

Secretary of State

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING HEARING*

A Statement of Need and Fiscal Impact accompanies this form.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Public Utility Commission | 860 |
| Agency and Division | Administrative Rules Chapter Number |
| Diane Davis | 550 Capitol St NE – Suite 215, Salem OR 97301-2551 |
| Rules Coordinator | (503) 378-4372 |
| | Address Telephone |

RULE CAPTION

Adopts and amends safety rules governing construction and maintenance of utility poles, conduits, and facilities

Not more than 15 words that reasonably identifies the subject matter of the agency's intended action.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---|--------------------------|
| Hearing Date | Time | Location | Administrative Law Judge |
| August 23, 2006 | 9:00 a.m. | Public Utility Commission Main Hearing Room, First Floor 550 Capitol Street NE Salem, Oregon | Christina Smith |

Auxiliary aids for persons with disabilities are available upon advance request.

RULEMAKING ACTION

Secure approval of new rule numbers (adopted or renumbered) with the Administrative Rules Unit prior to filing.

ADOPT: 860-024-0011, 860-024-0012, 860-024-0016

AMEND: 860-024-0001, 860-024-0050

REPEAL:

RENUMBER:

AMEND and RENUMBER:

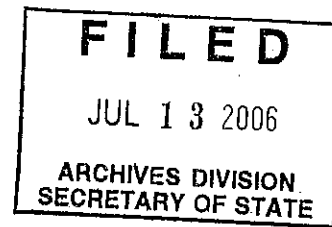
ORS Ch. 183, 756 & 757

Stat. Auth:

ORS 756.040, 757.035

Stats. Implemented:

Other Authority

**RULE SUMMARY**

This rulemaking is a continuation of the first phase of a two phase effort to establish more comprehensive safety and joint use rules that would apply to electric utilities, telecommunications utilities, telecommunications providers, cable television operators, and other entities that own or operate power line and communication line facilities. The purpose of this rulemaking is to ensure that Oregon's utility lines and facilities accommodate competitive changes and are constructed, operated, and maintained in a safe and efficient manner.

This continuation of the first phase will address new and amended safety rules associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of power lines and communication lines. The proposed rules focus on inspection and compliance work, vegetation clearance requirements, and other safety provisions.

The second phase of rulemaking has also commenced and involves the adoption and amendment of rules applicable to owners and occupants in the shared use of utility poles, conduits, and facilities. The second phase addresses owner-occupant contracts (i.e., presumptively reasonable rates, terms, conditions), dispute resolution processes, and other joint use provisions.

The agency requests public comment on whether other options should be considered for achieving the rule's substantive goals while reducing negative economic impact of the rule on business.

August 23, 2006 5:00 p.m.
Last day for Public Comment
Last day to submit written comments to the Commission

Diane Davis
Signature
Diane Davis
Printed Name
7-13-06
Date

Secretary of State

STATEMENT OF NEED AND FISCAL IMPACT

A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Hearing or a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking accompanies this form.

Agency and Division

Administrative Rules Chapter Number

Public Utility Commission

860

In the Matter of Rulemaking on Joint Use and Safety Rules

Rule Caption: (Not more than 15 words that reasonably identifies the subject matter of the agency's intended action.)

Adopts and amends safety rules governing construction and maintenance of utility poles, conduits, and facilities.

Statutory Authority: ORS 183, 756, 757

Other Authority:

Stats. Implemented: ORS 756.040, 757.035

Need for the Rule(s):

New and amended rules are needed to clearly specify the minimum safety responsibilities for utilities, businesses, and other operators of electric supply and communication lines and facilities that are subject to the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), as required by ORS 757.035 and OAR 860-024-0010. The operators affected include electric utilities, telecommunications utilities, telecommunications providers, consumer-owned electric utilities, cable television operators, and other entities that own or operate these types of lines and facilities. Ongoing issues related to unsafe conditions and practices that fall short of national safety standards, and claims of unfair cost allocation between utility structure owners and occupants that have been brought before the Legislature and the Public Utility Commission (PUC or Commission) indicate the need for clear and authoritative safety rules.

