Solar and Battery up to 1 MW

3. Energy Efficiency & Conservation

- a) FY25 Program Plans
 - 1. Residential and Commercial Energy Audits
 - 2. Residential and Commercial HVAC Tune-Up Services
 - 3. Virtual Powerplant
 - 4. Customer Education
 - 5. Home Energy Conservation Kits and Community Outreach
- b) FY26 Program Plans
 - 1. Residential and Commercial Rebate Programs
 - 2. Demand Response Programs
 - 3. Electric Vehicle Charger Program
 - 4. GISD Partnership

CES FEE SCHEDULE

Distributed Energy Resource Application Fees	
Fee Type	Fee
Application Fee	\$340
Facilities Study*	\$1,150
DER Installation and Inspection Fee	\$605
Additional Inspection Fee*	\$165
Disconnect/Reconnect Fees	\$95

*Fees as required

Energy Efficiency & Conservation Fee	
Rate Class	Monthly Fee
Residential	\$1
Small General	\$1
School	\$5
Municipal Water & Wastewater Pumping	\$5
Municipal	\$5
Large General	\$10
Commercial & Industrial	\$15
Large Commercial & Industrial	\$25
Very Large Commercial & Industrial	\$25

DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES (DER)

UPDATES

DER Application Activity – June 2025

<u>Activity Type</u>	<u>June 2025</u>
Application Created	6
Applications In Progress	12
Applications Approved	3
Applications Canceled	0

Total DER Applications - FY25

<u>Activity Type</u>	<u>FY2025 Total</u>
Applications Created	27
Applications Canceled	1
Applications Approved	11

ELECTRIC KEY ACCOUNT UPDATES

1. Very Large Load Rate Rider

- a) Effective July 1st for June Usage

2. Energy Service Agreements Going to City Council 8/12/25

- a) ZT Systems (Amendment to current ESA)
- b) Total Site Solutions
- c) CitiCorp

3. Currently Negotiating an ESA with Southwestern

- a) City Council date – TBD

4. Key Account Billing Updates

- a) Total Site Solutions – Moved to VLC&I Rate 7/1/25

5. New Large Load Updates

- a) Project Saturn Rings – Blue Springs Business Park – Initial ramp up of 5 MW

ELECTRIC KEY ACCOUNT FY25 REVENUE

REPORT DATE: 10/1/2024 - 6/30/2025

TOTAL BILLED REVENUE TO DATE: \$64,012,836.83

TOTAL CONSUMPTION TO DATE: 511,277,144 kWh

Customer	Revenue	Revenue%	Consumption (kWh)	Consumption%
CitiCorp of N.A.	\$4,352,457.88	6.75%	58,828,800	11.41%
City of Georgetown	\$2,805,873.71	4.35%	25,785,869	5.00%
Findlay Machine & Tool	\$1,568,084.72	2.43%	15,911,620	3.08%
ZT Systems	\$1,478,436.35	2.29%	11,302,755	2.19%
Southwestern University	\$1,297,778.40	2.01%	12,067,520	2.34%
Williamson County	\$1,077,408.14	1.67%	9,982,446	1.94%
Georgetown ISD	\$960,332.19	1.49%	7,204,272	1.40%
CelLink Corporation	\$946,942.38	1.47%	4,517,800	0.88%
Scott & White Med Ctr	\$925,199.71	1.43%	9,477,000	1.84%
GAF Energy LLC	\$857,617.76	1.33%	6,169,000	1.20%
Total	\$ 16,270,131.25	25.21%	161,247,082 kWh	31.26%

ENERGY EFFICIENCY & CONSERVATION

Upcoming Program Updates		
<u>Program</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Expected Roll Out</u>
Commercial & Residential Energy Audit Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain Contractor: RFP Posted 2. Application Set Up in Monday Complete 3. Next Step: Customer Education Plan 	Late August 2025
Commercial & Residential HVAC Tune Up Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain Contractor: RFP Posted 2. Application Set Up in Monday Complete 3. Next Step: Customer Education Plan 	Late August 2025
Virtual Powerplant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Researching Software Providers for Smart Thermostat Demand Response Program 	Summer 2026
Updated DER Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working on the Updated Policy and Program Documents 2. Working on necessary changes in the billing system and application portal 3. Complete Fee Model and Determine Updated Rate 4. Customer Education Plan 	October 2025

City of Georgetown, Texas
Electric Utility Advisory Board
July 17, 2025

SUBJECT:

Texas 89th Legislative Session Recap

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Presentation and discussion with overview of Texas 89th Legislative Session -- Daniel Bethapudi, Electric Utility General Manager; Leah Clark, Intergovernmental Relations Manager; and Taylor Kilroy, Executive Director of the Texas Public Power Association

ITEM SUMMARY:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

SUBMITTED BY:

Rene Bywater-Barajas, Electric Department

ATTACHMENTS:

[2025 89th Legislative Session Report.pdf](#)

[2025-07-17 Texas 89th Legislative Session Recap.pdf](#)

2025 Texas Legislature After Session Report

The 89th Regular Session of the Texas Legislature adjourned on June 2nd.

Unlike the 2021 and 2023 legislative sessions, which started alongside major ice storms and significant outages, legislators focused more this session on issues relating to large loads and grid reliability (though a major wildfire in the Panhandle caused by a downed utility pole also prompted several pole inspection bills). As with previous sessions, TPPA member systems were also often affected by legislation restricting municipal authority.

Overall, the outcome was largely positive for public power. TPPA worked hand-in-hand with legislators, other associations, and various stakeholders to ensure that good bills advanced through the process, while bad bills were either fixed via amendment or defeated outright.

TPPA tracked more than 330 bills that had the potential to impact TPPA members or the electric market. Our legislative effort was led by TPPA's Executive Director Taylor Kilroy and Regulatory Affairs Manager Mariah Benson, as well as TPPA's legislative consultant Adam Burklund, with special thanks to our Governmental Relations & Legal Committee Chair Kathy Garcia of CPS Energy and Vice Chair Tammy Cooper of Austin Energy. Several governmental relations teams from our member systems were actively involved throughout the entire session. TPPA appreciates the opportunity to support our member systems.

TPPA would also like to extend our thanks to our friends at Texas Electric Cooperatives. MOUs and co-ops are stronger standing together, and many of the positive results from this session were made much easier to accomplish thanks to our strong relationship with TEC.

If you have any questions, please let us know.

This memorandum provides an overview summary, with details on selected individual bills in the attached 15-page report. [Hyperlinks](#) go to Texas Legislature Online for official records on each bill.

CONTINUING TRENDS FOR THE 2025 SESSION

Hostility toward renewable generation. For years (and especially since Winter Storm Uri), there have been concerns that renewables are driving out other forms of generation and that the intermittent nature of renewables is making the grid less reliable. Several bills were refiled from previous sessions (most notably [SB819](#), establishing a permitting process exclusively for renewables). Even negotiated language from previous sessions (like [SB715](#) making the firming requirements from 2023's HB1500 immediate and retroactive) was re-examined during this session with an eye towards making this market less open for renewable generation. Other approaches included: [SB388](#)'s establishment of a dispatchable generation trading credits program, [SB714](#)'s requirement that ERCOT price renewables in such a way to "compensate" for federal tax credits, and [HB4353](#)'s requirement that a county-wide election be held to approve a new renewable generation facility.

Preempting local governments. Several bills were introduced this session to preempt local government from regulating certain matters. While broad preemption bills existed, TPPA worked on several that preempted city review of development documents and city inspections, instead allowing third-party review and inspection. TPPA worked to ensure that bills like [HB23](#), [SB1202](#), and [SB1252](#) included specific carveouts for MOUs to ensure that MOU staff were able to inspect and verify the installation of home battery backups and behind-the-meter generation. TPPA's arguments that this limited carveout was needed to protect lineworker safety and the function of local distribution networks was persuasive to legislators.

Banning or restricting local governments from the legislative process. Going back at least a decade, there has been a push to ban political subdivisions from fully engaging in the legislative process. While much of the initial criticism was on cities arguing against property tax reductions, the legislation actually introduced has not limited to property tax policy. Bills have largely taken two forms - a broad ban (like [SB19](#) this session) or restrictions (such as [HB223](#), requiring competitive procurement of governmental relations services). While both forms of these bills have regularly advanced through the Senate, the House has (thus far) only endorsed restrictions, not an outright ban. TPPA has universally opposed these bills, while also seeking a carveout for utility matters, as investor-owned utilities and electric cooperatives would still be able to hire lobbyists - a carveout for MOUs would simply maintain a level playing field.

RISING TRENDS IN THE 2025 SESSION

Concerns about electrical infrastructure and wildfire risk. In February 2024, the Smokehouse Creek wildfire burned through more than a million acres of the Texas Panhandle and parts of Oklahoma, becoming the largest recorded wildfire in Texas history. The fire was initially started by a decayed distribution pole that snapped near ground level. On the same day the Smokehouse Creek wildfire started, the Windy Deuce wildfire ignited at a pumpjack several miles away, when electrical wiring on the customer's side of the meter contacted several tree limbs. Several wildfire bills were introduced to try to prevent future wildfires caused by electrical infrastructure, including [HB143](#) (establishing a process for PUC and Railroad Commission coordination on wellsite inspections and utility disconnections), [HB144](#) (requiring plans for the management and inspection of distribution poles), and [HB145](#) (requiring wildfire mitigation plans to be reviewed and either approved or rejected by the PUC).

Focus on state agency efficiency. State leaders sought to replicate the creation of the federal Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) with a renewed focus on streamlining state agency operations. The Texas House created a new committee (“Delivery of Government Efficiency,” also DOGE) to spearhead these efforts. [SB14](#) (the first bill signed into law by the Governor this session) created a Texas Regulatory Efficiency Office, tasked with assisting agencies in repealing unnecessary and ineffective rules and amending existing rules such that they provide effective protection to the public with the least cost and inconvenience to regulated persons. [HB12](#) encourages the Sunset Advisory Commission to conduct limited reviews and efficiency audits of state agencies in between the regular reviews that take place typically every 6-14 years.

Enhanced accountability for certain trade associations. While city and county overreach have long been a target for the Legislature, trade associations that represent those governmental entities are increasingly being scrutinized – either by blocking members from paying dues or by applying various governmental transparency requirements to those private associations. TPPA has opposed these bills, but we’ve seen some success in arguing that small associations should be given greater leeway – for instance, on a bill requiring trade associations representing local governments to respond to Public Information Act requests ([HB111](#), passed by the House but failed to pass the Senate), TPPA was able to negotiate a threshold of having 15 full-time employees on staff before an association could be required to respond to the PIA. This threshold was later raised to 30 FTEs.

