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CITATION

Cite all material in the Washington State Register by its issue number and sequence within that issue, preceded by the acronym WSR. Example: The 37th item in the August 5, 1981, Register would be cited as WSR 81-15-037.

PUBLIC INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

A copy of each document filed with the code reviser's office, pursuant to chapter 28B.19 or 34.04 RCW, is available for public inspection during normal office hours. The code reviser's office is located on the ground floor of the Legislative Building in Olympia. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Telephone inquiries concerning material in the Register or the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) may be made by calling (206) 753-7470 (SCAN 234-7470).

REPUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

All documents appearing in the Washington State Register are prepared and printed at public expense. There are no restrictions on the republication of official documents appearing in the Washington State Register. All news services are especially encouraged to give wide publicity to all documents printed in the Washington State Register.

CERTIFICATE

Pursuant to RCW 34.08.040, the publication of rules or other information in this issue of the Washington State Register is hereby certified to be a true and correct copy of such rules or other information, except that headings of public meeting notices have been edited for uniformity of style.

DENNIS W. COOPER
Code Reviser

STATE MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE

The maximum allowable interest rate applicable for the month of June 1986 pursuant to RCW 19.52.020 is twelve percent (12%).

NOTICE: FEDERAL LAW PERMITS FEDERALLY INSURED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE TO CHARGE THE HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST THAT MAY BE CHARGED BY ANY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IN THE STATE. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RATE OF INTEREST SET FORTH ABOVE MAY NOT APPLY TO A PARTICULAR TRANSACTION.

The maximum allowable retail installment contract service charge applicable for calendar year 1986 pursuant to RCW 63.14.130(1)(a) is fourteen percent (14%).

WASHINGTON STATE REGISTER

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STYLE AND FORMAT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE REGISTER

1. ARRANGEMENT OF THE REGISTER

Documents are arranged within each issue of the Register according to the order in which they are filed in the code reviser's office during the pertinent filing period. The three part number in the heading distinctively identifies each document, and the last part of the number indicates the filing sequence within an issue's material.

2. PROPOSED, ADOPTED, AND EMERGENCY RULES OF STATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The three types of rule-making actions taken under the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) or the Higher Education Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 28B.19 RCW) may be distinguished by the size and style of type in which they appear.

- (a) **Proposed rules** are those rules pending permanent adoption by an agency and set forth in eight point type.
- (b) **Adopted rules** have been permanently adopted and are set forth in ten point type.
- (c) **Emergency rules** *have been adopted on an emergency basis and are set forth in ten point oblique type.*

3. PRINTING STYLE—INDICATION OF NEW OR DELETED MATTER

RCW 34.04.058 requires the use of certain marks to indicate amendments to existing agency rules. This style quickly and graphically portrays the current changes to existing rules as follows:

- (a) In amendatory sections—
 - (i) underlined matter is new matter;
 - (ii) deleted matter is (~~lined out and bracketed between double parentheses~~);
- (b) Complete new sections are prefaced by the heading NEW SECTION;
- (c) The repeal of an entire section is shown by listing its WAC section number and caption under the heading REPEALER.

4. EXECUTIVE ORDERS, COURT RULES, NOTICES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Material contained in the Register other than rule-making actions taken under the APA or the HEAPA does not necessarily conform to the style and format conventions described above. The headings of these other types of material have been edited for uniformity of style; otherwise the items are shown as nearly as possible in the form submitted to the code reviser's office.

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF RULES

- (a) Permanently adopted agency rules take effect thirty days after the rules and the agency order adopting them are filed with the code reviser. This effective date may be delayed, but not advanced, and a delayed effective date will be noted in the promulgation statement preceding the text of the rule.
- (b) Emergency rules take effect upon filing with the code reviser and remain effective for a maximum of ninety days from that date.
- (c) Rules of the state Supreme Court generally contain an effective date clause in the order adopting the rules.

6. EDITORIAL CORRECTIONS

Material inserted by the code reviser for purposes of clarification or correction or to show the source or history of a document is enclosed in brackets [].

7. INDEX AND TABLES

A combined subject matter and agency index and a table of WAC sections affected may be found at the end of each issue.

1985 – 1986

DATES FOR REGISTER CLOSING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FIRST AGENCY ACTION

Issue No.	Closing Dates ¹			Distribution Date	First Agency Action Date ³
	Non-OTS & 30 p. or more	Non-OTS & 11 to 29 p.	OTS ² or 10 p. max. Non-OTS		
<i>For Inclusion in—</i>	<i>File no later than—</i>			<i>Count 20 days from—</i>	<i>For hearing/adoption on or after</i>
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85-19	Aug 21	Sep 4	Sep 18	Oct 2	Oct 22
85-20	Sep 4	Sep 18	Oct 2	Oct 16	Nov 5
85-21	Sep 25	Oct 9	Oct 23	Nov 6	Nov 26
85-22	Oct 9	Oct 23	Nov 6	Nov 20	Dec 10
85-23	Oct 23	Nov 6	Nov 20	Dec 4	Dec 24
85-24	Nov 6	Nov 20	Dec 4	Dec 18	Jan 7, 1986
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86-01	Nov 21	Dec 5	Dec 19, 1985	Jan 2, 1986	Jan 22
86-02	Dec 5	Dec 19	Dec 31, 1985	Jan 15, 1986	Feb 4
86-03	Dec 26, 1985	Jan 8, 1986	Jan 22	Feb 5	Feb 25
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86-24	Nov 5	Nov 19	Dec 3	Dec 17	Jan 6, 1987

¹All documents are due at the code reviser's office by 5:00 p.m. on the applicable closing date for inclusion in a particular issue of the Register; see WAC 1-12-035 or 1-13-035.

²A filing of any length will be accepted on the closing dates of this column if it has been prepared by the order typing service (OTS) of the code reviser's office; see WAC 1-12-220 or 1-13-240. Agency-typed material is subject to a ten page limit for these dates; longer agency-typed material is subject to the earlier non-OTS dates.

³"No proceeding may be held on any rule until twenty days have passed from the distribution date of the Register in which notice thereof was contained." RCW 28B.19.030(4) and 34.04.025(4). These dates represent the twentieth day after the distribution date of the applicable Register.

WSR 86-11-001
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT TWELVE
[Memorandum—May 7, 1986]

There is a change in the time and location of the regular June meeting of the Community College District Twelve board of trustees.

The June 12 meeting has now been scheduled for 3:00 p.m. on the South Puget Sound Community College campus instead of 7:00 p.m. on the Centralia College campus.

WSR 86-11-002
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
[Filed May 9, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Ecology intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning:

- Amd WAC 173-19-3903 City of Edmonds.
- Amd WAC 173-19-2512 City of Kirkland.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on June 3, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is chapters 43.21A and 34.04 RCW.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200.

This notice is connected to and continues the matter in Notice No. WSR 86-06-061 filed with the code reviser's office on March 5, 1986.

Dated: May 8, 1986
By: Phillip Johnson
Deputy Director, Programs

WSR 86-11-003
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
[Filed May 9, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Ecology intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning Clallam County, WAC 173-19-130.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on June 3, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is chapters 43.21A and 34.04 RCW.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200.

This notice is connected to and continues the matter in Notice No. WSR 86-06-060 filed with the code reviser's office on March 5, 1986.

Dated: May 8, 1986
By: Phillip Johnson
Deputy Director, Programs

WSR 86-11-004
PROPOSED RULES
GAMBLING COMMISSION
[Filed May 9, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Washington State Gambling Commission intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning new sections WAC 230-46-100, 230-46-110, 230-46-120 and 230-46-140;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, June 12, 1986, in the Tye Motor Inn, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place immediately following the hearing.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is chapter 9.46 RCW.

This notice is connected to and continues the matter in Notice Nos. WSR 86-05-045, 86-06-001 and 86-07-036 filed with the code reviser's office on February 19, 1986, February 20, 1986, and March 14, 1986.

