



RULES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF ON-SITE SEWAGE FACILITY REGULATIONS

Purpose: These Rules outline the policy and procedures that ANRA will follow for investigation and enforcement of complaints related to On-Site Sewage Facilities (OSSF). These Rules provide a guideline for universal enforcement throughout ANRA’s OSSF jurisdictional zone.

Authority: ANRA is the Authorized Agent of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for the enforcement of OSSFs pursuant to Texas Health and Safety Code §366.031 and 30 Texas Administrative Code §285.10, as detailed in ANRA’s OSSF Order approved by TCEQ and signed October 19, 2015. As Authorized Agent, ANRA has adopted the following Rules as its standard operating policy for the enforcement of OSSF violations.

Contents: The following sections are contained within the Rules.

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Definitions
2	General Policy and Procedures for OSSF Complaints
3	Investigating a Malfunctioning Residential OSSF
4	Investigating a Malfunctioning Commercial OSSF
5	Investigating a Permit Issue
6	Providers
7	Appeals Process

1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in these Rules, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. If a word or term used in these Rules is not contained in the following list, its definition shall be as shown in 30 Texas Administrative Code §285.2.

- (1) **Application for OSSF** – Paperwork necessary to acquire a permit to construct an OSSF and a license to operate an OSSF. The application includes information about the property owner, property description (including legal description), structure/dwelling information, and contact information for the designer and installer of the OSSF. An Affidavit to the Public is included for Aerobic OSSFs.
- (2) **Alleged Violation** – A violation that has been received by ANRA (such as by complaint) but has yet to be investigated to determine its validity.
- (3) **Authorized Agent** – A local governmental entity authorized by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and delegated the authority to implement and enforce rules adopted under Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 366.
- (4) **Commercial OSSF** – An OSSF used to treat and dispose of sewage from any building or structure that is not used as a single family residence or duplex.
- (5) **Confirmed Violation** – A violation that had been received by ANRA (such as by complaint) that has been investigated and determined to be valid based upon evidence.
- (6) **Construct** – To engage in any activity related to the installation, alteration, extension, or repair of an OSSF, including all activities from disturbing the soils through connecting the system to the building or property served by the OSSF. Activities related to a site evaluation are not considered to be construction.
- (7) **Corrective Actions** – Actions taken, either by an Owner or a Provider, to correct or remedy an issue and prevent its recurrence.
- (8) **Discharge** – To deposit, conduct, drain, emit, throw, run, allow to seep, or otherwise release or dispose of, or to allow, permit, or suffer any of these acts or omissions.
- (9) **Immediate Health Hazard** - A significant threat or danger to health that is considered to exist when there is evidence sufficient to show that a circumstance or event creates a situation that can cause infection, disease transmission, vermin infestation, or hazardous conditions that requires

immediate correction or cessation of operation to prevent injury, illness, or death.

- (10) **Immediate Safety Hazard** - A significant threat or danger to safety that is considered to exist when there is evidence sufficient to show that a circumstance or event creates an unsafe condition or situation that can cause physical injury, bodily harm, or hazardous conditions that requires immediate correction or cessation of operation to prevent injury, harm, or death.
- (11) **Install** – To put in place or construct any portion of an OSSF.
- (12) **Installer** – An individual who is compensated by another to construct an OSSF.
- (13) **Investigation** – A careful examination or inspection in order to discover facts and gain information.
- (14) **Jurisdictional Zone** – The geographical area in which an Authorized Agent of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has responsibility for the enforcement of OSSFs pursuant to Texas Health and Safety Code §366.031 and 30 Texas Administrative Code §285.10. The Jurisdictional Zone is defined in ANRA’s OSSF Order, signed by TCEQ.
- (15) **License to Operate** – Written permission (notice of approval) from ANRA to operate an OSSF.
- (16) **Maintenance** – Required or routine performance checks, examinations, upkeep, cleaning, or mechanical adjustments to an OSSF including replacement of pumps filters, aerator lines, valves, or electrical components. Maintenance does not include alterations.
- (17) **Maintenance Contract** – An agreement (contract) between the Owner of an OSSF and a Maintenance Provider for the provision of OSSF maintenance services.
- (18) **Maintenance Provider** – A licensed and registered individual who performs maintenance activities on OSSFs for compensation.
- (19) **Malfunctioning OSSF** – An OSSF that is causing a nuisance or is not operating in compliance with the rules in 30 TAC Chapter 285 and/or Health & Safety Code Chapter 366.
- (20) **Notice of Violation (NOV)** – Written notification that documents and communicates violations observed during an inspection of a residential or

commercial OSSF, specifies a timeframe to respond, and requires documentation of corrective actions and compliance.