FALLING TRENDS FOR THE 2025 SESSION

Hostility to the MOU model. In each session from at least 2015 through 2023, at least one bill was introduced to allow small subsets of customers to force a PUC review of Austin Energy’s retail rates. In the last session alone, five bills were introduced targeting the vegetation management practices of MOUs, two of which were specific to Austin Energy. None of those bills passed, and none were introduced this session. The only MOU-specific bill filed and passed this session required MOUs to post rate and fee information on their websites, the result of a single constituent complaint.

Changing ERCOT’s market design. Winter Storm Uri sparked conversations about long-term resource adequacy at the Legislature and at the PUC and whether ERCOT’s fundamental market design should be altered. Several ideas were written into law (2023 saw both the creation of the \$10B Texas Energy Fund and a statutory directive for ERCOT to develop a new ancillary service – the Dispatchable Reliability Reserve Service or DRRS). Other ideas fell by the wayside, including Berkshire Hathaway’s proposal in 2021 and in 2023 that they build emergency standby generation as well as the PUC’s proposed Performance Credit Mechanism (PCM). Outside of a few bills that largely targeted the growth of renewables, the Legislature seemed content with calls to let the market stabilize.

KEY BILLS SUPPORTED BY TPPA THAT PASSED:

- [SB482](#) by Sen. Alvarado (Houston) creates new enhancements for criminal laws regarding assault, interference with public duties, and harassment if the victim is a utility worker. In the aftermath of Hurricane Beryl, several utility workers, including out-of-state mutual aid crews, were subjected to harassment and verbal abuse. Some had guns pointed at them, while others had their trucks broken into and equipment stolen. After CenterPoint received a threat of a drive-by shooting of a crew staging area, the entire site had to be closed and relocated. TPPA testified in strong support of the bill (and several similar ones), noting that other state associations and MOUs had expressed concerns about safety in deciding whether to send mutual aid crews to Texas.

KEY BILLS THAT PASSED WITH SIGNIFICANT TPPA EDITS:

- [SB6](#) by Sen. King (Weatherford) establishes an ERCOT-wide process for interconnecting large loads, including disclosure requirements, minimum fee and financial security requirements, restrictions on co-locating, and curtailment standards. The bill also requires the PUC to reexamine its process for allocating transmission costs, including the current Four Coincident Peak (4CP) methodology. TPPA worked diligently with the bill author and other stakeholders to ensure that the bill would not usurp the local control of MOU systems, and the bill includes discrete language barring the PUC from limiting a MOU or cooperative from imposing electric service requirements in addition to the minimum standards set forth in the bill.
- [HB1991](#) by Rep. Guillen (Rio Grande City) initially required a MOU to post rate and fee information on the city and utility website as well as the statewide Texas Register, which currently publishes state agency rulemakings, governor appointments, attorney general opinions. TPPA worked with the bill author to remove the Texas Register posting requirement entirely.

KEY BILLS OPPOSED BY TPPA THAT DID NOT PASS:

- [SB19](#) by Sen. Middleton (Galveston) would have severely restricted the ability for municipalities and MOUs to engage with the Legislature. As filed, the bill would have prohibited a political subdivision (which we read to include a MOU) from spending public funds to hire a person required to register as a lobbyist or to pay dues to a nonprofit state association that primarily represents political subdivisions and hires or contracts with a person required to register as a lobbyist (which would have included TPPA). In committee, SB 175 was amended to allow a full-time employee of a nonprofit state association to provide legislative services, communicating directly with a member of the legislature to provide information, or testifying for or against legislation before a legislative committee. On the Senate floor, SB19 was amended to allow full-time association employees to register as lobbyists.

SB19 was passed by the Senate, but it was never heard in the House. SB19 is similar to bills filed during previous sessions, including SB175 by Sen. Middleton and HB3538 by Rep. Troxclair in 2023, SB 10 by Sen. Bettencourt and HB 749 by then-Rep. Middleton in 2021, SB29 by Sen. Hall and HB281 by Rep. Middleton in 2019, and SB241 by Sen. Burton in 2017.

- [HB4972](#) by Rep. Cain (Deer Park) would have banned any municipally-owned utility from making any transfer to their city's general fund. The bill was referred to committee, but it was never given a hearing.

To our knowledge, this is the first time a total GFT ban has been introduced. In previous sessions, bills contained some sort of threshold. For instance, in 2023's SB1110, GFTs were only barred if such a transfer would result in a rate increase or financial deficit.

TPPA – 2025 TEXAS LEGISLATURE – END OF SESSION REPORT

MOU-SPECIFIC BILLS	Status	Page
HB1991 , required posting of MOU fees	PASSED	7
HB4972 , general fund transfer ban	---	7
MUNI-SPECIFIC BILLS		
SB1202 , third-party review of home backup power installations	PASSED	7
SB1252 , third-party review of residential energy backup systems	PASSED	8
HB23 , third-party review of development documents, inspections	---	8
GRID RELIABILITY		
SB6 , large load interconnection	PASSED	9
SB75 , Texas Grid Security Commission	PASSED	9
SB388 , dispatchable generation credits trading program	---	10
SB715 , generation firming requirements	---	10
SB2148 , tabletop load shed exercises	PASSED	10
HB3970 , large load interconnection	---	10
ELECTRIC GENERATION/BATTERIES		
SB383 , banning interconnection of offshore wind	---	11
SB819 , permitting for renewable generation	---	11
SB2268 , Texas Energy Fund cleanup bill	PASSED	11
SB2321 , TCEQ emissions waivers during grid emergencies	PASSED	12
HB14 , funding for new nuclear	PASSED	12
HB3228 , recycling and disposal requirements for renewable leases	PASSED	12
HB3229 , reporting on renewable recycling	SIGNED	13
HB3778 , geothermal generation is dispatchable	---	13
HB3809 , battery facility site remediation	SIGNED	13
HB3824 , battery fire mitigation	PASSED	13
TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION		
SB1789 , transmission and distribution pole inspection	PASSED	14
HB143 , RRC-PUC agreement on wellsite inspections for electrical issues	PASSED	14
HB144 , distribution pole inspection	PASSED	14
HB145 , wildfire mitigation plans	PASSED	15
HB805 , PUC study on interconnections with Mexico	---	15
HB842 , PUC study on burying power lines	---	15
HB3092 , increased mileage exception for new transmission lines	PASSED	16
HB5200 , ERCOT study of grid enhancing technologies	---	16

OTHER ELECTRIC INDUSTRY		
SB482 , criminal penalties for assault/harassment of utility workers during disasters	PASSED	16
SB1036 , registration requirements for solar sales companies and salespersons	PASSED	16
SB1535 , advanced nuclear energy workforce development program	PASSED	17
SB1646 , criminal penalties for theft of copper or brass	SIGNED	17
SB1697 , customer guide to home solar	SIGNED	17
HB1160 , criminal penalties for assault of utility workers	---	18
HB1359 , bill payment assistance program	---	18
HB1606 , customer information on vegetation management process	PASSED	18
HB3445 , pole attachment fees for MOUs and cooperatives	---	18
HB3826 , Texas Energy Efficiency Council	---	19
STATE AGENCIES/DOGE		
SB14 , Regulatory Reform and Efficiency Act	SIGNED	19
SB1877 , OPUC access to market data	SIGNED	19
HB12 , Sunset review improvements and efficiency audits for state agencies	PASSED	20
HB113 , use of legislative intent in interpreting statutes	---	20
HB4344 , PUC access to criminal history for employees and contractors	PASSED	20
PUBLIC INFORMATION/ETHICS/ADVOCACY		
SB19 , taxpayer-funded lobbying ban	---	21
SB758 , Public Information Act applied to trade associations for political subdivisions	---	21
HB111 , Public Information Act applicability	---	22
HB223 , competitive bidding required for lobbying/governmental relations contracts	PASSED	22
HB3112 , exception to Open Meetings Act for cybersecurity matters	PASSED	22

MOU-SPECIFIC BILLS

[HB1991](#) by Rep. Guillen, relating to information regarding certain charges for services provided by municipally owned utility systems. **PASSED**

- The bill, as originally filed, would have required MOUs to post all operating, maintenance, replacement, or improvement charges on both the utility's and city's websites as well as in the statewide Texas Register. The Texas Register is typically used for agency rule changes, and currently no utilities post any rate information in the Register. After working with the author on these concerns, the bill was amended to remove the requirement for Texas Register publication.
- HB1991 passed without opposition in the House and Senate. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: Most MOUs already post fee information on their websites.

[HB4972](#) by Rep. Cain, relating to the authority of a municipality to transfer revenue of a municipal utility to the general fund of the municipality. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill would have banned general fund transfers from a municipal utility.
- HB4972 did not receive a hearing. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: HB4972 presented direct challenges to local governing authorities' exclusive jurisdiction to manage and operate MOUs by largely eliminating general fund transfers. Moreover, by barring these transfers, the bill might have eliminated a MOU's ability to share services (such as IT, HR, legal, or procurement) with its municipality, forcing the MOU to duplicate these divisions on its side.

MUNICIPALITY-SPECIFIC BILLS

[SB1202](#) by Sen. King, relating to third-party review of property development documents and inspections of improvements related to those documents, including home backup power installations. **PASSED**

- The bill, as originally filed, would have authorized third parties to review development documents and conduct inspections required by regulatory authorities to install home backup power generation, in lieu of city inspectors. TPPA raised concerns that the bill could also preempt inspections performed by municipally-owned utilities, risking lineworker safety. After working with the author on these concerns, the bill was amended to specifically allow a MOU or cooperative to enforce its interconnection and service policies.
- SB1202 passed unanimously by the Senate and with minimal opposition in the House. Its House companion, [HB2304](#) by Rep. Dean, was left pending in its House committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: As filed, the bill could have preempted an MOU's ability to mandate inspections of new home backup power generation by MOU employees, creating an unacceptable risk to lineworkers. With the bill as amended, these risks are minimized.

[SB1252](#) by Sen. Schwertner, relating to the authority of a municipality to regulate the installation or inspection of a residential energy backup system. **PASSED**

- The bill, as originally filed, would have preempted cities from regulating the installation or inspection of a residential energy backup system. TPPA raised concerns that the bill could also preempt inspections performed by municipally-owned utilities, risking lineworker safety. After working with the author on these concerns, the bill was amended to specifically allow a MOU or to regulate the installation or inspection of such a system within the utility's service area.
- SB1252 passed with minimal opposition in the Senate and House. Its House companion, [HB3493](#) by Rep. King, was left pending in its House committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: As filed, the bill could have preempted an MOU's ability to mandate inspections of residential energy backup systems by MOU employees, creating an unacceptable risk to lineworkers. With the bill as amended, these risks are minimized.