In the last three decades, many telecommunications providers, cable television operators and others have been installing additional lines and attachments on utility poles and in underground facilities. The Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 allowed a multitude of new competitive providers to enter the telecommunications business. In many cases competitive operators have placed new attachments on poles without the permission of the pole owner or not in compliance with the Oregon requirement to meet the NESC. This has resulted in unsafe conditions for the public and utility workers and unfair cost burdens on some operators. Pole occupants, on the other hand, complain that their pole attachment costs are too high and attachment contracts unfair.

In 1999, the Legislature enacted House Bill 2271 directing the Commission to establish rules for accommodating changes in the utility industries while maintaining safe and efficient utility poles, rights of way and attachment installation practices. In response to this legislation, the Commission conducted rulemaking proceedings and adopted

sanction and rental rate reduction rules to promote better safety compliance and joint use cooperation by the pole owners and occupants.

While the new rules helped, the natural results of competition, more crowded conditions on the utility rights of way, and a great deal of debate about costs and contract terms and conditions brought new pole attachment disputes before the PUC for resolution in 2003. In addition, in response to legal advice from the Attorney General, the PUC Safety Staff recommended additional safety rulemaking in its report, entitled "The Battle for the Utility Pole and the End-Use Customer." Later, in early 2005, Commission Order 05-042 (Docket UM-1087, Central Lincoln vs. Verizon) called for rulemaking to focus on attachment dispute resolution processes, costs, and other issues.

A significant element of this safety rulemaking effort is to bring existing, long-standing PUC safety policies into Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs). The OPUC, which is the Administrative Authority for the NESC and has the responsibility to oversee this type of utility safety in Oregon, has utilized policies, developed by Staff in the 1980s, to clarify operator safety obligations and responsibilities. These policies provide guidelines for operator implementation of systematic programs for achieving compliance with the NESC. These policies are listed in *items 3, 4 and 5* (in the section below entitled *Documents Relied Upon*). The Attorney General's Office advised the PUC that changing times now require the once-effective guidelines and code interpretations to become rules, through a PUC rulemaking process, so these requirements will have appropriate legal authority in this critical safety area. This rulemaking effort will focus on clarifying minimum operator inspection, coordination, repair and vegetation management requirements needed to achieve compliance with existing Oregon standards and PUC regulations (refer to *items 1 and 2* below.)

Documents Relied Upon, and where they are available:

1. Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 757.035, 757.270 through 757.290 and 759.650 through 759.675, and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) in Chapter 860, Divisions 24 and 28 (available at <http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/vol15.html> and http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_800/OAR_860/860_tofc.html)
2. National Electrical Safety Code, 2002 edition (ANSI C2-2002) as required by OAR 860-024-0010 (available at <http://www.puc.state.or.us/PUC/safety/getnesc.shtml>)
3. PUC Policy entitled "Safety Provisions for Joint-Use of Poles" adopted by PUC on Feb. 18, 1997 (available at <http://www.puc.state.or.us/PUC/safety/jointpol.pdf>)
4. PUC Staff's Policy entitled "Inspection Requirements for Utility Operators" (available at <http://www.puc.state.or.us/PUC/safety/insppole.pdf>)
5. PUC Staff's Policy on Tree Clearances issued in 1982 and revised in 1987 (available at <http://www.puc.state.or.us/PUC/safety/trees.pdf>)
6. Section 9 of Enacted House Bill 2271 in 1999 Oregon Legislature (available at <http://www.leg.state.or.us/99reg/measure/hb2200.dir/hb2271.a.html>)

7. OPUC Staff Report on utility poles and attachments, entitled "The Battle for the Utility Pole", dated 12-15-03, including follow-up industry meeting minutes and industry written responses (report available at <http://www.puc.state.or.us/PUC/safety/staffrpt.pdf> and follow-up industry meetings and comments available at <http://www.puc.state.or.us/PUC/safety/pole.shtml>)
8. Proposed PUC Staff rules along with two rounds of industry responses from four workshops in 2005 (available at http://www.puc.state.or.us/PUC/admin_rules/workshops/Workshop.shtml)
9. PUC Hearing and workshop information along with written comments from industry and others in PUC Docket AR 506 phase I (available at <http://apps.puc.state.or.us/edockets/docket.asp?DocketID=13128>)
10. 2nd Round of Comments By Oregon PUC Staff on Division 24 Proposed Rules, dated May 25, 2006, especially note pages Staff Cost Analysis of Rule 0012 repairs on pages 4, 5, and 6 and Attachment 2 (available at <http://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAC/ar506hac114658.pdf>)
11. OREGON JOINT USE ASSOCIATION Comments; electronically filed by Genoa Ingram on behalf of Christy Monson; received by the PUC on 5/3/06; especially note page 7 through 9 on *Exhibit B*, OJUA Inspection/Correction Committee Final Report. (available at <http://edocs.puc.state.or.us/efdocs/HAC/ar506hac115356.pdf>)