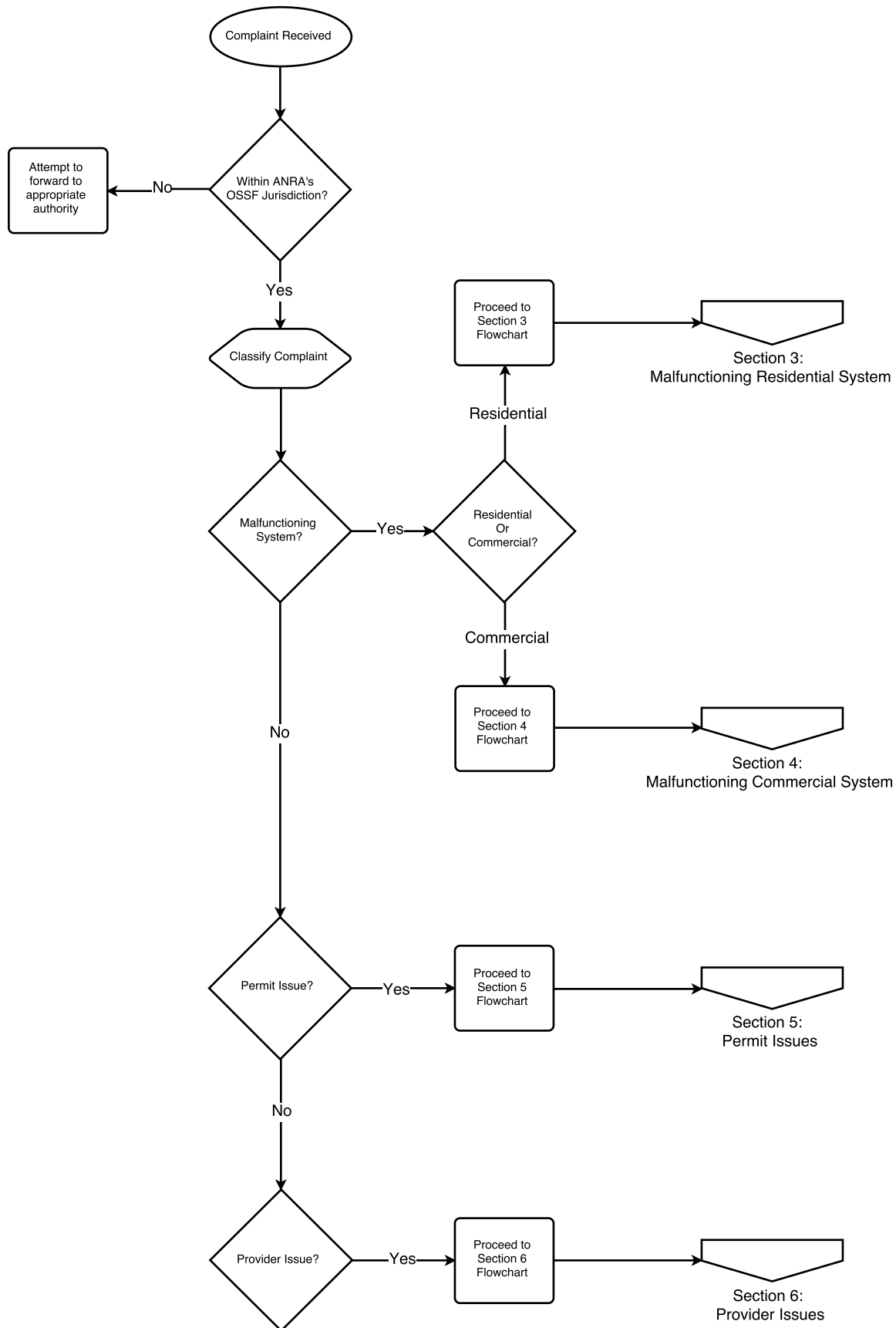
- (21) **Nuisance Condition** – a) Sewage, human excreta, or other organic waste discharged or exposed in a manner that make it a potential instrument or medium in the transmission of disease to or between persons; b) an overflowing septic tank or similar device, including surface discharge from or groundwater contamination by a component of an OSSF; or c) a blatant discharge from an on-site disposal system.
- (22) **On-Site Sewage Facility (OSSF)** – One or more systems of treatment devices and disposal facilities that: a) produce not more than 5,000 gallons of waste each day; and b) are used only for disposal of sewage produced on a site on which any part of the system is located.
- (23) **Owner** – A person who owns property served by an OSSF, or a person who owns an OSSF. This includes any person who holds legal possession or ownership of a total or partial interest in the structure or property served by an OSSF.
- (24) **Permit to Construct**– Written authorization, issued by ANRA, to construct an OSSF showing the date permission was granted.
- (25) **Provider** – A person who is licensed by TCEQ and registered with ANRA to perform duties related to the design, construction, repair, or maintenance of an OSSF. This includes Site Evaluators, Designers, Installers, and Maintenance Providers.
- (26) **Residential OSSF** – An OSSF used to treat and dispose of sewage from a single family residence or duplex. A single family residence is a structure that is either built on or brought to a site to use for a residence for one family. This includes all detached buildings located on the residential property and routinely used only by members of the household of the single family residence.
- (27) **Sewage** – Waste that is primarily organic and biodegradable or decomposable and generally originates as human, animal, or plant waste from certain activities, including the use of toilet facilities, washing, bathing, and preparing food.
- (28) **Testing** – In regards to maintenance, testing refers to routine inspection, sampling, and performance checks performed by a Maintenance Provider. In regards to complaint investigations by ANRA, testing refers to the inspection of the system (such as tanks, pumps, etc.) and the collection and analyses of

samples from the system (such as *E. coli* or fecal coliform bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, residual chlorine, etc.).

2 General Policy and Procedures for OSSF Complaints

- 2.1 ANRA will investigate every complaint made in a timely manner.
- 2.2 ANRA will determine if the complaint is located within ANRA's OSSF jurisdictional zone as defined by the Order.
- 2.3 After making a determination that ANRA has jurisdictional authority, ANRA will classify the complaint into one of the following categories: 1) Malfunctioning Residential OSSF, 2) Malfunctioning Commercial OSSF, 3) Permit Issue, or 4) Provider Issue.
 - 2.3.1 Malfunctioning Residential OSSF shall be governed by Section 3.
 - 2.3.2 Malfunctioning Commercial OSSF shall be governed by Section 4.
 - 2.3.3 Permit Issues shall be governed by Section 5.
 - 2.3.4 Provider issues shall be governed by Section 6.
- 2.4 Anytime a decision is appealed, the appeals process detailed in Section 7 shall be followed.