Dated: May 9, 1986
By: Ronald O. Bailey
Deputy Director

WSR 86-11-005
PROPOSED RULES
GAMBLING COMMISSION
[Filed May 9, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Washington State Gambling Commission intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning amendatory sections WAC 230-02-020, 230-02-350, 230-40-055, 230-40-120, 230-40-400, and new section WAC 230-08-165;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, July 10, 1986, in the Red Lion Inn, Port Angeles, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place immediately following the hearing.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 9.46.020 (5) and (20), [9.46].050(3), [9.46].070 (1), (2), (4), (11), (12) and (14).

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before July 10, 1986.

Dated: May 9, 1986
By: Ronald O. Bailey
Deputy Director

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title: WAC 230-02-020 Time and place of meetings; 230-02-350 Commercial stimulant; 230-08-165 Commercial stimulant reporting; 230-40-055 Card tournaments for fee and prizes; 230-40-120 Limits on wagers in card games; and 230-40-400 Hours limited for card games.

Description of Purpose: Establish time, date, and place for public meetings of the commission; and rule

amendments submitted by licensee to increase deductions from gross receipts for card rooms, require commercial stimulant compliance semi-annually instead of quarterly, authorize unlimited buy-ins in card tournaments, increase betting limits and vary the hours of operation for card rooms.

Statutory Authority: RCW 9.46.020 (5) and (20), 9.46.050(3), 9.46.070 (1), (2), (4), (11), (12) and (14).

Summary of Proposed Rules and Reasons Supporting Action: WAC 230-02-020 establishes the time, date, and place for public meetings of the commission; 230-02-350 permits licensees to deduct the following expenses from the gross receipts in card rooms: (1) up to \$15 per hour for a card room employee on duty; and (2) up to \$7.50 per hour for a pan dealer when operational; 230-08-165 establishes the procedures for evaluating licensees' compliance with the commercial stimulant requirement in WAC 230-02-350; 230-40-055 authorizes unlimited buy-ins for card tournaments; 230-40-120 increases the betting limit from \$5 to \$10 for the last betting round in card games which have three or more betting rounds; and 230-40-400 permits card rooms to operate 20 hours per day and those hours of operation would be approved by the local law enforcement agency.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementing and Enforcing the Rules: Keith Kisor, Director, 234-0865 scan, 753-0865 comm; and Ronald O. Bailey, Deputy Director, 234-1075 scan, 753-1075 comm, Jefferson Building, 1110 South Jefferson, Olympia, WA 98504.

Proponents and Opponents: Gambling Commission staff proposes these rule amendments and new rule.

Agency Comments: The agency believes the proposed rules are self-explanatory and need no further comment.

These rules were not made necessary as a result of federal law or federal or state court action.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: This agency has determined that there would be no economic impact upon small businesses in the state of Washington by the adoption of these amendments or new rule.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 144, filed 1/9/85)

WAC 230-02-020 TIME AND PLACE OF MEETINGS. Regular public meetings of the commission shall normally be held (~~in March, June, September, and December. Each such regular meeting shall be held in Olympia, Washington, beginning~~) quarterly at the hour of 10:00 a.m., date and place to be set by the commission with at least two weeks advance notice. Additional public meetings necessary to discharge the business of the commission may be called from time to time.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 125, filed 11/15/82)

WAC 230-02-350 COMMERCIAL STIMULANT. An activity is operated as a commercial stimulant, for the purposes of chapter 9.46 RCW and these rules, only when it is an incidental activity operated in connection with, and incidental to, an established business, primarily engaged in the sale of food or drink for consumption on the premises, with the primary purpose of increasing the volume of sales of food and drink for consumption on that business premises.

Gambling activities authorized for use as commercial stimulants shall be deemed as not being used for this purpose when the combined gross receipts from all such gambling activities, less that amount paid out for or as prizes, and less that amount paid out in federal, state, and local taxes or fees, directly related to the gambling activities, and less that amount paid out in expenses incurred directly as a result of providing a card room employee to be on duty and in the licensed card

room area in compliance with WAC 230-40-400 which shall not exceed (~~(\$8.50))~~ \$15.00 per hour of operation, and less that amount paid out as expenses incurred directly as a result of providing the dealer allowed by WAC 230-40-225 which shall not exceed \$7.50 per hour of operation, are more than the total of the gross receipts from the food and drink business during any calendar quarter.

NEW SECTION

WAC 230-08-165 COMMERCIAL STIMULANT REPORTING. An activity operated as a commercial stimulant shall submit semi-annual reports on forms provided by the Commission providing the necessary financial information for determination of compliance or noncompliance with WAC 230-02 350.

A licensee found to be in noncompliance shall be so notified by the director and shall be dealt with as the rules provide for violation of a rule of this commission: PROVIDED, That, in lieu of charges, a hearing, and penalty a licensee may propose a method of business operation which will achieve compliance before the end of the next reporting period. If the director finds the proposal to be appropriate, in good faith, and reasonably designed to achieve compliance before the end of the next reporting period, the director may enter into a written agreement with the licensee to continue the charges for violation of the commercial stimulant rule until after the end of the next reporting period. If, at that time, the licensee is in compliance, the charges shall be dropped with prejudice. If the licensee is not in compliance, the director shall bring appropriate charges against the licensee for either or both reporting periods.

Reviser's note: The typographical errors in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 153, filed 8/12/85)

WAC 230-40-055 CARD TOURNAMENTS FOR FEE AND PRIZES. (1) A card tournament wherein a fee is charged to the participants and prizes are awarded to the winning players shall be licensed by the commission. Card room licensees with a Class A, B, or E license may conduct a card tournament for a fee without obtaining a card tournament license: PROVIDED, That Class B licensees are limited to only those card games authorized under their licensing class. Card room licensees with a Class D or R license must first obtain a card tournament license before they can conduct a card tournament in which the players are charged a fee to enter. The licensee shall notify the commission ten days in advance of any card tournament where the players are charged a fee to enter. A card tournament shall not exceed ten consecutive calendar days.

(2) The fee for a player to enter a card tournament for prizes shall not exceed \$50.00, including all separate fees which might be paid by a player for various phases or events of the tournament. (~~There shall be no buy-ins or additional opportunities allowing the players to purchase additional chips beyond those provided with the \$50.00 entry fee.~~)

(3) The chips used in card tournaments shall have no monetary value and may be redeemed only for prizes established by the licensee. The licensee may award prizes in excess of those entry fees collected as authorized in paragraph (2) above.

(4) The licensee may adopt house rules to facilitate the operation of card tournaments: PROVIDED, That all house rules must be submitted to the commission for approval and posted where all tournament participants can see and read the rules.

(5) The licensee shall maintain a record of all such fees collected and the number of participants for each tournament conducted. This information shall be entered on the card room daily control sheet for the time and date the tournament begins.

(6) The licensee shall maintain a record of all prizes awarded to include the amount the licensed operator actually paid for each prize and the name and complete address of each winning participant.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 154, filed 10/14/85)

WAC 230-40-120 LIMITS ON WAGERS IN CARD GAMES. The following limits shall not be exceeded in making wagers on any card game. For games in which the following method of wagering is allowed:

(1) Multiple wagers per player per hand during each round, each wager or raise shall not exceed \$5.00. There shall be no more than a total of two raises per round irrespective of the number of players; PROVIDED, That in card games providing for three or more rounds

of betting, the wager or raise for the last round of betting, shall not exceed \$10.00.

(2) Single wagers per player per hand during each round (no raises), each wager shall not exceed \$5.00.

(3) Single wager per player per game, each wager shall not exceed \$5.00.

(4) Amount per point, each point shall not equal more than five cents in value.

(5) An ante, except for panguingue (pan), shall not be more than twenty-five cents per person per hand to be played, contributed by each player, or the dealer of each hand, subject to house rules, may ante for all players before dealing in an amount not to exceed \$2.00. In lieu of an ante, the licensee may, by house rule, authorize one blind and not more than two straddles. The blind will not exceed \$1.00 and the straddles will not exceed \$3.00. The blind and straddle will become part of the player's wager. The maximum betting round when a blind and straddle are used shall not exceed \$15.00.