[HB23](#) by Rep. Harris, relating to the authority of certain persons to obtain third-party review of plats and property development plans, permits, and similar documents, and the inspection of an improvement related to such a document. **DID NOT PASS**

- Last session, Rep. Harris passed HB14, which set a 15-day shot clock for a city to review development documents and to perform development inspections. This session, he introduced HB23, removing the 15-day shot clock and allowing developers to immediately seek a third-party review. TPPA raised concerns that the bill could also preempt inspections performed by municipally-owned utilities, risking lineworker safety. After working with the author on these concerns, the bill was amended to specifically allow a MOU to review development documents to ensure safe interconnection of electrical installations.
- HB23 narrowly passed the House (78-58), and the bill never made it out of its Senate committee. Its Senate companion, [SB2354](#) by Sen. Creighton, similarly never advanced out of its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: As filed, the bill could have preempted an MOU's ability to mandate inspections of electrical installations by MOU employees, creating an unacceptable risk to lineworkers. With the bill as amended, these risks are minimized.

GRID RELIABILITY

[SB6](#) by Sen. King, relating to the planning for, interconnection and operation of, and costs related to providing service for certain electrical loads. **PASSED**

- The bill creates a comprehensive regulatory regime for interconnection and service to large loads, including:
 - Requiring large loads to financially contribute to the interconnecting utility's cost to interconnect the large load.
 - Establishing standards for interconnecting, including disclosures regarding similar developments elsewhere in the state, information about back-up generation capability, and provision of financial security payments.
 - Creating an expedited interconnection process for large loads that either bring backup generation that serves their full load as well as large loads that commit to a 10-year contract with ERCOT for demand response.
 - Requiring ERCOT approval before a large load can take stand-alone generation resources behind the meter.
 - Requiring ERCOT to create a competitively-bid reliability service for large load demand response.
 - Requiring PUC to evaluate whether 4CP still appropriately assigns costs for transmission investment.
 - Rep. Raymond was also able to amend his [HB3896](#) onto the bill, allowing water supply and sewer service corporations that operate in a county with a population of less than 350,000 to own and operate generation facilities.
- SB6 passed the Senate unanimously and with minimal opposition in the House. The bill did not have a House companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill does impact MOU operations by creating ERCOT-wide standards, but TPPA (and others) were able to negotiate inclusion of language ensuring that MOUs remain empowered to impose electric service requirements on large loads in addition to those mandated by SB6.

[SB75](#) by Sen. Hall, relating to the resilience of the electric grid and certain municipalities. **PASSED**

- The bill, a refile of last session's SB330, creates a Texas Grid Security Commission, with representatives from TDEM, PUC, RRC, and ERCOT, as well as two individuals representing the interests of power generation companies and TDUs/cooperatives/MOUs/river authorities. The Commission would be tasked with evaluating both grid resilience as well as the resilience of municipal emergency services, communications systems, water and sewer services, health care services, financial services, energy systems, and transportations systems. The Commission would be required to provide a report to the Legislature by December 1, 2026 with a plan for protecting critical infrastructure. During the House debate, Rep. Slawson was able to amend the provisions of her [HB4851](#) onto SB75 (see discussion below on SB2148 for more detail).
- SB75 passed the Senate and House unanimously. Its House companion, [HB941](#) by Rep. Cain, did not receive a hearing.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill creates a commission to study both the resilience of the electric sector as well as municipalities across the state. Unlike previous versions of the bill, this commission does not have rulemaking authority.

[SB388](#) by Sen. King, relating to the legislature's goals for electric generation capacity in this state. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill would have created a dispatchable generation credits trading program, wherein generation owners in ERCOT would be required to purchase credits if dispatchable generation made up less than 55% of new installed generation capacity during the previous year. On the floor, Sen. King amended the bill to exempt batteries from the program.
- SB388 narrowly passed the Senate (18-13), and it never received a committee hearing in the House. The bill did not have a House companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: While the bill delegates much of the implementation details to the PUC, SB388 would have created significant new costs for all MOUs that own generation.

[SB715](#) by Sen. Sparks, relating to reliability requirements for certain electric generation facilities. **DID NOT PASS**

- Last session, as part of the PUC's Sunset bill, the Legislature created firming requirements, set to come into effect for new generation interconnected after January 1, 2027. SB715 would have removed this implementation date, making the bill immediately effective and retroactive to existing generation facilities. As the bill made it through the Senate, it was amended to exclude any generation facilities currently subject to a power purchase agreement, until that PPA expires.
- SB715 narrowly passed the Senate (19-12), and it never received a committee hearing in the House. Its House companion, [HB3356](#) by Rep. Patterson, was voted out of its House committee, but it was never heard on the House floor.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: TPPA opposed the bill, noting that the firming requirements established last session were the result of a hard-fought compromise and should not be overturned in the session immediately following their creation.

[SB2148](#) by Sen. Hall, relating to the reliability of the electricity supply chain. **PASSED**

- The bill requires PUC and ERCOT to conduct tabletop load shed exercises at least once every two years. Generation owners and transmission and distribution service providers would be required to participate.
- SB2148 was passed with zero opposing votes by both the Senate and House. Its House companion, [HB4851](#) by Rep. Slawson, was never heard in committee, though Rep. Slawson was able to amend the language for SB2148/HB4851 onto SB75, also by Sen. Hall.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill creates ERCOT-wide standards that must be followed by MOUs.

[HB3970](#) by Rep. Darby, relating to the interconnection and operation of large loads. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill would have created an expedited interconnection process for certain large loads, specifically those that either bring their own backup generation or those that enter into a demand response contract with ERCOT.
- HB3970 passed the House, but it was never heard in its Senate committee. Rep. Darby briefly amended SB3970 in its entirety onto SB6 in committee, but it was later stripped back out on the House floor.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill would have created ERCOT-wide standards that must be followed by MOUs.

ELECTRIC GENERATION/BATTERIES

[SB383](#) by Sen. Middleton, relating to the interconnection to the ERCOT power grid of certain coastal facilities for the provision of electric service. **DID NOT PASS**

- As filed, the bill would have banned the interconnection of any offshore wind power facilities, by requiring the PUC to reject the interconnection if the facility could have any negative effect on several industries (including tourism, shipping, and fishing), any negative effect on wildlife, or present a risk to the life and safety of residents during a natural disaster. This goal was made clear in the committee substitute, which outright banned the interconnection of wind power facilities within three marine leagues of the coast.
- SB383 was voted out of the Senate (22-9) as well as its House committee, but the bill was never heard on the House floor.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact, but the bill could have blocked new capacity from these wind generation facilities.

[SB819](#) by Sen. Kolkhorst, relating to renewable energy generation facilities; authorizing fees. **DID NOT PASS**

- Last session, Sen. Kolkhorst introduced SB624, which would have required the PUC to issue permits for both future and currently interconnected wind and solar generation facilities. Even though the bill was eventually amended to be prospective-only, it was ultimately killed in the House. This session, she refiled the amended version of SB624. The bill would have required renewable developers to file an application with the PUC for a permit to build these generation facilities, including mandatory setback requirements.
- SB819 was voted out of the Senate (25-6), but the bill was never heard in its House committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact, but the bill could have blocked new capacity from these wind generation facilities.

[SB2268](#) by Sen. Schwertner, relating to loans and grants awarded from the Texas energy fund. **PASSED**

- The bill provides several cleanup changes to the Texas Energy Fund, including:
 - Protecting all submissions to the PUC (not just applications) from PIA disclosure.
 - Explicitly allowing MOUs and co-ops to be eligible for the TEF in-ERCOT loan program.¹
 - Decoupling the 10,000MW joint cap on in-ERCOT loans and in-ERCOT completion bonuses.
 - Allowing the PUC to extend the distribution of in-ERCOT loan funds to a date after December 31, 2025 if market factors necessitate an extension.
 - TPPA also negotiated language allowing the bill to take immediate effect if it received supermajority support from both houses.
- SB2268 passed the Senate unanimously and with more than 100 yeas in the House, allowing the bill to take immediate effect upon the Governor's signature. Its House companion, [HB4632](#) by Rep. Hunter, was never heard in its House committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: SB2268's provisions regarding MOU eligibility for the TEF directly helped to ensure that MOUs were eligible for the program, directly assisting one TPPA member with an active application

¹ During the PUC's 2024 rulemaking to implement the Texas Energy Fund, PUC Staff indicated that certain requirements regarding the seniority of the debt prevented any governmental entity from being eligible for the program, though TPPA was able to negotiate favorable rule language. During the session, the Office of the Attorney General raised similar concerns, prompting the need for a legislative change. While TPPA's focus was on MOU eligibility, the bill was amended on the House floor to also explicitly make co-ops eligible.

[SB2321](#) by Sen. King, relating to the regulation of emissions by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality during an event affecting electric demand or grid reliability. **PASSED**

- The bill requires TCEQ to exercise its enforcement discretion regarding generation facility emissions if notified by ERCOT that there is a grid emergency.
- SB2321 passed the Senate unanimously and with minimal opposition in the House. The bill did not have a House companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill requires TCEQ to exercise enforcement discretion for all generation operators, including MOUs.

[HB14](#) by Rep. Harris, relating to support for the development of the nuclear energy industry. **PASSED**

- In the early days of the session, Governor Abbott delivered his State of the State address, during which he called for further investment in nuclear power. HB14 would create the Texas Advanced Nuclear Energy Office within the Office of the Governor, as well as the Texas Advanced Nuclear Development Fund and Completion Grant Program, also administered by the Office of the Governor. Entities would be able to utilize the Fund to reimburse expenses paid by that entity in the development of new nuclear (an entity would not be able to seek reimbursement for spending money provided via local, state, or federal assistance). The bill sets up several different funding programs, including:
 - Project development and supply chain disbursement. Qualifying expenses include technology development, feasibility studies, engineering design, permit work, fuel processing, and licensing fees. Limits: the lesser of \$12.5M or 50% of qualifying expenses associated with a project.
 - Advanced nuclear construction. Qualifying expenses include expenses relating to the review of a permit or application, procurement and development of long-lead components, and construction activities. Limits: the lesser of \$100M or 50% of qualifying expenses associated with a project.
 - Completion bonuses. The bill allows the Office to craft rules governing the amount of any completion bonuses (though it must be on a per-megawatt basis).
- HB14 passed the House and Senate with minimal opposition. Its Senate companion, [SB2060](#) by Sen. Parker, was never heard in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: Like the Texas Energy Fund, MOU projects are eligible for support through these programs.