OSSF Enforcement Flowchart Section 2: Determination of Applicable Rules



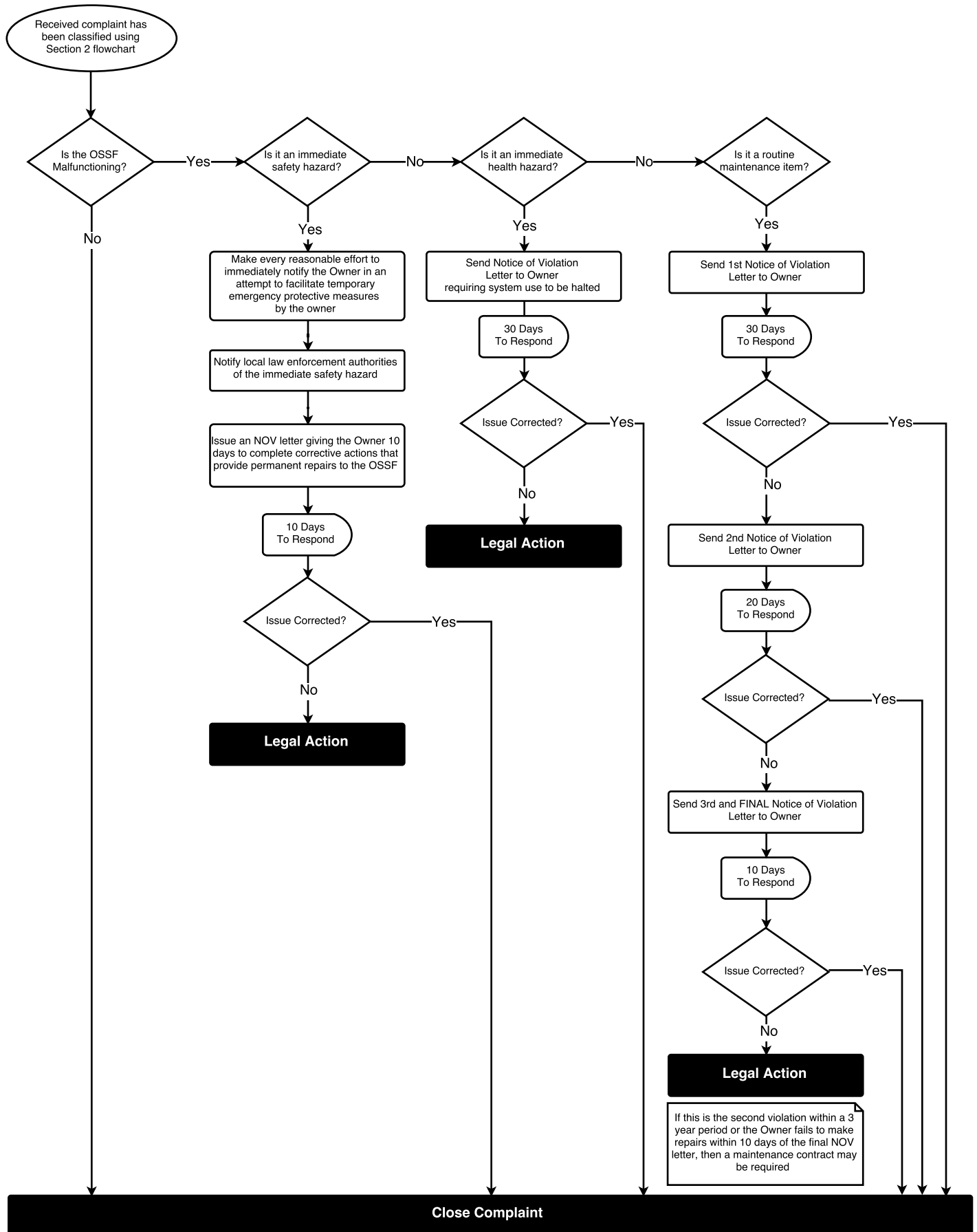
3 Investigating a Malfunctioning Residential OSSF

- 3.1 ANRA will investigate every complaint related to an OSSF that is malfunctioning. This will include site visits and testing as necessary.
- 3.2 ANRA will determine whether the OSSF is malfunctioning. If there is no malfunction, this will be the end of the investigation process and the complaint will be closed.
- 3.3 If there is a determination that the OSSF is malfunctioning, ANRA will make a determination regarding whether the OSSF's malfunction is a routine maintenance item, an immediate health hazard or an immediate safety hazard.
- 3.4 If the OSSF is determined to be a routine maintenance item, ANRA will:
 - 3.4.1 Send the first Notice of Violation (NOV) letter by U.S. Mail and Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested to notify the Owner of the malfunction.
 - 3.4.1.1 In this letter ANRA will give notice of the violation, a 30-day timeline to initiate corrective actions, and the possible penalties facing the Owner.
 - 3.4.1.2 If the Owner initiates and completes corrective actions within 30 days, ANRA will close the file upon documented proof of completion of repairs.
 - 3.4.2 If the Owner fails to initiate corrective actions within 30 days, ANRA will:
 - 3.4.2.1 Send a second NOV letter, both by U.S. Mail and Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested, with a 20-day timeline to initiate corrective actions.
 - 3.4.2.2 If the Owner initiates and completes corrective actions within 20 days, ANRA will close the file upon documented proof of completion of repairs.
 - 3.4.3 If the Owner fails to initiate corrective actions, ANRA will:
 - 3.4.3.1 Send a third and final NOV letter, both by U.S. Mail and Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested, with a 10-day timeline to initiate corrective actions.
 - 3.4.3.2 If the Owner initiates and completes corrective actions within 10 days, ANRA will close the file upon documented proof of completion of repairs.
 - 3.4.3.3 If the Owner fails to initiate corrective actions after the third and final letter, ANRA may file criminal charges against the Owner.