(6) Forced wagers or raises in poker are prohibited except as an ante. In other authorized games, forced wagers and raises are prohibited except as they may be expressly included within the basic definition of the particular card game in Hoyle's Modern Encyclopedia of Card Games, by Walter B. Gibson, published by Doubleday and Company, Inc., April 1974 1st Edition, pages 219-277.

(7) Panguingue (pan) - maximum value of a chip for payoff will not exceed \$2.00. Ante will not exceed one chip. No doubling of conditions. Players going out, may collect not more than two chips from each participating player.

No licensee shall allow these wagering limits to be exceeded in a card game on his premises.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 118, filed 1/22/82)

WAC 230-40-400 HOURS LIMITED FOR CARD GAMES. Licensees shall not allow the use of their premises for card playing (~~((between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.))~~) for more than twenty (20) consecutive hours. The twenty hours shall be from 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m.: PROVIDED, That the licensee may select a different twenty hour period of time but only if the licensee obtains written approval from the law enforcement agency wherein the licensee is located and the different schedule of operation along with the written approval is filed with the Gambling Commission at least ten (10) days in advance of commencing the new operating hours. Once a time of operation other than from 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. is selected, it shall not be changed without approval from Gambling Commission staff.

No card games shall be allowed in any public card room at any time the profit seeking retail business to be stimulated thereby is not open to the public for business.

At all times during the hours of operation of a Class E card room, the operator or a licensed card room employee must be on duty and in the licensed card room area.

Reviser's note: The typographical errors in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 86-11-006
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(Personnel Board)

[Order 247—Filed May 9, 1986]

Be it resolved by the State Personnel Board, acting at the Department of Personnel, 600 South Franklin, Olympia, WA 98504, that it does adopt the annexed rules relating to state internship program, new chapter 356-48 WAC.

We, the State Personnel Board, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action

would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is the new chapter implements chapter 442, Laws of 1985. The Office of the Governor requested that the rules be adopted with an immediate effective date in order to implement the program in time for the college summer break.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 41.06.150 which directs that the State Personnel Board has authority to implement the provisions of chapter 442, Laws of 1985.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 8, 1986.

By Leonard Nord
Secretary

NEW CHAPTER
Chapter 356-48
STATE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

WAC

356-48-010	<i>State Internship Program—Purpose.</i>
356-48-020	<i>State Internship Program—Application of Rules.</i>
356-48-030	<i>State Internship Program—General Provisions.</i>
356-48-040	<i>State Internship Program—Eligibility—Duration of Internship.</i>
356-48-050	<i>State Internship Program—Return Rights—Benefits.</i>
356-48-060	<i>State Internship Program—Completion of Internship.</i>

Reviser's note: The following appear to be new sections, but were not designated as such by the agency filing this order.

WAC 356-48-010 STATE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM—PURPOSE. *The purpose of the state internship program is to assist students and state employees in gaining valuable work experience and knowledge in various areas of state government. The program shall be administered by the office of the governor.*

WAC 356-48-020 STATE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM—APPLICATION OF RULES. *With the exceptions noted in chapter 356-48 WAC, the remainder of the merit system rules do not apply to positions in the state internship program.*

WAC 356-48-030 STATE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM—GENERAL PROVISIONS. (1) *No agency shall be deemed to exceed any limitation or full-time equivalent staff positions on the basis of intern positions established under the state internship program.*

(2) *The provisions of chapter 356-48 WAC shall not limit the authority of state agencies to continue or establish other internship programs or positions.*

WAC 356-48-040 STATE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM—ELIGIBILITY—DURATION OF INTERNSHIP. *The state internship program shall consist of two individual internship programs:*

(1) *An undergraduate internship program for students working toward an undergraduate degree. In addition, any state employee, whether working toward a degree or not, shall be eligible to participate in the program upon the written recommendation of the head of the employee's agency. Persons selected to participate in the undergraduate internship program shall serve internships of three to six months.*

(2) *An executive fellows program for students who have successfully completed at least one year of graduate-level work and have demonstrated a substantial interest in public sector management. In addition, any state employee, whether working toward an advanced degree or not, shall be eligible to participate in the program upon the written recommendation of the head of the employee's agency. Positions in this program shall be as assistants or analysts at the mid-management level or higher. Persons selected to participate in the executive fellows program shall serve internships for one to two years.*

WAC 356-48-050 STATE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM—RETURN RIGHTS—BENEFITS. (1) *Employees leaving classified or exempt positions in state government to participate in the state internship program shall:*

(a) *Continue to receive all fringe benefits as if they had never left their classified or exempt position. In addition, employees leaving classified positions shall continue to accrue seniority while in the state internship program.*

(b) *Have the right to return to their previous position at any time during the internship or upon completion of the internship.*

(2) *Participants in the undergraduate internship program who were not state employees prior to accepting a position in the program shall accrue sick leave credits commensurate with other state employees.*

(3) *Participants in the executive fellows program who were not state employees prior to accepting a position in the program shall:*

(a) *Accrue sick leave and vacation leave credits commensurate with other state employees; and*

(b) *Receive insurance and retirement credit commensurate with other employees of the employing agency.*

WAC 356-48-060 STATE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM—COMPLETION OF INTERNSHIP. (1) *Successful completion of an internship in the undergraduate internship program or the executive fellows program shall be considered as employment experience at the level at which the intern was placed.*

(2) *Persons who successfully complete an internship under the executive fellows program shall be eligible for positions in the career executive program.*

**WSR 86-11-007
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(Personnel Board)
[Filed May 9, 1986]**

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the State Personnel Board intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning:

Amd WAC 356-18-090 Vacation leave—Accrual.
Amd WAC 356-30-330 Reduction-in-force—Reasons—Regulations—Procedure;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, June 12, 1986, in the Department of Personnel, Board Hearings Room, 600 South Franklin, Olympia, WA 98504, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place immediately following the hearing.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 41.06.040.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 41.06.150.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 10, 1986.

This notice is connected to and continues the matter in Notice No. WSR 86-08-090 filed with the code reviser's office on April 2, 1986.

Dated: May 9, 1986
By: Leonard Nord
Secretary

**WSR 86-11-008
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
(Board of Natural Resources)
[Memorandum—May 12, 1986]**

The regular meeting of the Board of Natural Resources, Department of Natural Resources, scheduled for Tuesday, June 17, 1986, will be rescheduled to be held on Tuesday, June 3, 1986, House Hearing Room A, House Office Building, Olympia, Washington, 9:00 a.m.

**WSR 86-11-009
ADOPTED RULES
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
COMMISSION**

[Order R-250, Cause No. U-85-58—Filed May 12, 1986—Eff. July 31, 1986]

In the matter of amending WAC 480-120-021 and adopting WAC 480-120-057 relating to telecommunications companies.

By petition filed September 10, 1985, Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company (PNB) sought amendment of WAC 480-120-021 (Glossary) to set out a

definition of the term "interexchange telecommunications company," and promulgation of a new rule providing for payment of deposits or security by such interexchange companies as a condition to continue service by local exchange carriers. Following consideration by the commission, Notice No. WSR 85-23-030 was filed with the code reviser on November 14, 1985, proposing adoption of the rules as requested in the petition. In response to that notice, extensive comment was received, including an alternative proposal made by the commission's staff. Believing much of the comment to be meritorious, and believing the alternative proposed by the staff to be responsive to the issues raised by the petition while alleviating some of the undesirable side effects to which comment was directed, the commission filed on March 7, 1986, under WSR 86-07-009, notice proposing the two alternatives (PNB and staff) for consideration.

This rule-making proceeding is brought on pursuant to RCW 80.01.040 and is intended administratively to implement chapter 80.36 RCW relating to telecommunications companies.

This rule-making proceeding is in compliance with the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW), the State Environmental Policy Act of 1971 (chapter 43.21C RCW), and the Regulatory Fairness Act (chapter 19.85 RCW).

Pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-07-009 the two alternatives were scheduled for consideration at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, April 23, 1986, in the Commission's Hearing Room, Chandler Plaza Building, Olympia, Washington, before Chairman Sharon L. Nelson and Commissioners Robert W. Bratton and Richard D. Casad. Under the terms of the notice, interested persons were afforded the opportunity to submit data, views, or arguments to the commission in writing prior to April 14, 1986, as to the alternative proposals. Opportunity was also afforded all interested persons to submit data, views, or arguments on the two alternatives orally at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, April 23, 1986.