Fiscal and Economic Impact, including Statement of Cost of Compliance:

The proposed rules, which support the enforcement of ORS 757.035 (entitled, *Adoption of safety rules and regulations; enforcement*, and enacted in 1975), will have a cost impact on businesses, government entities and other organizations such as electric utilities, telecommunications utilities, telecommunications providers, consumer-owned electric utilities, cable television operators, and other operators that construct, operate or maintain power line or communication line facilities. As discussed below, the potential magnitude of changes in costs will be variable upon different operators and cannot be accurately quantified at this time.

Increases in costs are expected for those operators that have not been in compliance with the existing construction, operation, and maintenance requirements of the NESC and PUC policies. Conversely, those operators that have been complying with Oregon requirements and policies will likely see minor cost changes, and could achieve savings over time due to improved cooperation and coordination by operators sharing the utility facilities, and a more equitable sharing of costs. Clear rules should discourage the unjust subsidization of costs caused by other operators and their customers. Also, costs to correct the facilities of operators that have not been complying with existing PUC safety regulations should not be borne by other operators.

The physical plant costs for operating power line and communications facilities on Oregon's crowded utility rights of way have been rising in recent years. This increase is

in large part caused by the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, which has encouraged more businesses and entities to install lines on the public rights-of-way and on utility poles. The proposed rules should stabilize future costs and bring about a more just allocation of those costs for operators using and sharing utility rights of way and poles.

In an attempt to quantify the cost impact of correcting existing NESC violations on the entire Oregon system, the Commission's Staff conducted field audits and surveys of existing operator inspection and maintenance programs. The results of Staff's audits are shown in *item 10* above. This analysis concluded that the cost of repairs to comply with the existing rules could range from 27 to 78 cents per Oregon electric customer per month. Operators' inspection and repair programs should be already underway, and these rough estimates do not represent additional costs due to this rulemaking, but are a continuation of existing program costs. Some inspection and repair programs have been functioning for over 20 years. Please note that the costs to comply with the proposed rules may not represent additional costs in the case of certain proposed rules, but rather are a continuation of existing program costs. In addition, these program costs should decrease with each inspection and repair cycle.

The Oregon Joint Use Association (OJUA) represents some electric and communication operators, large and small, in pole attachment matters. In a September 16, 2004 report, the OJUA estimated that \$165,000,000 was needed by all electric and communication operators to correct existing violations of PUC safety regulations. See *item 11* above. The PUC's Inspection Policy, which has been in place since 1987, details a 10-year cyclic program, during which OJUA's estimated cost would be evenly distributed over the 10-year program, at an annual cost of \$16,500,000, or \$0.78 per electric customer per month. This amount is at the high end of the estimate cost range. But, all operators in Oregon should already be incurring some level of cost to comply with ORS 757.035. PGE, Verizon and others (in *item 9* above) also make claims of significant cost increases resulting from implementation of some of the proposed rules.

As stated previously those operators that have been in compliance with state safety statutes and rules, and have been following the Commission's related policies will likely experience minimal cost impacts from the proposed rules, and potentially could achieve savings with their code compliance work. Conversely, those operators that have not been in compliance with applicable state statutes and rules and have not been following the Commission's related policies will likely experience an increase in their operating costs.

It is not possible at this time to determine the exact fiscal and economic impact from the proposed rules for each operator in Oregon. Such a quantification would depend on how much of an operator's line facilities are out of compliance with existing PUC safety regulations and the performance of an operator in installing new attachments and facilities in compliance with PUC safety regulations. There is a variety of existing inspection, construction, and maintenance practices by the forty electric utilities and by the many telecommunication operators and contractors. An added complexity is the multitude and variety of private and confidential contracts that operators have among themselves.

These rules are intended to resolve a number of safety, operational and joint-use issues between operators, and to avert significant increasing costs to disputing operators and to the PUC. The PUC does not desire to set safety policy on a dispute-by-dispute basis, but rather in a public rulemaking setting where all operators and parties have the opportunity to provide comments. If these or similar rules are not adopted, many operators and the Commission are likely to experience escalating unreasonable costs because of increasing safety compliance issues and attachment disputes between operators.