- 3.4.4 When allowed by law, ANRA may require a maintenance contract. ANRA will follow the guidelines set out in Texas Health and Safety Code §366.017 and 30 Texas Administration Code §285.70.
 - 3.4.4.1 ANRA may require a maintenance contract when the Owner either fails to make the repairs within ten (10) days of receiving the third and final NOV letter or if the malfunction is the second confirmed violation within a three (3) year period.
 - 3.4.4.2 If ANRA requires a maintenance contract, ANRA will require the Owner to contract with an authorized Maintenance Provider for regular maintenance, inspection and testing of the OSSF.
 - 3.4.4.3 The Owner is required to provide proof of a maintenance contract for a period of one (1) year after the last confirmed violation.
 - 3.4.4.4 If the Owner changes authorized Providers, the Owner is required to notify ANRA and provide a copy of the contract.
- 3.5 If the OSSF is determined to be an immediate health hazard, ANRA will:
 - 3.5.1 Issue a NOV letter to the Owner to stop use of the system and initiate corrective actions within 30 days.
 - 3.5.2 If the Owner fails to initiate corrective actions after the 30 day period, ANRA may file criminal charges against the Owner.
 - 3.5.3 ANRA considers any OSSF that is a nuisance as defined by 30 Texas Administrative Code §285.2(43) as an immediate health hazard.
 - 3.5.4 A determination that an OSSF is an immediate health hazard will be directly and immediately appealable to the General Manager of ANRA.
- 3.6 If the OSSF is determined to be an immediate safety hazard, ANRA will:
 - 3.6.1 Make every reasonable effort to immediately notify the Owner in an attempt to facilitate temporary emergency protective measures by the Owner, and
 - 3.6.2 Notify local law enforcement authorities of the immediate safety hazard, and
 - 3.6.3 Issue an NOV letter giving the Owner 10 days to complete corrective actions that provide permanent repairs to the OSSF.

- 3.6.4 If an Owner fails to complete corrective actions, ANRA may immediately file a lawsuit in district court seeking injunctive relief, along with all other available remedies and penalties. ANRA may also institute criminal proceedings against the Owner.

OSSF Enforcement Flowchart Sections 3: Malfunctioning Residential System

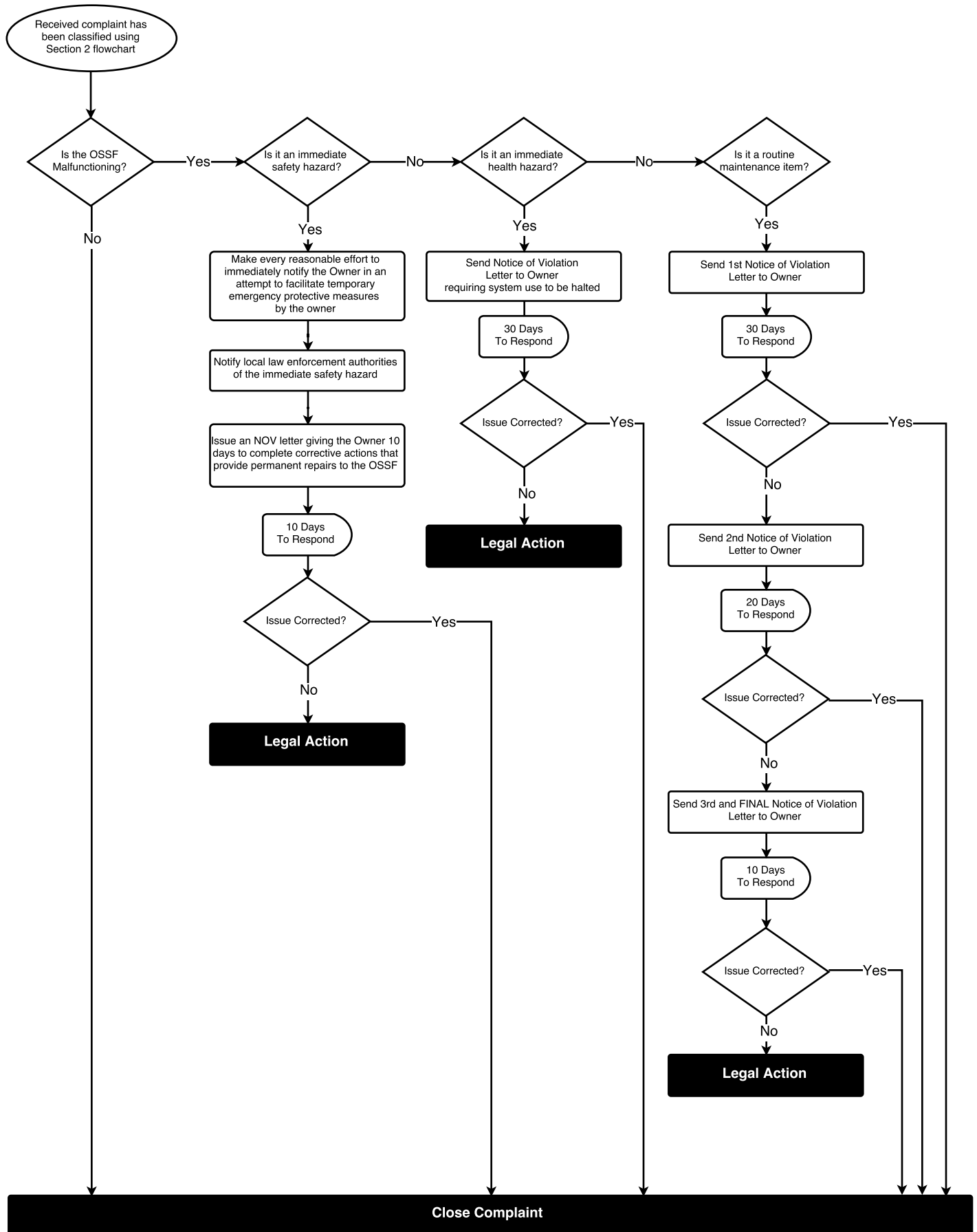


4 Investigating a Malfunctioning Commercial OSSF

- 4.1 ANRA will investigate every complaint related to a malfunctioning commercial OSSF. This will include site visits and testing as necessary.
- 4.2 ANRA will determine whether the OSSF is malfunctioning. If there is no malfunction, this will be the end of the investigation process and the complaint will be closed.
- 4.3 If there is a determination that the OSSF is malfunctioning, ANRA will make a determination regarding whether the OSSF's malfunction is a routine maintenance item, an immediate health hazard or an immediate safety hazard.
- 4.4 If the OSSF is determined to be a routine maintenance item, ANRA will:
 - 4.4.1 Send the first Notice of Violation (NOV) letter by U.S. Mail and Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested to notify the Owner of the malfunction.
 - 4.4.1.1 In this letter ANRA will give notice of the violation, a 30-day timeline to initiate corrective actions, and the possible penalties facing the Owner.
 - 4.4.1.2 If the Owner initiates and completes corrective actions within 30 days, ANRA will close the file upon documented proof of completion of corrective actions.
 - 4.4.2 If the Owner fails to initiate corrective actions within 30 days, ANRA will:
 - 4.4.2.1 Send a second NOV letter, both by U.S. Mail and Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested, with a 20-day timeline to initiate corrective actions.
 - 4.4.2.2 If the Owner initiates and completes corrective actions within 20 days, ANRA will close the file upon documented proof of completion of corrective actions.
 - 4.4.3 If the Owner fails to initiate corrective actions, ANRA will:
 - 4.4.3.1 Send a third and final NOV letter, both by U.S. Mail and Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested, with a 10-day timeline to initiate corrective actions.
 - 4.4.3.2 If the Owner initiates and completes corrective actions within 10 days, ANRA will close the file upon documented proof of completion of corrective actions.