At the April 23, 1986, meeting the commission considered the rule change proposal. Written comments were received from Washington Telecommunications Ratepayers Association for Cost-Effective and Equitable Rates (TRACER), as to alternative 1 only, and from the following either as to alternative 1 or alternative 2, or both:

Execulines, Inc.
 MCI Telecommunications
 American Sharecom
 GTE Sprint
 Northwest Association of Telecommunications Carriers
 AT&T Communications of the Pacific Northwest
 Allnet Communication Services, Inc.
 Call U.S., Inc.
 Comnet, Inc.
 American Network, Inc.

General Telephone Company of the Northwest
 Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company
 Elder Citizen's Coalition of Washington
 Sure Call Systems

Oral statements at the open public meeting were presented by John P. McDonald and Burt Cornick on behalf of the Northwest Association of Telecommunications Carriers; John P. McDonald and Jesse B. Dixon on behalf of Comnet, Inc.; John P. McDonald and George Vass on behalf of American Network, Inc.; Clyde H. MacIver on behalf of MCI Telecommunications; Les Cole on behalf of American Sharecom; Corey Ford on behalf of Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company; Craig D. Dingwall on behalf of GTE Sprint; and Linda Webb on behalf of Sure Call Systems.

In accordance with Notice No. WSR 86-07-009, the matter came before the commission at its regular open public meeting of April 30 for final decision. This action is taken pursuant to that notice, and the rule hereinafter adopted shall take effect July 31, 1986.

The commission is of the view that alternative 2 represents a reasoned approach of the very vexing problem of local exchange carriers providing service to interexchange telecommunications companies. While interexchange carriers are customers of the local exchange carrier, they also provide unique services to the public in that they themselves are offering telecommunications services. As second level carriers, they may incur large bills very swiftly, but may have little in the way of assets in the event that financial difficulties might be encountered, putting collection of those bills by the local exchange carrier in jeopardy. Because they are in turn carriers, using interconnection with the local exchange network as the foundation of their business activities, the commission finds them to be a unique customer class for which normal deposit rules do not accord the local exchange provider with adequate protection against financial loss, to the possible detriment of monopoly ratepayers. In order to protect monopoly ratepayers the commission believes that either the prepayment or the deposit alternatives in the rule adopted herein are consistent with the public interest.

The rule change affects no economic values.

In reviewing the entire record herein, it has been determined that WAC 480-120-021 should be amended and WAC 480-120-057 should be adopted to read as set forth in Appendix A shown below and by this reference made a part hereof. WAC 480-120-021 as amended and WAC 480-120-057 as adopted will define the term interexchange telecommunications company, and provide the conditions under which a local exchange telecommunications company may require a deposit or other security of an interexchange carrier which purchases service for resale to ultimate consumers.

ORDER

WHEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED That WAC 480-120-021 and 480-120-057 as set forth in Appendix A, be amended and adopted, respectively, as rules of the

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission to take effect pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That the order and the annexed rules, after first being recorded in the order register of the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, shall be forwarded to the code reviser for filing pursuant to chapter 34.04 RCW and chapter 1-12 WAC.

DATED at Olympia, Washington, this 12th day of May, 1986.

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
Sharon L. Nelson, Chairman
Robert W. Bratton, Commissioner
Richard D. Casad, Commissioner

APPENDIX "A"

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-242, Cause No. U-85-56, filed 11/7/85)

✓ WAC 480-120-021 GLOSSARY. Applicant - any person, firm, partnership, corporation, municipality, cooperative organization, governmental agency, etc., applying to the utility for new service or reconnection of discontinued service.

Automatic dialing-announcing device - any automatic terminal equipment which incorporates the following features:

- (1) (a) Storage capability of numbers to be called; or
- (b) A random or sequential number generator that produces numbers to be called; and
- (c) An ability to dial a call; and
- (2) Has the capability, working alone or in conjunction with other equipment, of disseminating a prerecorded message to the number called.

Base rate area or primary rate area - the area or areas within an exchange area wherein mileage charges for primary exchange service do not apply.

Central office - a switching unit in a telephone system having the necessary equipment and operating arrangements for terminating and interconnecting subscribers' lines, farmer lines, toll lines and interoffice trunks. (More than one central office may be located in the same building or in the same exchange.)

Commission - the Washington utilities and transportation commission.

Competitive telecommunications company - a telecommunications company which is classified as such by the commission pursuant to (~~section 4, chapter 450, Laws of 1985~~) RCW 80.36.320.

Competitive telecommunications service - a service which is classified as such by the commission pursuant to (~~section 5, chapter 450, Laws of 1985~~) RCW 80.36.330.

Customer - user not classified as a subscriber.

Exchange - a unit established by a utility for communication service in a specific geographic area, which unit usually embraces a city, town or community and its environs. It usually consists of one or more central offices together with the associated plant used in furnishing communication service to the general public within that area.

Exchange area - the specific area served by, or purported to be served by an exchange.

Farmer line - outside plant telephone facilities owned and maintained by a subscriber or group of subscribers, which line is connected with the facilities of a telecommunications company for switching service. (Connection is usually made at the base rate area boundary.)

Farmer station - a telephone instrument installed and in use on a farmer line.

Interexchange telecommunications company - a telecommunications company, or division thereof, that does not provide basic local service.

Outside plant - the telephone equipment and facilities installed on, along, or under streets, alleys, highways, or on private rights-of-way between the central office and subscribers' locations or between central offices.

Station - a telephone instrument installed for the use of a subscriber to provide toll and exchange service.

Subscriber - any person, firm, partnership, corporation, municipality, cooperative organization, governmental agency, etc., supplied with service by any utility.

Toll station - a telephone instrument connected for toll service only and to which message telephone toll rates apply for each call made therefrom.

Utility - any corporation, company, association, joint stock association, partnership, person, their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, owning, controlling, operating or managing any telephone plant within the state of Washington for the purpose of furnishing telephone service to the public for hire and subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 480-120-057 DEPOSIT OR SECURITY—INTEREXCHANGE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES. (1) Establishment of credit—interexchange telecommunications company. An interexchange telecommunications company may establish credit by demonstrating to the utility any one of the following subdivisions (a) or (b) of this subsection, subject to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section:

(a) Corporate debt rating. The interexchange telecommunications company or, if the interexchange telecommunications company is unable to comply with this provision, its parent or affiliated company, has undertaken to guarantee the payment of all charges incurred by the subscribing interexchange telecommunications company, has a corporate debt rating, according to Standard and Poor's of BBB or higher, or according to Moody's of Baa or higher, with respect to any outstanding general debt obligation; or

(b) When the interexchange telecommunications company has demonstrated to the utility, through the bi-monthly provision of certified financial statements, the following financial criteria:

(i) A positive cash flow from total company operations over the past twelve months.

(ii) A minimum level of net worth at least equivalent to the deposit which would otherwise be required.

(iii) A current ratio (current assets-to-current liabilities) of 1.1 to 1 or a debt-to-equity ratio of 1.8 to 1.

(iv) A minimum accounts receivable turnover ratio (annual sales divided by average accounts receivable) of four over the last twelve months.

(2) Deposit or security requirements. A deposit or security shall be required from an interexchange telecommunications company under the following circumstances:

(a) When the interexchange telecommunications company has failed to establish credit as outlined above.

(b)(i) In any event, a deposit or security shall be required when within the twelve months prior to the application, the interexchange telecommunications company's service has been disconnected for failure to pay amounts owing, when due; when the interexchange telecommunications company has an unpaid balance owing for service from the utility to which application is being made or any other telecommunications company; or when two or more delinquency notices have been served upon the interexchange telecommunications company by any telecommunications company during the twelve months previous to the application for service.

(ii) No delinquency notice based upon any bill or charge which is in dispute, whether prior to or subsequent to the effective date of this rule, shall be considered grounds from requiring a deposit or security.