[HB3228](#) by Rep. Lambert, relating to the inclusion of certain provisions in lease agreements for wind or solar power facilities. **PASSED**

- The bill requires facility agreements for wind and solar generation to include financial assurance equal to the cost of recycling or disposing of all components of the facility. The agreements must also state that the wind or solar developer will be responsible for collecting and disposing of all components of the facility (recycling where practicably capable).
- HB3228 passed the House and Senate unanimously. Its Senate companion, [SB2657](#) by Sen. Perry, was never heard in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[HB3229](#) by Rep. Lambert, relating to recycling of certain renewable energy components; authorizing an administrative penalty. **SIGNED BY GOVERNOR**

- The bill requires recycling facilities that accept components from wind, solar, and battery facilities to report annually to the TCEQ information about their current inventory, a timeline for recycling or disposing of that inventory, and the estimated cost to do so. Recycling facilities would also be required to maintain financial assurance equal to those costs.
- HB3229 passed the House and Senate unanimously. Its Senate companion, [SB2659](#) by Sen. Perry, was never heard in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[HB3778](#) by Rep. Louderback, relating to the use of geothermal energy as a dispatchable generation resource. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill would require the PUC to consider geothermal energy generation facilities as dispatchable generation, including for purposes of considering eligibility for funding under the Texas Energy Fund.
- HB3778 passed the House with minimal opposition, but it was left pending in its Senate committee. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[HB3809](#) by Rep. Darby, relating to the removal of battery energy storage facilities. **SIGNED BY GOVERNOR**

- In previous sessions, the Legislature created requirements for decommissioning and remediation of wind and solar generation sites, and HB3809 served as a way to create similar requirements for battery facilities.
- HB3809 passed the House and Senate with zero opposing votes. Its Senate companion, [SB1824](#) by Sen. Schwertner, was left pending in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact. The bill focuses on landowner agreements for new battery sites.

[HB3824](#) by Rep. King, relating to fire safety standards and emergency operations plans for the operation of battery energy storage facilities; providing administrative penalties. **PASSED**

- The bill requires fire safety and emergency response protocols for battery facilities, to be created by the Texas Department of Insurance. The bill also allows municipalities and counties to require battery operators to contract with a third-party engineer to evaluate the safety of battery facilities before the start of operations, with updates required at least once every five years going forward. The bill also requires battery operators to maintain a site-specific emergency operations plan, which will be provided to local first responders. During the House floor debate, the bill was amended to apply to all battery facilities installed after September 1, 2025. After being heard in Senate committee, this threshold was moved back to January 1, 2027 (the date included in the bill as originally filed).
- HB3824 passed the House and Senate unanimously. Its Senate companion, [SB1825](#) by Sen. Schwertner, was left pending in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill explicitly applies to MOUs operating battery facilities.

TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

[SB1789](#) by Sen. Schwertner, relating to electric service quality and reliability. **PASSED**

- The bill would require the PUC to adopt standards for transmission and distribution pole structural integrity. As initially filed, these standards would apply statewide and across the board – from the largest IOU to the smallest MOU. TPPA (alongside Texas Electric Cooperatives) worked to make sure that these standards would not directly apply to MOUs – instead, MOUs would need to adopt these standards internally within 120 days of the PUC’s order finalizing those standards and then file an attestation with the PUC, stating that the MOU had adopted the standards.
- SB1789 was passed by the Senate unanimously and with more than 100 yeas votes in the House. Its House companion, [HB4627](#) by Rep. McQueeney, was left pending in its House committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: MOUs will need to file annual reports with the PUC regarding the results of the MOU’s inspection of transmission and distribution poles, including the number of poles inspected and any remediation or replacement action taken. That said, TPPA protected MOUs’ ability to set their own standards in lieu of direct PUC requirements.

[HB143](#) by Rep. King, relating to the authority of the Railroad Commission of Texas and the Public Utility Commission of Texas to address a failure by an operator to maintain an electrical power line serving a well site or certain surface facilities in accordance with the National Electrical Code. **PASSED**

- The Smokehouse Creek wildfire in February 2024 was caused by downed power lines from a broken utility pole. Afterwards, the PUC and RRC entered into a memorandum of understanding whereby RRC inspectors would be able to notify the PUC if they saw dangerous electrical conditions on an inspection, so that the PUC could request that the utility provider disconnect service. HB143 largely serves to codify this agreement.
- HB143 passed the House with minimal opposition and unanimously by the Senate. Its Senate companion, [SB2980](#) by Sen. Hancock, was never heard in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[HB144](#) by Rep. King, relating to plans for the management and inspection of distribution poles. **PASSED**

- The bill requires each co-op, IOU, and MOU to develop a plan for the management and inspection of their owned distribution poles. Initially, the PUC was to be given the authority to approve, modify, or reject a plan. However, the bill was amended to only give the PUC the authority to review plans and updates, with the ability to notify entities that they are not in compliance with their plan. The bill was also amended to remove requirements for monthly updates – the final version requires instead yearly updates to the PUC.
- HB144 passed the House with minimal opposition and unanimously by the Senate. Its Senate companion, [SB2984](#) by Sen. Hancock, was never heard in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: MOUs were substantially impacted by this bill, both in terms of ongoing compliance obligations and in terms of the PUC asserting direct authority over MOU budgets for local distribution maintenance. TPPA (working alongside TEC and AECT) was able to negotiate significantly more preferable language.

[HB145](#) by Rep. King, relating to risk mitigation planning and associated liability for providers of electric service; providing an administrative penalty. **PASSED**

- The bill requires each co-op, IOU, and MOU in a wildfire risk area to file with the PUC a wildfire mitigation plan, including plans for vegetation management, an operations plan, restoration procedures, community outreach and public awareness plans, procedures for de-energizing (such as a public safety power shut-off plan), inspection procedures, and compliance procedures. These plans must be filed as soon as practicable after the PUC finalizes rules implementing the legislation. The PUC must review the plan within 180 days of the plan being filed, and if the PUC approves the plan and the entity was in compliance with their plan, they would not be liable for damages resulting from a wildfire ignited or propagated by the entity's facilities unless the entity acted intentionally, recklessly, or negligently.
- HB145 passed the House with minimal opposition and unanimously by the Senate. Its Senate companion, [SB2025](#) by Sen. Schwertner, was never heard in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: TPPA worked alongside other associations to ensure that these requirements are actually achievable by MOUs. TPPA also advocated for liability protections for an approved plan, after a Senate committee initially stripped that language out.

[HB805](#) by Rep. Cortez, relating to a study by the Public Utility Commission of Texas on the interconnection of electric transmission service facilities with the United Mexican States. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill requires the PUC to study both current DC ties with Mexico, as well as the effect of establishing new, similar ties with Mexico. The PUC must produce its report by September 1, 2026.
- HB805 passed the House despite significant opposition, and it was never referred to a Senate committee. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[HB842](#) by Rep. Lalani, relating to a study and report on burying power lines in the Gulf Coast region. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill requires the PUC to study the cost of burying existing overhead power lines (including the cost of maintenance and repair as well as any cost savings relating to reduced power outages) for the area within 150 miles of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The PUC must produce its report by September 1, 2026.
- HB842 passed the House despite significant opposition, and it was never referred to a Senate committee. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[HB3092](#) by Rep. Gerdes, relating to a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct an electric transmission line. **PASSED**

- In 2021, the Legislature passed SB1281, allowing utilities to build transmission lines without amending their CCN if the endpoint of that line was within three miles (if connecting to a load-serving substation or metering point) or within two miles (if connecting to a generation substation or metering point). HB3092 allows utilities to build up to five miles out if connecting to a load-serving substation or metering point.
- HB3092 passed the House and Senate unanimously. Its Senate companion, [SB2930](#) by Sen. Sparks, was never heard in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: During Rep. Gerdes' layout of his bill in its House committee, he emphasized that MOUs would be able to take advantage of the exemptions provided by this bill ([House State Affairs on April 9 at 1:00:15](#)).

[HB5200](#) by Rep. Anchia, relating to the evaluation and use of grid enhancing technologies and high-performance conductors. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill requires ERCOT to periodically evaluate the use of grid enhancing technologies and high-performance conductors to increase transmission capacity, reduce congestion, increase reliability, increase safety, and reduce the risk of wildfires.
- HB5200 passed the House with minimal opposition, but it was never heard by a Senate committee. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

OTHER ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

[SB482](#) by Sen. Alvarado, relating to increasing the criminal penalties for the offenses of assault and harassment committed against certain employees or agents of a utility. **PASSED**

- During Hurricane Beryl, several utility workers working in the Houston area experienced threats, assaults, and harassment from people who were waiting for their service to be reconnected. The bill adds utility workers to the protected classes for third-degree felony assault and Class A misdemeanor harassment. During the House floor debate, Rep. Hull amended the bill to include provisions from her HB1160 (described below), adding utility workers as a protected class for the crime of interference with public duties.
- SB482 passed the Senate with only one nay and the House with minimal opposition. Its House companion, [HB3869](#) by Rep. Harless, was never heard by a House committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact, though it does provide some additional protection for utility workers against threats, assault, and harassment.

[SB1036](#) by Sen. Zaffirini, relating to the regulation of residential solar retail transactions; requiring an occupational registration; authorizing fees; providing civil and administrative penalties. **PASSED**

- The bill requires door-to-door solar panel sales companies and individual salespersons to register with the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation. The bill also grants TDLR authority to craft rules for standardized contract language, mandate certain disclosures, prohibit deceptive sales practices, and enforce civil penalties. The bill also creates a five-day right of rescission for a solar sales contract.
- SB1036 passed 22-8 in the Senate and 94-37 in the House. The bill did not have a House companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[SB1535](#) by Sen. Zaffirini, relating to the establishment by the Texas Workforce Commission of an advanced nuclear energy workforce development program. **PASSED**

- The bill instructs the Texas Workforce Commission to create a workforce development program focused on advanced nuclear energy, in consultation with the Texas Education Agency, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, and the PUC.
- SB1535 was passed unanimously by the Senate and with just four nays in the House. The bill did not have a House companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[SB1646](#) by Sen. King, relating to criminal conduct involving the theft, damage, or destruction of copper or brass or involving the unauthorized possession of certain copper or brass material, to transactions of metal recycling entities involving certain copper or brass material, to training on identifying certain copper or brass material, and to studying the effect of certain regulations on incidents of theft of copper or brass material; creating criminal offenses; increasing criminal penalties; providing an administrative penalty. **SIGNED BY GOVERNOR**

- The bill creates a third-degree felony for the theft of copper or brass that are part of a critical infrastructure facility or that serve that facility, including electrical power generating facilities, substations, switching stations, or electrical control centers. The bill also creates a state jail felony for possession of stolen copper or brass material. The bill also requires the Texas Department of Public Safety to develop training materials for metal recycling entities on how to identify stolen copper or brass and to study (at least every three years) the effect of these criminal penalties and other regulations on deterring the theft of copper and brass.
- SB1646 was passed 29-2 by the Senate and with just one nay in the House. Its House companion, [HB3552](#) by Rep. Hefner, was tabled on the House floor to allow SB1646 to proceed.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[SB1697](#) by Sen. Zaffirini, relating to a customer guide to home solar energy devices. **SIGNED BY GOVERNOR**

- The bill requires the PUC to create a best practices guide for customers considering installing solar generation. The guide will include suggested questions for a customer to ask of a MOU, including whether the MOU offers net metering or rebate. All utilities, including MOUs, will also be required to include a link to the guide on the utility's website and provide information about accessing the guide with each bill for at least 12 months after the PUC publishes or updates the guide.
- SB1646 was passed 29-2 by the Senate and with just one nay in the House. Its House companion, HB1640 by Rep. VanDeaver, was tabled on the House floor to allow SB1697 to proceed.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill requires MOUs to include a link to a PUC-created solar guide both on its website and in bills for at least 12 months after the PUC creates or updates the guide.