- 4.5 If the Owner fails to initiate corrective actions after the third and final letter, ANRA may file a lawsuit in district court against the Owner seeking injunctive relief, along with all other available remedies and penalties. ANRA may also institute criminal proceedings against the Owner.
- 4.6 If the OSSF is determined to be an immediate health hazard, ANRA will:
 - 4.6.1 Issue NOV letter to the Owner to stop use of the system and initiate corrective actions within 30 days.
- 4.7 If an Owner fails to complete corrective actions within 30 days, ANRA may immediately file a lawsuit in district court seeking injunctive relief, along with all other available remedies and penalties. ANRA may also institute criminal proceedings against the Owner.
 - 4.7.1 ANRA considers any OSSF that is a nuisance as defined by 30 Texas Administrative Code §285.2(43) as an immediate health hazard.
 - 4.7.2 A determination that an OSSF is an immediate health hazard will be directly and immediately appealable to the General Manager of ANRA.
- 4.8 If the OSSF is determined to be an immediate safety hazard, ANRA will:
 - 4.8.1 Make every reasonable effort to immediately notify the Owner in an attempt to facilitate temporary emergency protective measures by the Owner, and
 - 4.8.2 Notify local law enforcement authorities of the immediate safety hazard, and
 - 4.8.3 Issue an NOV letter giving the Owner 10 days to complete corrective actions that provide permanent repairs to the OSSF.
- 4.9 If an Owner fails to complete corrective actions, ANRA may immediately file a lawsuit in district court seeking injunctive relief, along with all other available remedies and penalties. ANRA may also institute criminal proceedings against the provider.