(c) When an interexchange telecommunications company:

(i) Is initially provided service without a deposit or security on the basis of credit information supplied to the utility which is incorrect or cannot be verified by the utility and the interexchange telecommunications company would have otherwise been required to make a deposit or security; or

(ii) Has on two or more occasions in the previous twelve months tendered payment of due amounts with checks which have been dishonored; or

(iii) Has given the utility cause to disconnect for non-payment, but the utility has elected not to disconnect service.

(d) Any new or additional deposit or security required under authority of these rules, except as may be provided for elsewhere in these rules, is due and payable on the sixth business day after written notice of the deposit requirement is mailed to the subscriber, or, if personal service is elected, by 5:00 p.m. of the first business day following notification.

(3) Types of deposit or security. Deposits or security may consist of cash, letters of credit or surety bonds, or any combination thereof.

(4) Amount of deposit or security.

(a) When a deposit or security shall be required by the utility, the deposit or security shall be equal to two months of estimated billings.

(b) Interexchange telecommunications companies whose billings exceed the estimated amount by ten percent shall be required, upon written or verbal notice to the interexchange telecommunications company, to make payment of either of the following at the interexchange telecommunications company's election, before the close of the next business day following receipt of the notice:

(i) Full payment of the charges specified in said notice; or all charges accrued to the time of payment providing the interexchange telecommunications company has been notified that it is liable for charges in addition to those charges specified in the notice.

(ii) Payment of a new or additional deposit or security in light of the interexchange telecommunications company's actual use based upon an estimated two months billing.

(c) If the notice herein described is mailed, receipt may be presumed on the fourth business day following date of mailing.

(5) Application of deposit or security. When an account of an interexchange telecommunications company is delinquent, the deposit or security may be applied by the utility toward satisfaction of the past due amount before disconnection is effected. Written notice of such application shall be promptly furnished to the interexchange telecommunications company. If an amount of security or deposit is applied toward satisfaction of any past due amount, the utility shall require an additional deposit or security in the amount so applied and, if applicable, payment of any past due amounts still owing after application of the deposit or security. Application of a deposit or security as provided for herein shall not prevent disconnection of service for failure by the interexchange telecommunications company to pay any past due amounts which may remain outstanding. However, the utility may not disconnect service or apply security or deposit on amounts that are in dispute.

(6) Interest on deposits. Interest on deposits shall be in conformance with the guidelines set forth in WAC 480-120-056(7).

(7) Refund of deposit or security. Deposits or security shall be refunded under the following circumstances and in the following form:

(a) Establishment of credit. Any deposit or security shall be refunded whenever the interexchange telecommunications company has established credit as outlined in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section.

(b) Termination of service. Upon termination of service, the utility shall return to the interexchange telecommunications company the security or the amount then on deposit plus accrued interest, less any amounts due the utility by the interexchange telecommunications company for service rendered.

(8) Should a larger or new deposit or security be required, the reasons therefor shall be specified in writing to the interexchange telecommunications company. Any requirement for a new or larger deposit or security shall be in conformity with the standards set forth in this rule.

(9) Alternative to deposit or security. An interexchange telecommunications company which does not satisfy the criteria in subsection (1) of this section may choose to pay for services in advance, in which case the requirement for deposit or security will not apply.

(a) Prepayment amount. An interexchange telecommunications company may prepay an initial amount equal to the most recent month's billings. If the interexchange telecommunications company has no billing history, the prepayment amount shall be equal to an estimate made by the utility of those charges that will be

incurred by the interexchange telecommunications company in the following month. This amount shall be due on the first business day of the month to which it will apply.

(b) The utility shall hold the interexchange telecommunications company's prepaid amounts in an interest bearing account, which interest shall accrue to the benefit of the interexchange telecommunications company.

(c) Application of prepayment. The utility shall apply funds held in the prepayment account to bills incurred by the interexchange telecommunications company as they are issued during the month.

(d) Adjustments to prepayment amount. If the cumulative amount billed to the interexchange telecommunications company during any month exceeds the amount of prepayment, the interexchange telecommunications company shall, by the fifth business day of the following month, remit to the utility the amount by which the actual billed amount has exceeded the prepaid amount. If the cumulative amount billed is less than the amount of the monthly prepayment, the utility shall by the fifth business day of the following month refund the excess amount, or make appropriate adjustment to the prepayment amount for the current month. If actual billings for any month deviate from the prepaid amount by five percent or more, the prepayment for the ensuing months shall be adjusted to the level of the prior month's billing. If during any month the interexchange telecommunications company adds additional services estimated to exceed the monthly prepaid amount by more than ten percent, the interexchange telecommunications company shall be required to remit an additional prepayment amount by the fifth business day following receipt of written or oral notice by the utility.

(e) Transition period. An interexchange telecommunications company which elects to pay for services in advance may retire any outstanding obligations prior to the first month in which prepayment is utilized by executing and fulfilling the terms of a promissory note for the retirement of such debt, interest free, in not more than three equal monthly installments. However, the interexchange telecommunications company shall not be required to make arrangements on any amounts in dispute.

(f) Disconnection. If an interexchange telecommunications company which has chosen to pay for services in advance fails to satisfy the obligations under this section, the utility may discontinue service to that interexchange telecommunications company two business days following oral notice of intent to discontinue service.

WSR 86-11-010
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING
 [Order PM 593—Filed May 12, 1986]

I, Theresa Anna Aragon, director of the Washington State Department of Licensing, do promulgate and adopt at the Highways-Licenses Building, Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to examination administration, new WAC 308-124A-455.

I, Theresa Anna Aragon, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is there have been occasions of suspected cheating on examinations for licensure recently and there is reason to believe that this conduct will reoccur at the next examination and this rule is necessary to deal with such conduct.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 18.85.040 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 12, 1986.

By Theresa Anna Aragon
 Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 308-124A-455 EXAMINATION ADMINISTRATION. (1) Applicants will be required to refrain from talking to other examinees during the examination unless specifically directed or permitted to do so by a test monitor. Any applicant observed talking or attempting to give or receive information; using unauthorized materials during any portion of the examination; or removing test booklets and/or notes from the testing room will be subject to denial of a license.

(2) Applicants who participate in disruptive behavior during the examination will be required to turn in their test materials to the test monitor and leave the examination site. Their opportunity to sit for the examination will be forfeited. Their answer sheet will be voided. A voided answer sheet will not be scored and the examination fee will not be refunded. A candidate must then reapply to take the examination.

WSR 86-11-011
ADOPTED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING
 [Order PM 595—Filed May 12, 1986—Eff. October 1, 1986]

I, Theresa Anna Aragon, director of the state of Washington Department of Licensing, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|--|
| New | WAC 308-124A-430 | Grading of examinations. |
| New | WAC 308-124A-440 | Reexamination. |
| New | WAC 308-124A-450 | Examination procedures. |
| New | WAC 308-124H-035 | Real estate fundamentals course content. |
| New | WAC 308-124H-036 | Real estate brokerage management course content. |
| Amd | WAC 308-124H-040 | Approval of courses. |

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-04-091 filed with the code reviser on February 5, 1986. These rules shall take effect at a later date, such date being October 1, 1986.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 18.85.040 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 7, 1986.

By Theresa Anna Aragon
Director

NEW SECTION

✓WAC 308-124A-430 GRADING OF EXAMINATIONS. (1) The salesperson examination consists of 100 national questions and 40 questions on Washington law and practices. A minimum score of 98 is required to pass.

(2) The brokers examination consists of 100 national questions, 40 questions on Washington law and practices and 10 questions on a closing problem. A minimum score of 112 is required to pass.

NEW SECTION

✓WAC 308-124A-440 REEXAMINATION. An applicant who has failed the examination may apply for reexamination, provided the required reexamination fee is submitted. Broker exam applicants who applied for a waiver and failed the examination must comply with the provisions of WAC 308-124A-040.

An applicant for the broker or salesperson examination may choose to submit two exam fees. The double fee will result in the applicant being automatically scheduled for the next examination should the applicant fail or fail to appear. If the applicant passes the first exam, the second fee will be applied to the first license fee at the time of license application. The license may not be applied for until after the examination results have been mailed and received by the applicant.