[HB1160](#) by Rep. Hull, relating to increasing the criminal penalties for the offenses of assault and harassment committed against certain employees or agents of a utility and to the prosecution of the criminal offense of interference with public duties of those employees or agents; increasing criminal penalties for certain criminal offenses relating to interference with public duties. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill adds utility workers as a protected class for the third-degree felony of assault, the class B misdemeanor of interference with public duties, and the class A misdemeanor of harassment.
- HB1160 was passed with 144 yeas in the House, but the bill was never heard by a Senate committee. As noted above, Rep. Hull was able to amend this bill onto SB482. The bill did not have an explicit Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact, though it does provide protection for utility workers.

[HB1359](#) by Rep. Hernandez, relating to a program to provide assistance for certain retail electric customers. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill would create a bill payment assistance program, similar to the System Benefit Fund that was discontinued in 2013. As originally filed, the bill would provide funding for only those customers in the ERCOT competitive market, funded by a fee charged by each retailer (including MOUs and co-ops) participating in that competitive market. The bill was later amended to be funded by appropriations, and TPPA worked successfully with the bill author to ensure that all MOU customers, including those whose utilities who have not opted in, would be eligible for the program.
- HB1359 passed the House with minimal opposition, but the bill was never heard in its Senate committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill would have created an assistance fund for all customers in ERCOT that was funded by state appropriations.

[HB1606](#) by Rep. Metcalf, relating to notice provided to a retail electric customer of the procedure for requesting vegetation management near a transmission or distribution line. **PASSED**

- The bill requires all utilities, including MOUs, to periodically provide customers with information on how they would request vegetation management near a transmission or distribution line.
- HB1606 passed the House and Senate unanimously. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill requires MOUs to periodically provide customers information about how they can request vegetation management.

[HB3445](#) by Rep. Darby, relating to the access by a certificated telecommunications provider to the rights-of-way and pole charges of an electric cooperative. **DID NOT PASS**

- Both MOUs and investor-owned utilities have opted into the FCC's federal formula for calculating pole attachment fees. Co-ops have not, and several bills, including HB3445, were introduced to change this. HB3445 would require MOUs and co-ops to charge, as a pole attachment fee, not more than: an existing contract rate, a mutually agreed-upon rate, the FCC rate, or a rate determined by the PUC.
- HB3445 was left pending in its House committee. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill would have created several alternative methods for assessing pole attachment fees, which would have ratcheted down fees charged by MOUs. The bill author assured TPPA that the inclusion of MOUs was not deliberate, and if the bill had moved forward, it would have applied exclusively to co-ops.

[HB3826](#) by Rep. Hernandez, relating to the creation of the Texas Energy Efficiency Council. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill would have created a Texas Energy Efficiency Council, tasked with providing a statewide approach to promoting energy efficiency and monitoring existing energy efficiency programs. The Council's membership would have included representatives from TCEQ, ERCOT, PUC, the Comptroller's office, TDHCA, the Texas Economic Development and Tourism Office, TWDB, the Energy Systems Laboratory at Texas A&M, and OPUC. The Council would have been required to develop a webpage that allowed consumers to search energy efficiency programs by their address.
- HB3826 passed the House despite significant opposition, and it was never referred to a Senate committee. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

STATE AGENCIES/DOGE

[SB14](#) by Sen. King, relating to reforming the procedure by which state agencies adopt rules and impose regulatory requirements and the deference given to the interpretation of laws and rules by state agencies in certain judicial proceedings. **SIGNED BY GOVERNOR**

- The bill establishes the Texas Regulatory Efficiency Office within the Office of the Governor to identify agency rules that are no longer necessary or useful. The bill also requires state agencies to write rules in plain language. Finally, the bill states that courts are not required to defer to the legal determinations made by agencies.
- SB14 was passed by the Senate 26-5 and the House 97-51. The Governor signed the bill into law in mid-April – the first bill of the session to be signed into law.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact, but state agencies like the PUC will need to comply with the bill.

[SB1877](#) by Sen. Schwertner, relating to the authority of the Office of Public Utility Counsel to access certain data. **SIGNED BY GOVERNOR**

- The bill allows OPUC to access market data from PUC, ERCOT, and electric utilities, including data relating to reliability, generation resource adequacy, transmission planning, and transmission and distribution system reliability. Information submitted to OPUC is protected under the PIA if that same information would be protected if disclosed to the PUC.
- SB1877 was passed unanimously by the Senate and House. Its House companion, [HB5269](#) by Rep. Barry, was tabled by the House.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[HB12](#) by Rep. Keith Bell, relating to the review and audit of certain state agency operations. **PASSED**

- The bill requires every state agency (including the PUC and OPUC) to post a notice on their website to inform the public when the agency is undergoing a Sunset review and how the public may participate in that review. If the agency is a regulatory agency (i.e., one that can grant or revoke a license, certification, or other authorization to engage in an activity), the agency must also proactively notify each person licensed/certified/authorized by that agency when the public Sunset hearing for that agency will occur. The bill also authorizes the Sunset Advisory Commission to recommend limited reviews of regulatory agencies and conduct efficiency audits of state agencies prior to their next full Sunset review.
- HB12 was passed unanimously by the Senate and House. Its House companion, [SB1943](#) by Sen. Parker, was never heard in committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact, but state agencies like the PUC will need to comply with the bill.

[HB113](#) by Rep. Vasut, relating to statutory construction, including restrictions on the use of certain aids to construction. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill instructs courts to enforce a statute's text as written, without looking at the legislature's intent in enacting it, or statements made by legislators or the governor about the bill (though the bill also instructs courts to interpret statutes consistent with its intended meaning in the case of a grammatical or scrivener's error). The bill also creates a uniform severability provision for all statutes, unless the statute contains a specific nonseverability provision.
- HB113 passed the House despite significant opposition, and it was never referred to a Senate committee. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

[HB4344](#) by Rep. Hernandez, relating to access to and use of criminal history record information by the Public Utility Commission of Texas. **PASSED**

- Last session, the legislature passed a bill allowing the PUC to obtain criminal histories of prospective employees. This bill allows PUC to obtain criminal histories for both current employees and potential contractors for the agency.
- HB4344 was passed with only 5 nay votes in the House and unanimously by the Senate. Its Senate companion, [SB2698](#) by Sen. Blanco, was never heard in committee.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact.

PUBLIC INFORMATION/ETHICS/ADVOCACY

[SB19](#) by Sen. Middleton, relating to the use by a political subdivision of public funds for lobbying and certain other activities. **DID NOT PASS**

- As originally filed, the bill would prohibit a political subdivision, including a municipality, from spending public funds to hire a person required to register as a lobbyist or to pay dues to a nonprofit state association that primarily represents political subdivisions and hires or contracts with a person required to register as a lobbyist. On the Senate floor, SB 19 was amended to allow a full-time employee of a nonprofit state association engage in activities that would require registration as a lobbyist. The bill was also amended to bar the state from using outside consultants for the purpose of lobbying the federal government.
- SB19 passed the Senate (20-11), but it was never heard in its House committee. The bill had several House companions, but similarly, none were heard in by their House committee.
- **PUBLIC POWER IMPACT:** This bill would have severely restricted the ability for municipalities and MOUs to engage with the Legislature. This would have particularly hurt MOUs, as IOU TDUs, co-ops, and generators would be able to fully engage with the Legislature, but MOUs would be unable to do so in the same manner. As originally filed, the bill would have also prevented TPPA from engaging in much of its normal legislative advocacy work.

[SB758](#) by Sen. Middleton, relating to the definition of a governmental body for the purposes of the public information law. **DID NOT PASS**

- The bill would include nonprofit state associations primarily composed of similarly situated political subdivisions in the definition of “governmental bodies” required to respond to requests under the Public Information Act.
- SB758 was voted out by its Senate committee, but the bill was never heard on the floor. Its House companion, [HB2388](#) by Rep. Kerwin, was never heard in its House committee.
- **PUBLIC POWER IMPACT:** The bill would have required organizations like TPPA to respond to PIA requests, greatly impacting our ability to focus on our primary mission.

[HB111](#) by Rep. Capriglione, relating to the applicability of the public information law, including the disclosure of information in the possession, custody, or control of certain governmental bodies. **DID NOT PASS**

- As filed, the bill contained numerous provisions attacking several exceptions that municipalities use for purposes of the Public Information Act, including attorney-client privilege, deliberative process privilege, and legislative drafting privilege. The bill also sought to eliminate the PIA protections granted to public power for competitive utility matters.
- When the bill was heard in committee, these provisions were stripped out, but provisions were added requiring both ERCOT and nonprofit state associations primarily composed of similarly situated political subdivisions to respond to the PIA. TPPA was ultimately successful in removing ERCOT and creating a “small associations” exception that allowed associations with fewer than 15 full-time employees to be exempt from the PIA. When the bill was heard in a Senate committee, the Senate sponsor proposed raising the floor to 30 full-time employees.
- HB111 passed the House with significant opposition and was narrowly voted out of its Senate committee, but the bill was never heard on the Senate floor. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: As filed, the bill would have severely restricted the ability of MOUs to compete in the ERCOT market by forcing us to disclose competitively-sensitive information, such as fuel costs, hedging strategies, and internal cost projections. While these provisions were removed, TPPA worked directly with the Speaker’s office to exclude associations like ours.

[HB223](#) by Rep. Capriglione, relating to competitive requirements for a procurement by a municipality for lobbying, government relations, or similar services. **PASSED**

- The bill would have required a municipality to undergo a competitive bidding process for procuring lobbying, government relations, or similar services intended to influence state or federal lawmakers. On the Senate floor, the bill was expanded to include services “directly or indirectly” intended to influence state or federal lawmakers.
- HB223 passed the House and Senate despite significant opposition. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill places additional restrictions on a municipality’s ability to engage in advocacy with state and federal lawmakers.