OSSF Enforcement Flowchart Sections 4: Malfunctioning Commercial System

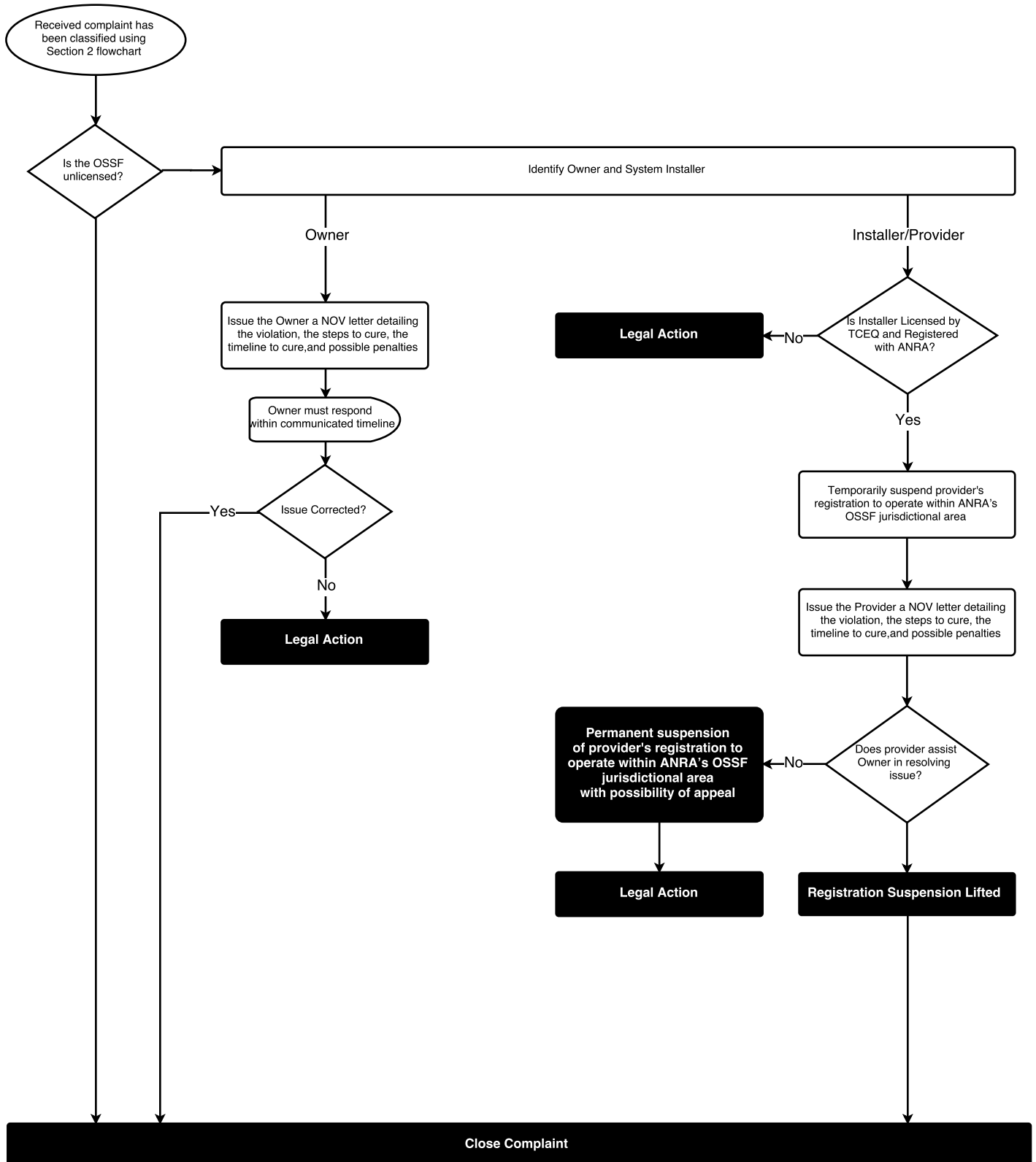


5 Investigating a Permit Issue

- 5.1 ANRA will investigate all complaints regarding failure to obtain a permit for installation or modification of an OSSF.
- 5.2 ANRA will determine whether the proper OSSF permits for the subject property have been filed.
- 5.3 It is the Providers responsibility to ensure 1) the application for an OSSF has been submitted to ANRA, 2) the site design has been approved by ANRA, and 3) a permit to construct has been issued by ANRA.
- 5.4 If it is determined there is a confirmed violation, ANRA will send the Owner a NOV letter detailing the violation, the steps to cure, the timeline to cure, and possible penalties.
- 5.5 When a violation is deemed to have occurred, ANRA will investigate to identify the Provider that installed/modified/constructed the OSSF system.
 - 5.5.1 In a separate letter to the Provider of the OSSF, ANRA will notify the Provider of the violation. This letter will inform the Provider that as a result of failing to get a permit; the Provider's registration with ANRA will be temporarily suspended.
 - 5.5.2 If the Provider aids the Owner in remedying the failure to obtain a permit by assisting in applying for the correct permit, the temporary suspension of the Providers registration with ANRA will lifted.
 - 5.5.3 If the Provider fails to aid the Owner, the Provider will be subject to suspension of his/her registration to install/construct OSSFs within ANRA's OSSF jurisdictional area. This determination is appealable to the General Manager of ANRA.
- 5.6 If either the Owner or the Provider fails to initiate corrective actions, ANRA may file a lawsuit against the Owner and/or Provider seeking among other things, injunctive relief in District Court. ANRA may also institute criminal proceedings against the Owner and/or Provider.
 - 5.6.1 Under Texas Water Code §7.174, it is a criminal offense to construct, alter, repair, or extend an OSSF owned by another person before the Owner obtains a permit, except in the case of Emergency Repairs as described in Texas Water Code §7.175.
- 5.7 If in the event the Provider is not licensed by TCEQ and registered by ANRA to perform work on an OSSF, ANRA may file a lawsuit against the Provider seeking among other things, injunctive relief in District Court. ANRA may also institute criminal proceedings against the provider.

- 5.7.1 Under Texas Water Code §7.172, it is a criminal offense for a Provider to fail to hold a license or registration as required by Texas Health and Safety Code §366.071.

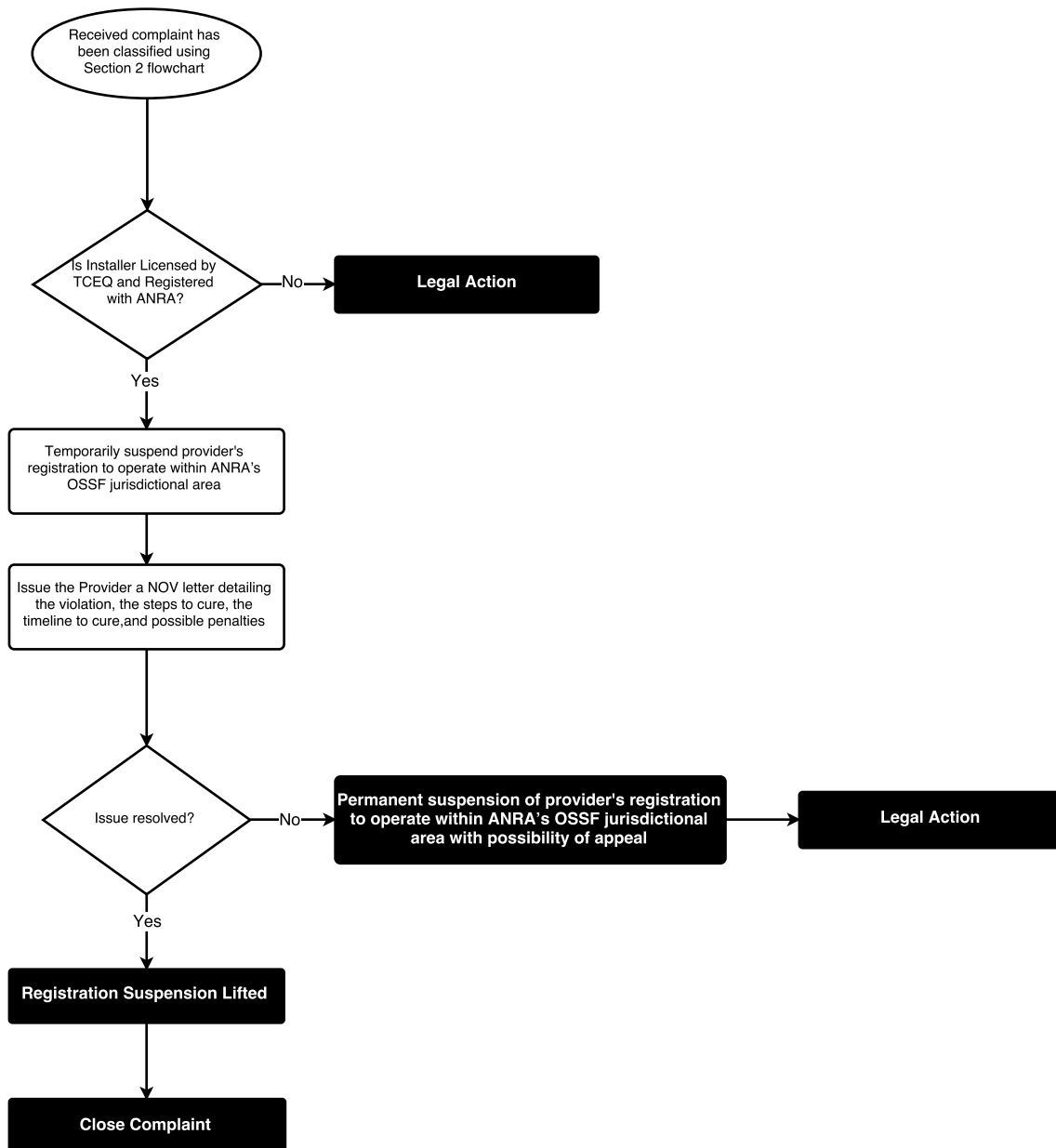
OSSF Enforcement Flowchart Sections 5: Permit Issues