How were small businesses involved in the development of this rule?

It should be noted that this rulemaking will have a cost impact on applicable small businesses similar to those costs mentioned above. Since September 2005, the PUC held several workshops and one hearing on the rules development. Initial workshops were conducted in Baker City and Eugene, and four later workshops were conducted in Salem. Representatives of utilities, utility providers, operators, and industry associations have attended and participated in the open workshops and one public hearing. The Oregon Joint Use Association (OJUA) and other utility and telecommunications industry associations, which represent both small and large entities, were actively involved in the workshops and the hearing.

Administrative Rule Advisory Committee consulted?

No

If not, why? The OJUA and electric utilities, telecommunication utilities, cable television operators, telecommunications providers and their associations were invited and involved in the rule development workshops and hearing.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|
| <u>Diane Davis</u> | Diane Davis | 7-13-06 |
| Authorized Signer | Printed Name | Date |

STAFF PROPOSED DIVISION 24 RULES

860-024-0001

Definitions for Safety Standards

For purposes of this Division, except when a different scope is explicitly stated:

(1) "Commission Safety Rules" mean the rules included in OAR Chapter 860, Division 024.

(2)(4) "Facility" means any of the following lines or pipelines including associated plant, systems, ~~rights-of-way~~, supporting and containing structures, equipment, apparatus, or appurtenances:

(a) A gas pipeline subject to ORS 757.039; ~~or~~

(b) A power line or electric supply line subject to ORS 757.035; or

(c) A telegraph, telephone, signal, or communication line subject to ORS 757.035.

(3)(2) "Government entity" means a city, a county, a municipality, the state, or other political subdivision within Oregon.

(4) "Material violation" means a violation that:

(a) is reasonably expected to endanger life or property; or

(b) poses a potential safety risk to any operator's employees or to the general public.

(5)(3) "Operator" means every person as defined in ORS 756.010, public utility as defined in ORS 757.005, electricity service supplier as defined in OAR 860-038-0005, telecommunications utility as defined in ORS 759.005, telecommunications carrier as defined in ORS 759.400, telecommunications provider as defined in OAR 860-032-0001 ~~(4)~~, consumer-owned utility as defined in ORS 757.270, cable operator as defined in ORS 30.192, association, cooperative, or government entity and their agents, lessees, or acting trustees or receivers, appointed by court, engaged in the management, operation, ownership, or control of any facility within Oregon.

(6) "Pattern of noncompliance" means a course of behavior that results in frequent, material violations of the Commission Safety Rules.

(7)(4) "Reporting Operator" means an operator that:

(a) serves 20 customers or more within Oregon; or

(b) is an electricity service supplier as defined in OAR 860-038-0005 and serves more than one retail electricity customer.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757 & ORS 759

Stats. Implemented: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035, ORS 757.039, ORS 757.649, ORS 758.215, ORS 759.005 & ORS 759.045

Hist.: PUC 2-1996, f. & cert. ef. 4-18-96 (Order No. 96-102); PUC 9-1998, f. & cert. ef. 4-28-98; PUC 23-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-11-01

860-024-0011

Inspections of Electric Supply and Communication Facilities

(1) An operator of electric supply facilities or an operator of communication facilities must:

(a) Construct, operate, and maintain its facilities in compliance with the Commission Safety Rules.

(b) Conduct detailed inspections of its overhead facilities to identify violations of the Commission Safety Rules. The maximum interval between detailed inspections is 10 years, with a required inspection rate of approximately 10 percent of overhead facilities per year. An operator may seek a waiver from the Commission of the approximately 10 percent of overhead facilities per year requirement for good cause shown. This inspection must cover the geographic area designated in subsection (2)(a) of this rule by the operator of electric supply facilities within the planned year. Operators of communication facilities are required to inspect, either jointly or independently, the same geographic area designated by the operators of the electric supply facilities during the same designated annual period. Detailed inspections include, but are not limited to, visual checks and practical tests of all facilities, to the extent required to identify violations of Commission Safety Rules. Where facilities are exposed to extraordinary conditions or when an operator has demonstrated a pattern of noncompliance with Commission Safety Rules, the Commission may require a shorter interval between inspections.