[HB3112](#) by Rep. Tepper, relating to the application of the open meetings law and public information law to government information related to certain cybersecurity measures. **PASSED**

- The bill would have allowed a governmental body to discuss cybersecurity measures, policies, or contracts to protect a critical infrastructure facility outside of an open meeting. The bill also exempts this information from disclosure under the Public Information Act.
- HB3112 passed the House and Senate unanimously. The bill did not have a Senate companion.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill gives additional flexibility for municipalities and MOUs to discuss ways to protect critical infrastructure from a cyberattack without fears of needing to disclose that information publicly.

TEXAS 89th LEGISLATIVE SESSION RECAP

DANIEL BETHAPUDI | *Electric Utility General Manager*

LEAH CLARK | *Intergovernmental Relations Manager*

TAYLOR KILROY | *Executive Director of the Texas Public Power Association*



Legislative Task Force/Council Legislative Agenda:

- Preserve Local Control
- Plan for Growth
- Preserve a High Quality of Life

2025 STATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA



City of Georgetown

89th Legislative Session



89th Legislative Session by the Numbers

- I. 8,719 House and Senate bills filed
- II. 1,333 tracked bills
- III. 1,213 bills passed
- IV. Electric utility specific: around 100 tracked bills

Compared to the 88th:

- I. 8,046 House and Senate bills filed
- II. 1,246 bills passed





Advocacy Activities

- I. Legislative Efforts
 - A. Written Comments Submitted - 25+ Bills
 - B. Verbal Testimony
 - C. Provided Bill & Amendment Language Changes/Suggestions
 - D. Office Visits
 - E. TML, TPPA, TWA coordination on bills
 - F. Contract lobbyist ensured we had a voice in big issues
 - G. Chairman of Senate Business & Commerce is our senator

Texas Public Power Association

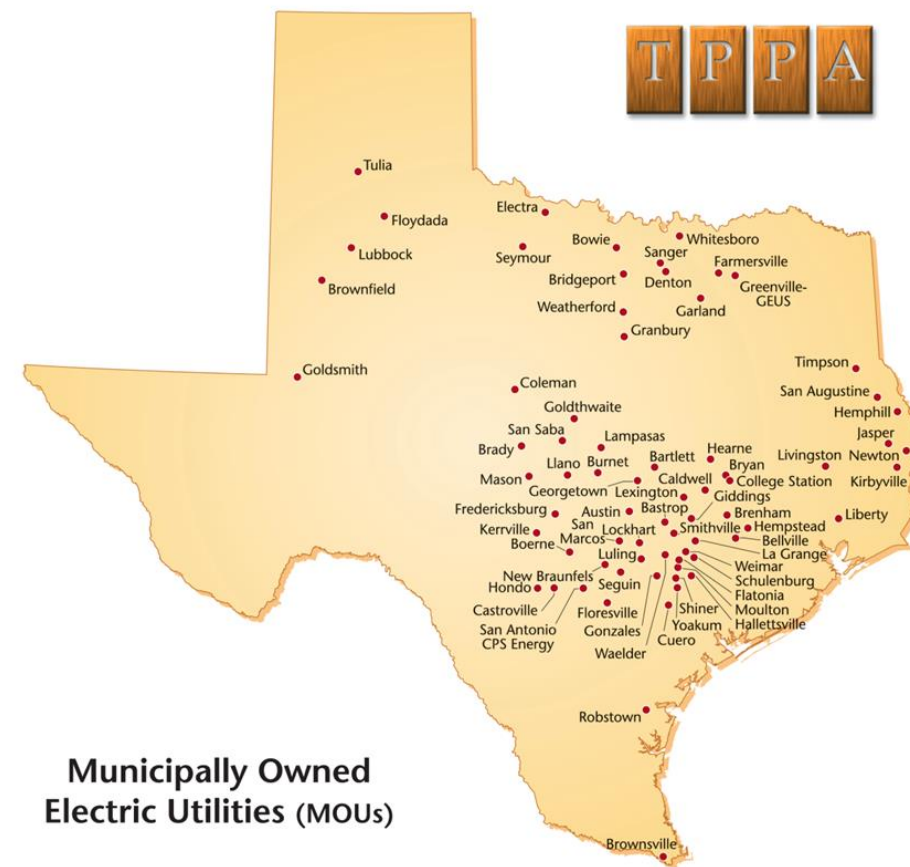
Taylor Kilroy, Executive Director

Public Power Delivers an Essential Service and Produces Community Value

TPPA represents 72 Municipally-Owned Electric Utilities (MOUs) across the state and includes LCRA, joint action agencies, and three electric cooperatives.

Our members provide electricity to more than 5 million Texans, accounting for about 16 percent of electricity delivered in the state and our members own about 15 percent of the state's generating assets.

TPPA members provide a solid, stable foundation to the state's electric market and successful, diverse grid.



Key Budget Takeaways:

- Texas had a \$24 billion surplus and still has \$24 billion in the ESF, aka the Rainy Day Fund.
- Renewed the Texas Energy Fund with an additional \$5 billion to incentivize new megawatts on the grid (supports natural gas, batteries, and backup generator project.)
 - Also provided PUC and ERCOT more FTEs to work on 88th session initiatives and programs.
- Allocated \$350 million dollars to the Texas Advanced Energy Office:
 - Funds will reimburse both project development expenses (up to \$12.5 M each) and construction costs (up to \$120 M per project).
 - Approximately 80% of the funding is earmarked for construction reimbursements; the remaining 20% will support development/R&D.
 - The largest state-level nuclear investment in U.S. history.
 - Creates new program in the Governor's Office to manage the program.

Major Themes Throughout the Session:

- Senate hostility toward renewables, including permitting and siting of solar and battery storage.
- Local government preemption: 3rd party review bills, “Death Star” total statewide preemption on penal code, planning and zoning, health and safety code, etc.
- House State Affairs committee held the line on several of these bills passed out of Senate Business & Commerce.
- Panhandle wildfire response and hurricane response: how IOUs and MOUs handle vegetation management, pole inspections, etc. were big topics.
- Largely left market design alone and no huge sea changes to PUC or ERCOT. PUC chair and board member appointments confirmed by Senate.
- Increased focus on electric utility security, with passage of new security commission and required load shed tabletop exercises.

Trends in the 2025 Session

- A. Hostility toward renewable generation:** Several bills were reintroduced or revised to impose stricter regulations on renewables, including permitting requirements (SB819), pricing adjustments (SB714), dispatchable generation credits (SB388), retroactive firming rules (SB715/HB1500), and local approval mandates (HB4353). These efforts aim to limit renewable energy's growth and prioritize more dispatchable generation. Most of these bills did not pass.
- B. Concerns about electrical infrastructure and wildfire risk:** In February 2024, the Smokehouse Creek wildfire became the largest in Texas history, burning over a million acres and starting from a decayed distribution pole. That same day, the Windy Deuce wildfire began due to electrical wiring contacting tree limbs at a pumpjack site. In response, lawmakers introduced several wildfire prevention bills targeting electrical infrastructure, including HB143 (PUC and Railroad Commission coordination), HB144 (distribution pole inspection plans), and HB145 (PUC-reviewed wildfire mitigation plans).
- C. Hostility to the MOU model:** From 2015 to 2023, each legislative session saw at least one bill aimed at enabling small groups of customers to trigger a PUC review of Austin Energy's retail rates. Last session, five bills targeted MOUs' vegetation management practices, with two specifically focused on Austin Energy, but none passed. This session, the only MOU-specific bill that passed required MOUs to post rate and fee information online, prompted by a single constituent complaint.

Key Bills Passed

In the order of direct impact to COG- Electric

[HB1991](#) by Rep. Guillen, posting of utility rates and fees; PASSED;
Effective:9/1/025

- The bill, as originally filed, would have required MOUs to post all operating, maintenance, replacement, or improvement charges on both the utility's and city's websites as well as in the statewide Texas Register. The Texas Register is typically used for agency rule changes, and currently no utilities post any rate information in the Register.
- After working with the author on these concerns, the bill was amended to remove the requirement for Texas Register publication.

PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: Most MOUs already post fee information on their websites.

COG Impact: We already post fee information

Key Bills Passed

[SB1202](#) by Sen. King, third party review of development documents.
PASSED; Effective:09/01/2025

- The bill, as originally filed, would have authorized third parties to review development documents and conduct inspections required by regulatory authorities to install home backup power generation, in lieu of city inspectors.
- TPPA raised concerns that the bill could also preempt inspections performed by municipally owned utilities, risking line worker safety. After working with the author on these concerns, the bill was amended to specifically allow a MOU or cooperative to enforce its interconnection and service policies.

PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: As filed, the bill could have preempted an MOU's ability to mandate inspections of new home backup power generation by MOU employees, creating an unacceptable risk to line workers. With the bill as amended, these risks are minimized.

COG Impact: Allows COG- Electric to ensure our regular interconnection processes. We need to review and update our policies to ensure these installations are reviewed and approved by the electric department.

Key Bills Passed

[SB1789](#) by Sen. Schwertner, adoption of Pole structural integrity standards. **PASSED; Effective 9/1/2025.**

- The bill would require the PUC to adopt standards for transmission and distribution pole structural integrity.
- As initially filed, these standards would apply statewide and across the board – from the largest IOU to the smallest MOU. TPPA (alongside Texas Electric Cooperatives) worked to make sure that these standards would not directly apply to MOUs – instead, MOUs would need to adopt these standards internally within 120 days of the PUC’s order finalizing those standards and then file an attestation with the PUC, stating that the MOU had adopted the standards.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: MOUs will need to file annual reports with the PUC regarding the results of the MOU’s inspection of transmission and distribution poles, including the number of poles inspected and any remediation or replacement action taken. That said, TPPA protected MOUs’ ability to set their own standards in lieu of direct PUC requirements.
- COG Impact: Our pole standards are well above the industry’s best practices. We already have a robust pole maintenance program. We will be able to meet the compliance requirements.

Key Bills Passed

[HB144](#) by Rep. King, related to pole inspections. **PASSED; Effective immediately**

- The bill requires each co-op, IOU, and MOU to develop a plan for the management and inspection of their owned distribution poles.
- Initially, the PUC was to be given the authority to approve, modify, or reject a plan. However, the bill was amended to only give the PUC the authority to review plans and updates, with the ability to notify entities that they are not in compliance with their plan. The bill was also amended to remove requirements for monthly updates – the final version requires instead yearly updates to the PUC.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: MOUs were substantially impacted by this bill, both in terms of ongoing compliance obligations and in terms of the PUC asserting direct authority over MOU budgets for local distribution maintenance. TPPA (working alongside TEC and AECT) was able to negotiate significantly more preferable language.
- COG Impact: Our pole standards are well above the industry’s best practices. We already have a robust pole maintenance program. We will be able to meet the compliance requirements.