6 Providers

- 6.1 While the Owner is not considered a Provider for this section, the Owner still must comply with the permit requirements as set forth above, the requirements listed in ANRA's Order, as well as those set forth in 30 Texas Administrative Code §285.3 and the Texas Health and Safety Code §366.051.
- 6.2 All Providers are responsible for acquiring and maintaining the appropriate licensing from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.
 - 6.2.1 Under Texas Water Code §7.172, it is a criminal offense for a Provider to fail to hold a license or registration as required by Texas Health and Safety Code §366.071.
- 6.3 All Providers must be on ANRA's authorized list of providers in order to build/construct/modify/repair/etc. OSSF's within ANRA's jurisdictional zone.
- 6.4 All Providers are responsible for making sure proper OSSF permits have been obtained from ANRA prior to starting any work on an OSSF.
- 6.5 All Providers are responsible for notifying ANRA of any work planned to be done on an OSSF prior to starting work in accordance with Texas Health and Safety Code §366.054.
- 6.6 All Providers are responsible for performing work in accordance with 30 Texas Administrative Code §285, Texas Health and Safety Code §341, and Texas Health and Safety Code §366.
- 6.7 If a Provider is determined to have violated any of the above requirements, or any other OSSF provider requirement, ANRA may:
 - 6.7.1 Send an NOV letter by U.S. Mail and Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested to notify the Provider of the violation.
 - 6.7.1.1 In this letter, ANRA will give notice of the violation, a 10 Day timeline to initiate corrective actions and notification that their registration with ANRA has been temporarily suspended.
 - 6.7.1.2 If the Provider implements the corrective actions required and provides ANRA with adequate documentation, the temporary suspension will be lifted and no further action will be required.
- 6.8 If a Provider fails to implement corrective actions, ANRA may file a lawsuit against the Provider seeking among other things, injunctive relief in District Court. ANRA may also institute criminal proceedings against the Provider.
- 6.9 All determinations of violation, suspensions and/or removal from ANRA's authorized list are appealable to the General Manager of ANRA.

OSSF Enforcement Flowchart Sections 6: Provider Issues



7 Appeals Process

7.1 Appeals to the General Manager

- 7.1.1 An Owner or Provider may appeal an action or decision to the General Manager.
- 7.1.2 All appeals must be submitted in writing to the General Manager at ANRA's Central Office within thirty (30) days of the initial notification of a violation.

7.1.2.1 All appeals must contain the following information:

- (1) Name,
- (2) Address of property,
- (3) Violation,
- (4) Why decision should be reversed,
- (5) Any evidence and/or grounds for reversal,
- (6) If an administrative hearing is requested, and
- (7) Current contact information.

7.1.2.2 Any appeal filed with incomplete information is not deemed submitted until all information is provided.

7.1.2.3 Any appeal submitted more than thirty (30) days after the initial notification of a violation shall be deemed untimely and will not be heard.

- 7.1.3 If an administrative hearing is requested, ANRA will make a determination if an administrative hearing is necessary within five (5) business days.

7.1.3.1 If an administrative hearing is deemed necessary, written notice of the time and place of hearing will be mailed to the party appealing the decision at the address provided.

7.1.3.2 All administrative hearings will take place within thirty (30) days of a determination that a hearing is necessary.

- 7.1.4 If an administrative hearing is determined to be necessary, the appealing party will have an allotted time of thirty (30) minutes to present the reasoning for why the decision should be reversed.

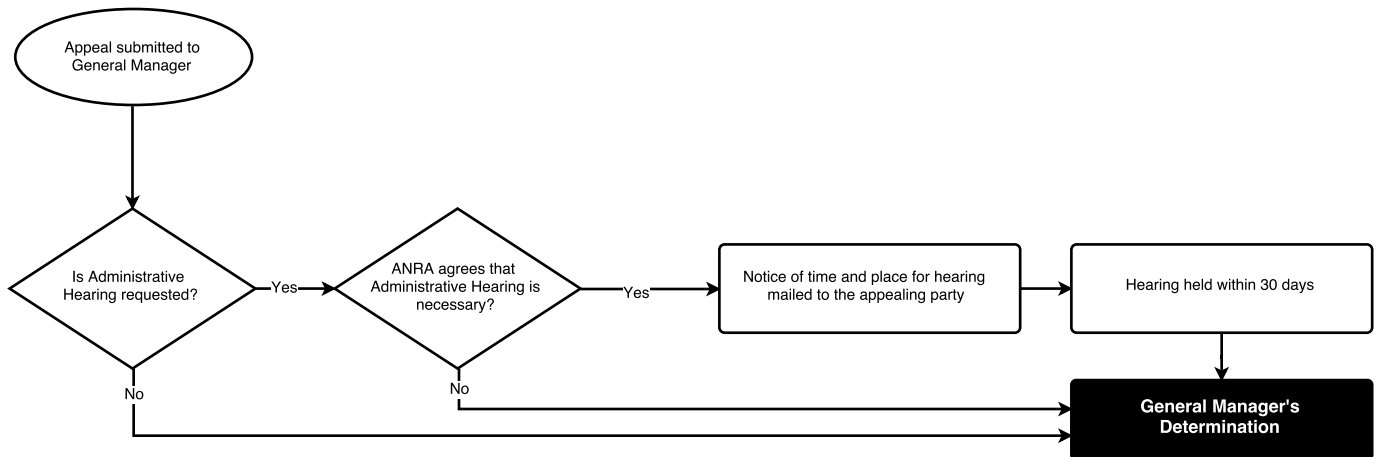
- 7.1.4.1 At the administrative hearing, the party may put on whatever evidence he/she deems necessary; however, evidence is limited to what is described in the written appeal submitted to ANRA.
 - 7.1.5 The General Manager will make a final determination of appeal within five (5) business days of the later of 1) submission date of appeal, if no administrative hearing is requested, 2) date that a determination of no administrative hearing necessary, or 3) the date of an administrative hearing.
 - 7.1.5.1 In extreme circumstances, the General Manager can extend a decision another five (5) business days.
 - 7.1.6 Decisions made by ANRA's General Manager are appealable to ANRA's Board of Directors as allowed under the Order.
 - 7.2 Appeals to the Executive Committee of the ANRA Board of Directors
 - 7.2.1 An Owner or Provider can appeal an action or decision of the General Manager to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.
 - 7.2.2 All appeals must be submitted in writing to the President of the Board of Directors at ANRA's Central Office within fourteen (14) days of a determination by the General Manager.
 - 7.2.2.1 All appeals must contain the following information:
 - (1) Name,
 - (2) Address of property,
 - (3) Decision being appealed,
 - (4) Grounds Owner believes requires the decision to be reversed,
 - (5) Any evidence relied upon,
 - (6) If a Board Committee hearing is requested, and
 - (6) Current contact information.
 - 7.2.2.2 Any appeal filed with incomplete information is not deemed submitted until all information is provided.
 - 7.2.2.3 Any appeal submitted more than fourteen (14) days after a decision by the General Manager shall be deemed untimely and will not be heard.