Exception: Operators who are required by the detailed inspection system in this rule to inspect more than 15% of their total Oregon facilities in a single year may appeal to the Commission for an alternate plan.

(c) Conduct detailed facility inspections of its underground facilities on a ten-year maximum cycle, with a recommended inspection rate of 10 percent of underground facilities per year.

(d) Maintain adequate written records of policies, plans and schedules to show that inspections and corrections are being carried out in compliance with this rule and OAR 860-024-0012. Each operator must make these records available to the Commission upon its request.

(2) Each operator of electric supply facilities must:

(a) Designate entire geographic program areas to be inspected pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this rule within its service territory. The annual coverage areas for the entire program must be made available in advance and in sufficient detail to allow all operators with facilities in that service territory to plan needed inspection and correction tasks. Unless the parties otherwise agree, operators must be notified of any changes to the established annual geographic area designation no later than 12 months before the start of the next year's inspection.

(b) Perform routine safety patrols of overhead electric supply lines and accessible facilities for hazards to the public. The maximum interval between safety patrols is two years, with a recommended rate of 50 percent of lines and facilities per year.

(c) Inspect electric supply stations on a 45 day maximum schedule.

(3) Effective Dates

(a) Subsection (2)(a) of this rule is effective January 1, 2007

(b) Subsection (1)(b) of this rule is effective January 1, 2008

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 183, 756, 757 & 759

Stats. Implemented: ORS 757.035

Hist.: NEW

860-024-0012

Prioritization of Repairs by Operators of Electric Supply Facilities and Operators of Communication Facilities

- (1) A violation of the Commission Safety Rules that poses an imminent danger to life or property must be repaired, disconnected, or isolated by the operator immediately after discovery.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided by this rule, the operator must correct violations of Commission Safety Rules no later than two years after discovery.
- (3) An operator may elect to defer for a third year corrections of no more than 5 percent of violations identified during the operator's detailed facility inspection each year. Violations qualifying for deferral under this section cannot reasonably be expected to endanger life or property. The operator must develop a plan detailing how it will remedy each such deferral. If more than one operator is affected by the deferral, all affected operators must agree to the plan or the violation(s) may not be a part of the third year deferral.
- (4) For good cause shown and where equivalent safety can be achieved, unless otherwise prohibited by law, the Commission may for a specific installation waive the requirements of OAR 860-024-0012.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 183, 756, 757 & 759

Stats. Implemented: ORS 757.035

Hist.: NEW

860-024-0016

Minimum Vegetation Clearance Requirements

- (1) For purposes of this rule:
 - (a) "Readily climbable" means vegetation having both of the following characteristics:
 - (A) Low limbs, accessible from the ground and sufficiently close together so that the vegetation can be climbed by a child or average person without using a ladder or other special equipment; and
 - (B) A main stem or major branch that would support a child or average person either within arms reach of an uninsulated energized electric line or within such proximity to the electric line that the climber could be injured by direct or indirect contact with the line.
 - (b) "Vegetation" means trees, shrubs, and any other woody plants.
 - (c) "Volts" means nominal voltage levels, measured phase-to-phase.
- (2) The requirements in this rule provide the minimum standards for conductor clearances from vegetation to provide safety for the public and utility workers, reasonable service continuity, and fire prevention. Each operator of electric supply facilities must have a vegetation management program and keep appropriate records to ensure that timely trimming is accomplished to keep the designated minimum clearances. These records must be made available to the Commission upon request.
- (3) Each operator of electric supply facilities must trim or remove vegetation to maintain clearances from electric supply conductors.

(4) Each operator of electric supply facilities must trim or remove readily climbable vegetation as specified in section (5) of this rule to minimize the likelihood of direct or indirect access to a high voltage conductor by a member of the public or any unauthorized person.

(5) Under reasonably anticipated operational conditions, an operator of electric supply facilities must maintain the following minimum clearances of vegetation from conductors:

(a) Ten feet for conductors energized above 200,000 volts;

(b) Seven and one half feet for conductors energized at 50,001 through 200,000 volts.

(c) Five feet for conductors energized at 600 through 50,000 volts, except:

(A) Clearances may be reduced to three feet if the vegetation is not readily climbable.

(B) Infrequent intrusion of small new vegetation growth into the minimum clearance area is acceptable provided the vegetation does not come closer than six inches to the conductor.