Key Bills Passed

[SB2148](#) by Sen. Hall, load shedding exercises requirements. **PASSED; effective immediately**

- The bill requires PUC and ERCOT to conduct each year at least one simulated or tabletop load shedding exercise is conducted during a summer month and one simulated or tabletop load shedding exercise is conducted during a winter month. Transmission and distribution utilities are required to participate in these exercises.
- Should have roles and responsibilities identified.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill creates ERCOT-wide standards that must be followed by MOUs.
- COG Impact: we already perform tabletop exercises. We need to expand the scenarios to be included in the tabletop exercises. Readiness: needs work.

Key Bills Passed

[HB1;606](#) by Rep. Metcalf, **PASSED; 9/1/25**

- The bill requires all utilities, including MOUs, to periodically provide customers with information on how they would request vegetation management near a transmission or distribution line.

PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill requires MOUs to periodically provide customers information about how they can request vegetation management.

COG Impact: We already meet this requirement.

Key Bills Passed

[SB1252](#) by Sen. Schwertner, reducing regulations by cities on residential energy back up systems. **PASSED;**
Effective: 9/1/2025.

- The bill, as originally filed, would have preempted cities from regulating the installation or inspection of a residential energy backup system.
- TPPA raised concerns that the bill could also preempt inspections performed by municipally owned utilities, risking line worker safety. After working with the author on these concerns, the bill was amended to specifically allow a MOU or to regulate the installation or inspection of such a system within the utility's service area.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: As filed, the bill could have preempted an MOU's ability to mandate inspections of residential energy backup systems by MOU employees, creating an unacceptable risk to line workers. With the bill as amended, these risks are minimized.
- COG Impact: Allows COG- Electric to ensure our regular interconnection processes. We need to review and update our policies to ensure these installations are reviewed and approved by the electric department.

Key Bills Passed

[HB145](#) by Rep. King, wildfire risk mitigation. **PASSED; Effective immediately**

- The bill requires each co-op, IOU, and MOU in a wildfire risk area to file with the PUC a wildfire mitigation plan, including plans for vegetation management, an operations plan, restoration procedures, community outreach and public awareness plans, procedures for de-energizing (such as a public safety power shut-off plan), inspection procedures, and compliance procedures. These plans must be filed as soon as practicable after the PUC finalizes rules implementing the legislation. The PUC must review the plan within 180 days of the plan being filed, and if the PUC approves the plan and the entity was in compliance with their plan, they would not be liable for damages resulting from a wildfire ignited or propagated by the entity's facilities unless the entity acted intentionally, recklessly, or negligently.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: TPPA worked alongside other associations to ensure that these requirements are actually achievable by MOUs. TPPA also advocated for liability protections for an approved plan, after a Senate committee initially stripped that language out.
- COG Impact: We will be involved in the rule making process to ensure compliance and mitigation of the wildfire risk if it exists.

Key Bills Passed

[SB482](#) by Sen. Alvarado, Utility worker protections. **PASSED; Effective on 9/1/25**

- During Hurricane Beryl, several utility workers working in the Houston area experienced threats, assaults, and harassment from people who were waiting for their service to be reconnected. The bill adds utility workers to the protected classes for third-degree felony assault and Class A misdemeanor harassment. During the House floor debate, Rep. Hull amended the bill to include provisions from her HB1160 (described below), adding utility workers as a protected class for the crime of interference with public duties.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: No direct public power impact, though it does provide some additional protection for utility workers against threats, assault, and harassment.
- COG Impact: Great bill that protects our line crews from harassment.

Key Bills Passed

[SB6](#) by Sen. King, deals with large load additions. **PASSED; Effective immediately**

- S.B. 6 focuses on four main objectives: (1) ensuring transmission costs are properly allocated, (2) establishing grid reliability protection measures, (3) bringing transparency and credibility to load forecasting, and (4) protecting residential customers from outages by requiring large loads to share the load shed obligation during times of shortage. To do so, the bill establishes a minimum transmission rate to be paid by loads served behind-the-meter that have on-site generation and orders the Public Utility Commission (PUC) to reevaluate the Four Coincident Peak (4CP) calculation method currently used for setting transmission rates.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill does impact MOU operations by creating ERCOT-wide standards, but TPPA (and others) were able to negotiate inclusion of language ensuring that MOUs remain empowered to impose electric service requirements on large loads in addition to those mandated by SB6.
- COG Impact: Good bill that addresses the challenges caused by large load additions including the recovery of transmission costs and protecting residential customers from firm load shedding requirements.

Key Bills Passed

[SB75](#) by Sen. Hall, creation of Texas Grid Security commission. **PASSED; Effective immediately.**

- The bill creates a Texas Grid Security Commission, with representatives from TDEM, PUC, RRC, and ERCOT, as well as two individuals representing the interests of power generation companies and TDUs/cooperatives/MOUs/river authorities.
- The Commission would be tasked with evaluating both grid resilience as well as the resilience of municipal emergency services, communications systems, water and sewer services, health care services, financial services, energy systems, and transportations systems. The Commission would be required to provide a report to the Legislature by December 1, 2026 with a plan for protecting critical infrastructure.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: The bill creates a commission to study both the resilience of the electric sector as well as municipalities across the state. Unlike previous versions of the bill, this commission does not have rulemaking authority.
- COG Impact: No direct impact

Key Bills Passed

[SB2268](#) by Sen. Schwertner, related to Texas Energy Fund. **PASSED; Effective immediately.**

- The bill provides several cleanup changes to the Texas Energy Fund, including:
 - A. Protecting all submissions to the PUC (not just applications) from PIA disclosure.
 - B. Explicitly allowing MOUs and co-ops to be eligible for the TEF in-ERCOT loan program.
 - C. Decoupling the 10,000MW joint cap on in-ERCOT loans and in-ERCOT completion bonuses.
 - D. Allowing the PUC to extend the distribution of in-ERCOT loan funds to a date after December 31, 2025 if market factors necessitate an extension.
 - E. TPPA also negotiated language allowing the bill to take immediate effect if it received supermajority support from both houses.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: SB2268's provisions regarding MOU eligibility for the TEF directly helped to ensure that MOUs were eligible for the program, directly assisting one TPPA member with an active application
- COG Impact: No direct impact.

Key Bills Passed

[HB14](#) by Rep. Harris, creation of Texas Advanced Nuclear Energy Office. **PASSED; Effective 9/1/2025**

- HB14 would create the Texas Advanced Nuclear Energy Office within the Office of the Governor, as well as the Texas Advanced Nuclear Development Fund and Completion Grant Program, also administered by the Office of the Governor. Entities would be able to utilize the Fund to reimburse expenses paid by that entity in the development of new nuclear power (an entity would not be able to seek reimbursement for spending money provided via local, state, or federal assistance).
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: Like the Texas Energy Fund, MOU projects are eligible for support through these programs.
- COG Impact: No direct impact.

Key Bills Passed

[HB3092](#) by Rep. Gerdes, building of transmission lines outside CCN. **PASSED; Effective on 9/1/25**

- In 2021, the Legislature passed SB1281, allowing utilities to build transmission lines without amending their CCN if the endpoint of that line was within three miles (if connecting to a load-serving substation or metering point) or within two miles (if connecting to a generation substation or metering point). HB3092 allows utilities to build up to five miles out if connecting to a load-serving substation or metering point.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: During Rep. Gerdes' layout of his bill in its House committee, he emphasized that MOUs would be able to take advantage of the exemptions provided by this bill
- COG Impact: No direct impact because we are not a Transmission Owner/Operator.

Key Bills That Did Not Pass

[SB388](#) by Sen. King, relating to the legislature's goals for electric generation capacity in this state

DID NOT PASS

- The bill would have created a dispatchable generation credits trading program, wherein generation owners in ERCOT would be required to purchase credits if dispatchable generation made up less than 55% of new installed generation capacity during the previous year. On the floor, Sen. King amended the bill to exempt batteries from the program.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: While the bill delegates much of the implementation details to the PUC, SB388 would have created significant new costs for all MOUs that own generation.
- COG Impact: Would have resulted in significant cost increases especially due to our renewable energy heavy portfolio.

Key Bills That Did Not Pass

[SB715](#) by Sen. Sparks, mandating firming requirements. **DID NOT PASS**

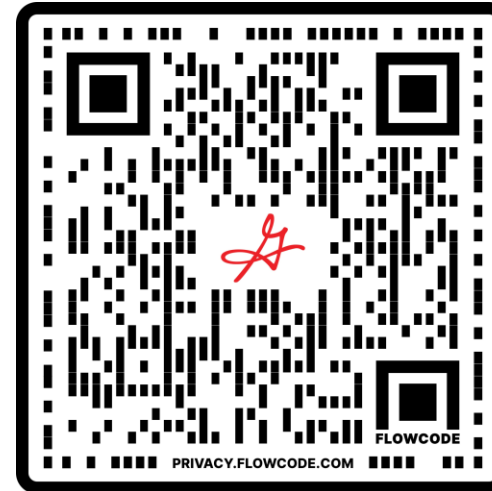
- Last session, as part of the PUC's Sunset bill, the Legislature created firming requirements, set to come into effect for new generation interconnected after January 1, 2027. SB715 would have removed this implementation date, making the bill immediately effective and retroactive to existing generation facilities. As the bill made it through the Senate, it was amended to exclude any generation facilities currently subject to a power purchase agreement, until that PPA expires.
- PUBLIC POWER IMPACT: TPPA opposed the bill, noting that the firming requirements established last session were the result of a hard-fought compromise and should not be overturned in the session immediately following their creation.
- COG Impact: Would have resulted in significant cost increases especially due to our renewable energy heavy portfolio.

Special Session(s)

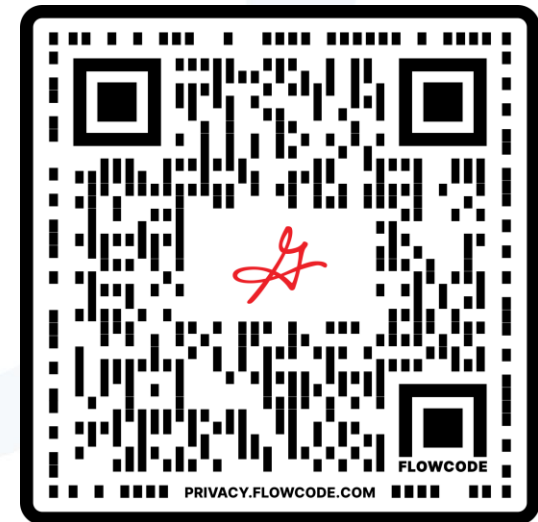
- I. Bills banning taxpayer funded lobby on the call.
- II. For perspective, here is the witness list from SB 6's committee hearing:
 - A. Georgetown: 2
 - B. City of Austin: 20
 - C. TPPA: 2
 - D. Texas Oil & Gas Association: 9
 - E. AECT: 9
 - F. Texas Association of Manufacturers: 10
 - G. TPPF: 12
 - H. Texas Electric Coops: 15
- III. Flood response measures:
 - A. Emergency management focused special session. Some reps have called for some of the same planning that was done around wildfires to be extended to floods.
 - B. The state has the funds to help with some cleanup; will FEMA help? Early estimates over 100 billion statewide.