NEW SECTION

✓WAC 308-124A-450 EXAMINATION PROCEDURES. (1) Each applicant will be required to present one piece of positive identification which bears a photograph of the applicant. In the event the applicant has no photo identification, the applicant will be required to make prior arrangements with the Real Estate Division not later than ten working days prior to the examination. Failure to produce the required identification will result in the applicant being refused admission to the examination.

(2) Applicants will be required to refrain from talking to other examinees during the examination unless specifically directed or permitted to do so by a test monitor. Any applicant observed talking or attempting to give or receive information; using unauthorized materials during

any portion of the examination; or removing test booklets and/or notes from the testing room will be subject to denial of a license.

(3) Applicants who participate in disruptive behavior during the examination will be required to turn in their test materials to the test monitor and leave the examination site. Their opportunity to sit for the examination will be forfeited. Their answer sheet will be voided. A voided answer sheet will not be scored and the examination fee will not be refunded. A candidate must then re-apply to take the examination.

NEW SECTION

✓WAC 308-124H-035 REAL ESTATE FUNDAMENTALS COURSE CONTENT. Schools applying for approval of Real Estate Fundamentals will follow the outline prescribed below:

The Real Estate Fundamentals course will include:

Fiduciary Commitment, Agency, Ethics, Real Estate	
Law and Agency Relationships	3 hours
Market Analysis	3 hours
Contracts and Documents	9 hours
Financing (including qualifying the buyer)	9 hours
Closing (costs etc.)	3 hours
Government Rules and Regulations	3 hours

NEW SECTION

✓WAC 308-124H-036 REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE MANAGEMENT COURSE CONTENT. Schools applying for approval of Real Estate Brokerage Management will follow the outline prescribed below:

The Real Estate Brokerage Management course will include:

Agency and Washington State Law	3 hours
Government Impact Rules	3 hours
Trust Account Procedures	3 hours
Basic Management Concepts Relative to Real Estate Brokerage	3 hours
Planning and Organizing a Real Estate Office, Staffing	6 hours
In House Training (recruiting, selecting, training)	3 hours
Direction and Control (marketing)	6 hours
Real Estate and its Future (horizontal and vertical expansion)	3 hours

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order RE 136 R [138R], filed 10/11/85 [2/21/86])

✓WAC 308-124H-040 APPROVAL OF COURSES. Each proprietary school, individual, association or agency seeking approval of a course or courses shall be required to file an application, on forms provided by the director, with the real estate administrator at least thirty days prior to the date of a regular meeting of the real estate commission. Applications which are completed and filed in a timely manner will be reviewed by the commission for recommendation to the director for

consideration of approval or disapproval. The commission may recommend approval of courses solely for the broker requirement or solely for the second renewal requirement.

The director, with the advice of the real estate commission, may deny a course of instruction which, in the opinion of the director, does not meet the requirements of this chapter or meet the needs of the majority of licensees.

Upon approval or disapproval of a course or courses, the applicant will be so advised in writing by the director.

Any changes in the directors or ownership of schools must be submitted to the administrator within twenty days from date of such change for referral to the director and real estate commission for consideration of continued approval.

Any changes in course content or material must be submitted to the administrator no later than twenty days prior to the date of such change for referral to the director and the real estate commission for approval of the change.

Any change in qualified course instructors, school name, or instruction location must be submitted to the administrator for approval by the director before implementing such change.

Approval may be withdrawn if the school or course is not conducted in accordance with this chapter or chapter 18.85 RCW, or the school, or its owners, managers or employees, directly or indirectly, solicits information from applicants for a real estate license following the administration of any real estate examination to discover the content of and/or answer to any examination question or questions.

Reviser's note: The bracketed material preceding the section above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

Reviser's note: RCW 34.04.058 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

WSR 86-11-012

ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINION

Cite as: AGO 1986 No. 7

[May 9, 1986]

PUBLIC RECORDS—STATUTES—TAXATION—AUTHORITY OF STATE AGENCY TO REQUIRE PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION FOR TAX RESEARCH—CONFIDENTIALITY OF TAXPAYER INFORMATION

The Department of Revenue has statutory authority to require private businesses to provide information to the Department for research purposes, and information provided pursuant to such a requirement will be confidential and not subject to access by the general public, but the precise limits of the Department's authority depend on judicial determination in specific cases.

Requested by:

Honorable Jeannette Hayner
State Senator, 16th District
Box 454
Walla Walla, Washington 99362

Honorable Emilio Cantu
State Senator, 41st District
4416 - 138th Avenue S.E.
Bellevue, Washington 98006

WSR 86-11-013

ADOPTED RULES

BUILDING CODE COUNCIL

[Order 86-04—Filed May 13, 1986]

Be it resolved by the State Building Code Council, acting at the Angle Lake Fire Hall, 2929 South 200 Street, Seattle, WA, that it does adopt the annexed rules relating to adoption of amendments to the Washington State Energy Code, chapter 51-12 WAC.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-06-058 filed with the code reviser on March 5, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 19.27A-.020 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to chapter 19.27A RCW which directs that the State Building Code Council has authority to implement the provisions of chapter 19.27A RCW.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED April 18, 1986.

By Lynn Carmichael
Chair

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-14, filed 11/26/85)

✓ WAC 51-12-102 SECTION 102. SCOPE.

This Code sets forth minimum requirements for the design of new buildings and structures that provide facilities or shelter for public assembly, educational, business, mercantile, institutional, storage and residential occupancies, as well as those portions of factory and industrial occupancies designed primarily for human occupancy by regulating their exterior envelopes and the selection of their HVAC, service water heating, electrical distribution and illuminating systems and equipment for effective use of energy.

Buildings shall be designed to comply with the requirements of either Chapter 4, 5, or 6 of this Code.

- (a) **Exempt Buildings.** Buildings and structures or portions thereof meeting any of the following criteria shall be exempt from the building envelope requirements of Sections 402 to 405 inclusive, and Sections 601 and 605, but shall comply with all other requirements for building mechanical systems, service water heating and lighting systems.
1. Buildings and structures or portions thereof whose peak design rate of energy usage is less than three and four tenths (3.4) Btu/h per square foot or one point zero (1.0) watt per square foot of floor area for all purposes.
 2. Buildings and structures or portions thereof which are neither heated nor cooled by a depletable energy source, including buildings heated with wood with installed back-up or supplemental heating utilizing a depletable energy source provided that: the depletable energy use complies with the requirements of exemption (1).
- (b) **Application to Existing Buildings.**
1. **Additions to Existing Buildings.** Additions to existing buildings or structures may be made to such buildings or structures without making the entire building or structure comply, provided that the new additions shall conform to the provisions of this Code.
 2. **Historic Buildings.** The Building Official may modify the specific requirements of this Code for historic buildings and require in lieu thereof alternate requirements which will result in a reasonable degree of energy efficiency. This modification may be allowed for those buildings which have been specifically designated as historically significant by the state or local governing body, or listed in "The National Register of Historic Places" or which have been determined to be eligible for listing.
 3. **Alterations and Repairs.** Initial tenant alterations shall comply with the new construction requirements of this Code. Other alterations and repairs may be made to existing buildings without making the entire building comply with all of the requirements of this Code for new buildings, provided the following requirements are met:
 - A. **Building Envelope.** The result of the alterations or repairs (1) improves the energy efficiency of the building and (2) complies with the overall average thermal transmittance values of the gross area of the elements of the exterior building envelope in Table 4-2, 4-3, or 4-4 of Chapter 4 or the nominal R values in Tables 6-1 or 6-5 and U values in Table 6-2 or glazing requirements in Table 6-5 of Chapter 6. Where the structural elements of the altered portions of roof/ceiling, wall or floor are not being replaced, these elements shall be deemed to comply with this Code if all existing framing cavities which are exposed during construction are filled to the full depth with batt insulation or insulation having an equivalent nominal R value while, for roof/ceilings, maintaining the required space for ventilation. Existing roof/ceilings, walls and floors without framing cavities need not be insulated.
 - B. **Building Mechanical Systems.** Those parts of systems which are altered or replaced shall comply with this Code. Heating equipment efficiencies for low-rise residential occupancy buildings shall comply with the minimum efficiency requirements of Table 6-4.
 - C. **Service Water Heating.** Those parts of systems which are altered or replaced shall comply with Section 420.
 - D. **Lighting.** Those parts of systems which are altered or replaced in buildings initially constructed subject to the requirements of this Code shall comply with Section 425. Other remodels or replacements of lighting systems which are part of a substantial remodel shall comply with Section 425. In addition, other remodels or replacements which affect the lighting system of an entire floor shall comply with the lighting power budgets specified in Table No. 4-18.
- The Building Official may approve designs of alterations or repairs which do not fully conform with all of the requirements of this Code ((where)) when in his/her opinion full conformance is physically impossible and/or economically impractical and: (1) the alteration or repair improves the energy efficiency of the building; or (2) the alteration or repair is energy efficient and is necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the general public.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-14, filed 11/26/85)

✓ WAC 51-12-404 SECTION 404. THERMAL PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FOR ALL OTHER OCCUPANCIES.