(6) For conductors energized below 600 volts, an operator of electric supply facilities must trim vegetation to prevent it from causing strain or abrasion on electric conductors. Where trimming or removal of vegetation is not practical, the operator of electric supply facilities must install suitable material or devices to avoid insulation damage by abrasion.

(7) In determining the extent of trimming required to maintain the clearances required in section (5) of this rule, the operator of electric supply facilities must consider at minimum the following factors for each conductor:

(a) Voltage;

(b) Location;

(c) Configuration;

(d) Sag of conductors at elevated temperatures and under wind and ice loading; and

(e) Growth habit, strength, and health of vegetation growing adjacent to the conductor, with the combined displacement of the vegetation, supporting structures, and conductors under adverse weather, or routine wind conditions.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 183, 756, 757 & 758

Stats. Implemented: ORS 757.035 & 758.280 through 758.286

Hist.: NEW

AccidentIncident Reports

860-024-0050

AccidentIncident Reports

(1) As used in this rule:

(a) "Serious injury to person" means, in the case of an employee, an injury which results in hospitalization. In the case of a non-employee, "serious injury" means any contact with an energized high-voltage line, or any accidentincident which results in hospitalization. Treatment in an emergency room is not hospitalization.

(b) "Serious injury to property" means:

(A) Damage to operator and non-operator property exceeding \$25,000100,000; or

- (B) In the case of a gas operator, damage to property exceeding \$5,000; or
- (C) In the case of an electricity service supplier (ESS) as defined in OAR 860-038-0005, damage to ESS and non-ESS property exceeding ~~\$25,000~~100,000 or failure of ESS facilities that causes or contributes to a loss of energy to consumers; or
- (D) Damage to property which causes a loss of service to over 500 customers (50 customers in the case of a gas operator) for over two hours (five hours for an electric operator serving less than 15,000 customers) except for electric service loss that is restricted to a single feeder line and results in an outage of less than four hours.
- (2) Except as provided in section (5) of this rule, every reporting operator **shall**must give immediate notice by telephone, by facsimile, by electronic mail, or personally to the Commission, of **accident**incidents attended by loss of life or limb, or serious injury to person or property, occurring in Oregon upon the premises of or directly or indirectly arising from or connected with the maintenance or operation of a facility.
- (3) Except as provided in section (5) of this rule, every reporting operator **shall**must, in addition to the notice given in section (2) of this rule for an **accident**incident described in section (2), report in writing to the Commission within 20 days of the occurrence. In the case of injuries to employees, a copy of the **accident**incident report form that is submitted to Oregon OSHA, Department of Consumer and Business Services, for reporting **accident**incident injuries, will normally suffice for a written report. In the case of a gas operator, copies of or leak reports submitted under 49 CFR Part 191 will normally suffice.
- (4) An **accident**incident report filed by a public or telecommunications utility in accordance with ORS 654.715 cannot be used as evidence in any action for damages in any suit or action arising out of any matter mentioned in the report.
- (5) A Peoples Utility District (PUD) is exempt from this rule if the PUD agrees, by signing an agreement, to comply voluntarily with the filing requirements set forth in **sections** (2) and (3).
- (6) Gas operators have additional incident and condition reporting requirements set forth in OARs 860-024-0020 and 860-024-0021.

[Publications: The publication(s) referred to or incorporated by reference in this rule are available from the office of the Public Utility Commission.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 183, 654, 756, 757 & 759

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.715, 756.040, 756.105, 757.035, 757.039, 757.649, 759.030, 759.040 & 759.045

Hist.: PUC 164, f. 4-18-74, ef. 5-11-74 (Order No. 74-307); PUC 3-1981, f. & ef. 6-4-81 (Order No. 81-361); PUC 21-1985, f. & ef. 11-25-85 (Order No. 85-1130); PUC 12-1989, f. & cert. ef. 8-11-89 (Order No. 89-946); PUC 4-1992, f. & ef. 2-14-92 (Order No. 92-234); PUC 1-1998, f. & ef. 1-12-98 (Order No. 98-016); PUC 3-1999, f. & ef. 8-10-99 (Order No. 99-468); renumbered from OARs 860-028-0005 and 860-034-0570; PUC 23-2001, f. & ef. 10-11-01 (Order No. 01-839)