Next Steps

- I. Continued public outreach and use of Flash Survey (Scan to sign up!)
- II. Building a digital network of community advocates: scan the QR code to sign up for the Legislative Ambassadors Newsletter!
- III. Interim Charges and Hearings
- IV. Legislative Task Force 2027



Legislative Ambassadors
Email Alerts



FlashVote Survey

QUESTIONS



Leah Clark

Intergovernmental Relations Manager

Leah.Clark@GeorgetownTexas.gov

**City of Georgetown, Texas
Electric Utility Advisory Board
July 17, 2025**

SUBJECT:

Streetlight Program Review

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Consideration and possible direction regarding the streetlight program review -- Mike Westbrook,
Electric Operations Manager

ITEM SUMMARY:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

SUBMITTED BY:

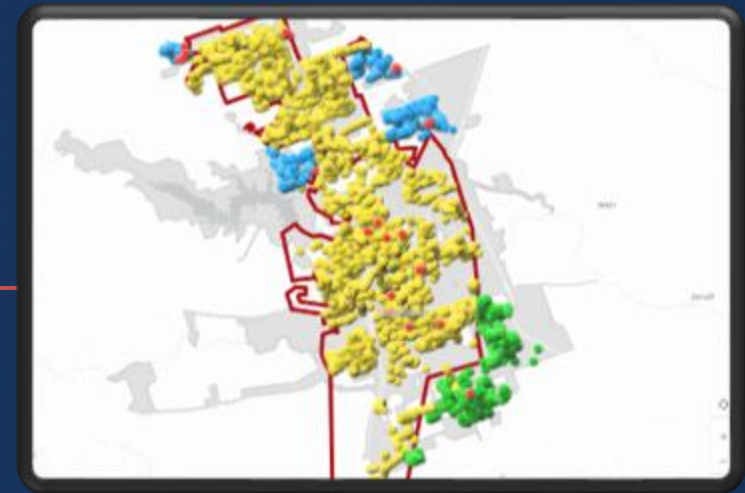
Rene Bywater-Barajas, Electric Department

ATTACHMENTS:

[2025-07-17 Streetlight Program Review.pdf](#)

STREETLIGHT PROGRAM REVIEW

MIKE WESTBROOK | *Electric Operations Manager*



AGENDA

- I. Background
- II. Streetlight Program Review
 - A. Short-term Goals
 - B. Long-term Goals
 - C. Lessons Learned
- III. Audit Recap
- IV. Reporting Tool
- V. Enhancements
- VI. FY2026 Model
- VII. Considerations for Out Years

BACKGROUND

- I. Streetlights were a recurring issue, both with Council and residents**
- II. CMO assembled working group in Summer 2023 to solve the issue**
- III. Laundry list of challenges associated with streetlights:**
 - A. No set construction standard
 - B. Different utility providers
 - C. Uncertainty of ownership
 - D. Decentralized reporting process (email, calls, Facebook, etc.)
- IV. The result was electric took over the maintenance of the City's streetlights and a fee was established to recover the costs associated with this program.**
 - A. Policy and program development throughout FY2024.
 - B. Reporting tool launched June 2024
 - C. Fee effective Oct. 1, 2024
- V. Audit started in Dec. 2024**

STREETLIGHT PROGRAM REVIEW

I. Short-term Goals

A. Established Fee

Reminder: This only maintains existing streetlights and new lights installed by developers.

B. Hired Linemen

C. New “Small” Bucket Truck

D. Completed Audit

E. Codified Streetlight Construction Standard

F. Created Streetlight Outage Reporting Tool

II. Long-term goals

A. Self-reporting and/or LED conversion project (More on this later)

STREETLIGHT REPORTING TOOL

CLARIFIED DIFFERENT UTILITY PROVIDERS ON MAP



LESSONS LEARNED

I. Contract Labor and Material Costs

- A. More work than anticipated – pulling wire, repairing conduit
- B. Quicker turnaround with contractors for complex work (e.g. resetting streetlight poles)

II. PEC/Oncor Utility Fee Costs

- A. Previous costs were within the Public Works cost center. Comingled with other charges for service.
- B. Unbundling the PEC/Oncor costs proved to be complicated (lots of different bills, lots of different rates)

III. Vehicle costs

- A. Originally used FEMA rates for vehicle cost allocation estimate. Moving to actual costs incurred by the Fleet Department

IV. Debt service reserve requirements

AUDIT RECAP

I. Light Count (6,022 Lights)

A. 78% Percent LED

II. Replacing HPS Lights Through Attrition

A. LEDs have a 10-year warranty

III. Issues Reported from Audit

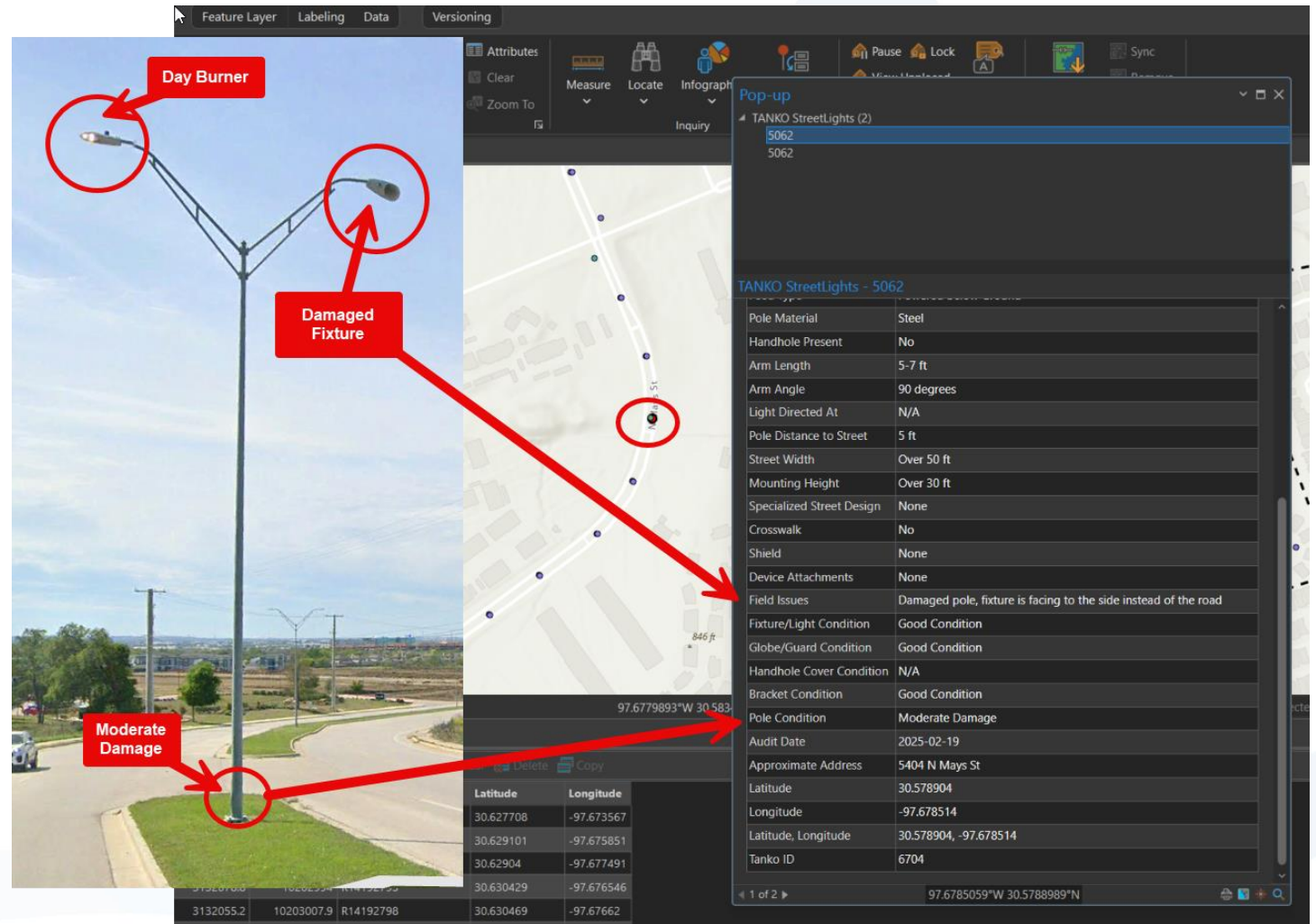
A. Day burners, handhold covers

B. Addressing a section at a time

AUDIT RECAP

Field issues identified

- 145 Day Burners - Completed
- 21 Damaged Poles - Completed
- 72 Leaning Poles - Completed
- 150 Handholes Damaged/Missing



ENHANCEMENTS

I. Coordination with PEC/Oncor Improving

A. Direct contacts allow for addressing issues more quickly.

II. New Lights Outside of CCN

A. Coordinated through engineering; added to model.

III. Vehicle Cost Calculation

A. Using internal vehicle costs now, instead of estimates via FEMA rates.

IV. More strategic with fund transfers to improve bond rating metrics.

A. “Billing” General Fund for streetlight service, instead of using an interfund transfer.

V. Application supporting outage reporting tool is wholly managed within the electric utility (no IT support).

VI. As a result of the audit, we now know 78% of the lights are LED.

A. Estimated cost for energy to serve streetlights was able to go down.

FEE PROPOSAL FOR FY2026

I. Remain at \$2.40

CONSIDERATIONS IN OUT YEARS

- I. CIP timing – drives debt service reserve requirements
- II. Self-Reporting System vs. LED replacement
 - A. Self reporting system implementation requires the replacement of all 6,022 lights.
 - B. Only replacing the non-LED lights only requires replacing 1,342 lights.
- III. Opportunities through new AMI system

**City of Georgetown, Texas
Electric Utility Advisory Board
July 17, 2025**

SUBJECT:

Competitive Matters Purchased Power Review

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Sec. 551.086 Competitive Matters Purchased Power Review

ITEM SUMMARY:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

SUBMITTED BY:

Rene Bywater-Barajas, Electric Department

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A

**City of Georgetown, Texas
Electric Utility Advisory Board
July 17, 2025**

SUBJECT:
Cybersecurity Update

SUGGESTED ACTION:
Sec. 551.089 Deliberation Regarding Security Devices or Security Updates

ITEM SUMMARY:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

SUBMITTED BY:
Rene Bywater-Barajas, Electric Department

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A