((~~1~~)) Criteria.

((~~1~~))

- (a) The overall average thermal transmittance value (U_o) of the gross area of elements of the exterior building envelope of all buildings other than low-rise residential buildings shall not exceed the values given in Tables 4-3 and 4-4. Equations 1 and 2 shall be used to determine acceptable combinations of building components and thermal properties to meet this requirement for heating. U values for windows used to calculate total wall U_o shall be determined in accordance with accepted engineering practice. U_o and U_w are specified in units of

$$\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr. sq. ft. } ^\circ\text{F}}$$

((~~2~~))

- (b) Floors over unheated spaces shall not exceed the U_o value given in Table 4-3 and 4-4.

((~~3~~))

- (c) Slab on Grade Floors: For slab on grade floors the thermal resistance of the insulation around the perimeter of the floor shall not be less than the value given in Table 4-3 and 4-4. Insulation installed inside the foundation shall extend downward from the top of the slab for a minimum distance of 24 inches, or downward to the bottom of the slab; then horizontally beneath the slab for a minimum total distance of 24 inches. Insulation installed outside the foundation shall extend downward 12 inches below grade or frostline or to the top of the footing.

((~~4~~))

- (d) Alternative Wall Allowance for Low-rise Nonresidential Occupancies.

((~~A~~))

1. For nonresidential occupancy buildings, three stories or less, the maximum allowed value for average thermal transmittance (U_o) of the exterior walls may be increased to the values given in Table 4-4 provided that at least one of the following criteria is also met:

((~~i~~))

- A. Mechanical supply of outside air and mechanical exhaust of building air shall be automatically shut off and the duct closed for at least eight hours per day during hours of non-occupancy, or

((~~ii~~))

- B. The primary source of heating for the building shall be one or more heat pumps meeting the provisions of Section 411(b) or gas or oil combustion heating equipment with a minimum combustion efficiency of 85 percent for central heating plants and 80 percent for room and space heaters. This efficiency shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 411(c). Provided further: that if both criteria are met, the maximum allowed value for average thermal transmittance (U_o) of the exterior walls used in Table 4-4 may be increased by 0.05 in determining compliance with the provisions of the code.

((~~B~~))

2. For walls with a wall weight of at least 30 lbs. per sq. ft. (provided that walls constructed of hollow masonry units have cores filled with either grout, concrete, or with an insulating material with thermal resistance per inch (R) of at least 2.25 sq. ft./hr.- $^\circ\text{F}$ /Btu) the calculated thermal resistance of the wall sections measured face to face on wall units which are exposed to inside air temperatures, not including the thermal resistance of air films or additional exterior wall elements, may be increased by 25 percent in determining compliance with the provisions of the code provided that: Heating and cooling set-point temperatures in the conditioned spaces or zones of the building shall be separated by at least 5 $^\circ\text{F}$. The temperature control shall be designed to prevent new energy from being used to heat the space above the heating set-point temperature or cool the space below the cooling set-point temperature.

EQUATION 1

$$U = \frac{1}{r_o + R_1 + R_2 \dots r_i}$$

Where:

- U = the thermal transmittance of the assembly
- r_o = outside air film resistance,
 - r_o = .17 for all exterior surfaces in winter
 - r_o = .25 for all exterior surfaces in summer
- r_i = inside air film resistance,
 - r_i = .61 for interior horizontal surfaces, heat flow up
 - r_i = .92 for interior horizontal surfaces, heat flow down
 - r_i = .68 for interior vertical surfaces
- R = $\frac{1}{C} = \frac{X}{K}$ = measure of the resistance to the passage of heat for each element
- C = conductance, the heat flow through a specific material of specific thickness
- K = insulation value of a material
- X = the thickness of the material

EQUATION 2

$$U_o = \frac{U_w A_w + U_g A_g + U_d A_d \dots}{A}$$

Where:

- U_o = the average or combined transmittance of the gross exterior wall, floor or roof/ceiling assembly area (except slabs on grade).
- A = the gross exterior wall, floor or roof/ceiling assembly area.
- U_w = the thermal transmittance of the components of the opaque wall, floor or roof/ceiling assembly area.
- A_w = opaque wall, floor or roof/ceiling assembly area.
- U_g = the thermal transmittance of the glazing (window or skylight) area.
- A_g = glazing area.
- U_d = the thermal transmittance of the door, or similar opening.
- A_d = door area.

NOTE: Where more than one type of wall, window, roof/ceiling, door and skylight is used, the U and A terms for those items shall be expanded into sub-elements as:

$$U_{w1}A_{w1} + U_{w2}A_{w2} + U_{w3}A_{w3} + \dots \text{etc.}$$

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-14, filed 11/26/85)

WAC 51-12-411 SECTION 411. HVAC EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.

- (a) The requirement of this section applies to equipment and component performance for heating, ventilating and air-conditioning systems. Where equipment efficiency levels are specified, approved data furnished by the equipment supplier or certified under a nationally recognized certification program or rating procedure shall be used to satisfy these requirements. Equipment efficiencies shall be based on the standard rating conditions shown in Tables 4-9, 4-10 and 4-11.
- (b) HVAC-System Heating Equipment Heat Pumps-Heating Mode: Heat pumps whose energy input is entirely electric shall have a Coefficient of Performance (COP heating, as defined herein) not less than the values shown in Table 4-12.
 1. These requirements apply to, but are not limited to, unitary heat pumps (air source and water source) in the heating mode and to heat pumps in the packaged terminal air-conditioner and room air-conditioner forms in the heating mode. Field assembled unitary heat pumps, consisting of one or more components, shall comply with this section.
 2. Coefficient of Performance (COP) Heating: The ratio of the rate of net heat output to the rate of total energy input, expressed in consistent units and under designated rating conditions. The rate of net heat output shall be defined as the change in the total heat content of the air entering and leaving the equipment (not including supplementary heat). Total energy input shall be determined by combining the energy inputs to all elements, except supplementary heaters, of the heat pump, including, but not limited to, compressor(s), pump(s), supply-air fan(s), return-air fan(s), outdoor-air fan(s), cooling-tower fan(s), and the HVAC-system equipment control circuit.
 3. Supplementary Heater: The heat pump shall be installed with a control

to prevent supplementary heater operation when the heating load can be met by the heat pump alone. Supplementary heater operation is permitted during transient periods, such as start-ups, following room thermostat set-point advance, and during defrost, when the outdoor air temperature is below 55°F.

A two-stage thermostat, which controls the supplementary heat on its second stage, with outdoor air control, shall be accepted as meeting this requirement. The cut-on temperature for the compression heating shall be higher than the cut-on temperature for the supplementary heat, and the cut-off temperature for the compression heating shall be higher than the cut-off temperature for the supplementary heat. Supplementary heat may be derived from any source of electric resistance heating or combustion heating.