- 7.2.3 If an Executive Committee hearing is requested, written notice of the time and place of the hearing will be mailed to the party appealing the decision at the address provided.
 - 7.2.3.1 All Executive Committee hearings will take place within thirty (30) days of appeal.
- 7.2.4 At the Executive Committee hearing, the appealing party will have an allotted time of fifteen (15) minutes to present the reasoning for why the decision should be reversed.
 - 7.2.4.1 At the Executive Committee hearing, the party may put on whatever evidence he/she deems necessary; however, evidence is limited to what is described in the written appeal submitted to ANRA.
- 7.2.5 The Executive Committee of the ANRA Board of Directors will make a final determination of appeal within five (5) business days of the date of a Board Committee hearing.
 - 7.2.5.1 In extreme circumstances, ANRA can extend a decision another five (5) business days.
- 7.3 Appeals to the ANRA Board of Directors
 - 7.3.1 An Owner or Provider can appeal an action or decision of the Executive Committee to the full Board of Directors.
 - 7.3.2 All appeals must be submitted in writing to the President of the Board of Directors at ANRA's Central Office within fourteen (14) days of a determination by the General Manager.
 - 7.3.2.1 All appeals must contain the following information:
 - (1) Name,
 - (2) Address of property,
 - (3) Decision being appealed,
 - (4) Grounds Owner believes requires the decision to be reversed,
 - (5) Any evidence relied upon,
 - (6) If a full Board of Directors hearing is requested, and
 - (6) Current contact information.

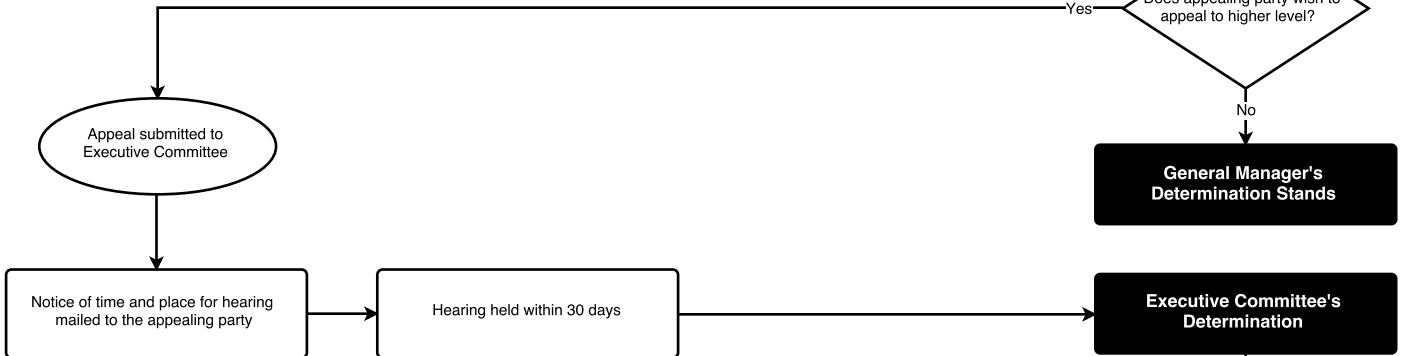
- 7.3.2.2 Any appeal filed with incomplete information is not deemed submitted until all information is provided.
 - 7.3.2.3 Any appeal submitted more than fourteen (14) days after a decision by the General Manager shall be deemed untimely and will not be heard.
- 7.3.3 If a Board of Directors hearing is requested, written notice of the time and place of the hearing will be mailed to the party appealing the decision at the address provided.
 - 7.3.3.1 All Board of Directors hearings will take place at the next regularly scheduled quarterly Board of Directors meeting.
- 7.3.4 At the Board of Directors hearing, the appealing party will have an allotted time of fifteen (15) minutes to present the reasoning for why the decision should be reversed.
 - 7.3.4.1 At the Board of Directors hearing, the party may put on whatever evidence he/she deems necessary; however, evidence is limited to what is described in the written appeal submitted to ANRA.
- 7.3.5 The ANRA Board of Directors will make a final determination of appeal, by majority vote, at the time of the hearing.
- 7.3.6 Decisions by ANRA's Board of Directors can be appealed to either the State Office of Administrative Hearings or the Texas civil court system depending on the case.

OSSF Enforcement Flowchart Sections 7: Appeals Process

Appeals to General Manager



Appeals to Executive Committee



Appeals to Board of Directors