- (c) HVAC-System-Combustion Heating Equipment: All commercial gas and oil-fired central heating plants shall show a minimum combustion efficiency of not less than those shown in Table 4-5.

All residential gas, oil, and propane central heating systems must have a minimum AFUE of .74. All other residential heating equipment fueled by gas, oil, or propane must be equipped with an intermittent ignition device.

- (d) Mechanical Ventilation. Each mechanical ventilation system (supply and/or exhaust) shall be equipped with a readily accessible or automatic means for either shut-off or volume reduction and shut-off when ventilation is not required.

- (e) Packaged and unitary HVAC-system equipment, electrically operated cooling mode. HVAC-system equipment as listed below whose energy input in the cooling mode is entirely electric, shall show a Coefficient of Performance (COP) cooling as defined herein not less than values shown in Table 4-13.

- 1. These requirements apply to, but are not limited to unitary cooling equipment (air-cooled, water-cooled and evaporatively-cooled); the cooling mode of unitary and packaged heat pumps (air source and water source); packaged terminal air-conditioners; and room air-conditioners.

EXCEPTION: These requirements do not apply to equipment used for refrigerated food or florists' and nurseries' coolers.

- 2. Coefficient of Performance (COP) Cooling: The ratio of the rate of net

heat removal to the rate of total energy input, expressed in consistent units and under designated rating conditions.

The rate of net heat removal shall be defined as the change in the total heat contents of the air entering and leaving the equipment (without reheat).

Total energy input shall be determined by combining the energy inputs to all elements of the equipment, including but not limited to compressor(s), pump(s), supply-air fan(s), return-air fan(s), condenser-air fan(s), cooling-tower fan(s), circulating water pump(s), and the HVAC-system equipment control circuit.

- (f) Applied HVAC-system components, electrically operated cooling-mode. HVAC-system components, as listed in Table 4-14 whose energy input is entirely electric, shall show a Coefficient of Performance (COP) cooling, as defined herein, and not less than the values shown in Table 4-14.

- 1. Coefficient of Performance (COP) Cooling. The ratio of the rate of net heat removal to the rate of total energy input, expressed in consistent units and under designated rating conditions.

- 2. The rate of net heat removal is defined as the difference in total heat contents of the water or refrigerant entering and leaving the component.

- 3. Total energy input shall be determined by combining the energy inputs to all elements and accessories of the component, including but not limited to, compressor(s), internal circulating pump(s), condenser-air fan(s), evaporative-condenser cooling water pump(s), purge, and the HVAC-system component control circuit.

- (g) HVAC-system equipment—heat operated cooling mode. Efficiency limitation equipment: Heat operated cooling equipment shall show a (COP) cooling not less than the values shown in Table 4-15. These requirements apply to, but are not limited to, absorption equipment, engine driven equipment, and turbine driven equipment.

- (h) Fireplaces. Fireplaces shall be provided with:
 - 1. Tightly fitting flue dampers, operated with a readily accessible manual or approved automatic control.

EXCEPTION: Fireplaces with gas logs installed in accordance with UMC 803 shall be equipped with tightly fitting glass or metal doors.

- 2. An outside source for combustion air. The duct shall be at least six square

inches in area, and shall be provided with a readily operable damper.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-14, filed 11/26/85)

✓WAC 51-12-426 SECTION 426. LIGHTING POWER BUDGET.

A lighting power budget is the upper limit of the power to be available to provide the lighting needs in accordance with the criteria and calculation procedure specified herein.

The lighting power budget for a building shall be the sum of the power limits computed for all lighted interior and exterior spaces and shall be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in this section.

EXCEPTION: One- and two-family detached dwellings and the dwelling portion of multifamily buildings are exempt from the requirements of Section 426.

(a) Budget Development.

The installed lighting wattage for the building project shall not exceed the budget level calculated in this section. The budget wattage level shall be the sum of the interior budget calculated and the exterior budget. Lighting wattage includes lamp and ballast wattage.

(b) Building Interiors.

The interior lighting budget shall be calculated by multiplying the gross conditioned floor area, in square feet, by the appropriate unit power budget, in watts per square foot, specified in Table No. 4-18.

For special conditions when approved by the Building Official, calculation based on Illuminating Engineering Society Unit Power Density or similar nationally recognized standards may be used.

The lighting power budget shall be based on the primary occupancy for which the space within the building is intended. If multiple occupancies are intended, the lighting power budget for each type of occupancy shall be separately calculated and summed to obtain the lighting budget for the interior spaces of the building. If a common circulation area serves multiple occupancies or multiple retail spaces, the lighting power budget for the common circulation area shall be the weighted average of the lighting power budgets for all other areas on that floor. In cases where a lighting plan for only a portion of a building is submitted, the interior lighting budget shall be based on the gross floor area covered by the plan.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Where the following automatic lighting controls are installed, for calculations used to determine code compliance, the installed lighting wattage may be reduced by the following percentages:

- A. For occupant-sensing devices, energy savings of 30 percent shall be allowed for any single space up to 400 square feet and enclosed by ceiling height partitions; classrooms, conference rooms, computer rooms, storage areas, corridors, or waiting rooms.
 - B. For daylighting controls, energy savings of 30 percent for continuous dimming and 20 percent for stepped controls shall be allowed for any daylit space.
 - C. For lumen maintenance controls, energy savings of 10 percent shall be allowed for any space.
 - D. For daylighting controls with occupant-sensing devices, energy savings of 44 percent shall be allowed for any single space up to 400 square feet within daylit spaces, and enclosed by ceiling height partitions.
 - E. For occupant-sensing devices with lumen maintenance controls, energy savings of 37 percent shall be allowed for any single space up to 400 square feet and enclosed by ceiling height partitions.
2. Lighting for the following applications shall be exempted from inclusion in the calculation of lighting power budgets:
 - A. Stage lighting, entertainment, or audiovisual presentations where the lighting is an essential technical element for the function performed.
 - B. Lighting for medical and dental tasks.
 - C. Lighting in areas specifically designed for visually handicapped people.
 - D. For restaurant occupancies, lighting for kitchens and food preparation areas.

(c) Building Exteriors.

The exterior lighting budget shall be calculated by multiplying the building perimeter in feet by 7.5 watts per foot. Lighting for parking structures shall be calculated at 0.3 watts per gross square foot of parking area. An allowance for outdoor surface parking and circulation lighting may be added at

0.05 watts per square foot of area. Lighting for signs that are not an integral part of the building shall be exempted from inclusion in these calculations.

TABLE 4-1
Classification of Building Occupancies

All Group R Occupancy	Other than Group R Space Occupancy
Three conditioned stories and less	Table 4-3
More than three conditioned stories	Table 4-4

TABLE 4-2
Low-rise Residential Buildings
Maximum Allowed U_o Values
and Minimum Allowed R Values

Heat Type	Climatic Zone	Roofs	Cathedral Ceilings	Walls (Includes Glazing)	Floors	Slab ¹ on Grade
		U_o	U_o	U_o	U_o	Installed R Value
Electric Resistance	I	0.026	0.035	0.144	0.055	8
Other	I	0.035	0.035	0.203	0.055	8
Electric Resistance	II	0.026	0.035	0.144	0.043	10
Other	II	0.035	0.035	0.203	0.055	10

¹Insulation shall be water-resistant material manufactured for this use.

TABLE 4-3
Nonresidential Occupancies
Buildings 3 Stories or Less
Maximum Allowed U_o Values and
Minimum Allowed R Values

Zone	Ceilings	Walls (Includes Glazing)	Floors	Slab ¹ on Grade
				Installed R Value
I	U_o 0.035	U_o 0.25	U_o 0.05	8
II	U_o 0.035	U_o 0.20	U_o 0.05	10

¹Insulation shall be water-resistant material manufactured for this use.

TABLE 4-4
All Occupancies
Buildings over 3 Stories
Maximum Allowed U_o Values and
Minimum Allowed R Values

Zone	Ceilings	Walls (Includes Glazing)	Floors	Slab ¹ on Grade
				Installed R Value
I	U_o 0.08	U_o 0.30	U_o 0.08	8
II	U_o 0.06	U_o 0.25	U_o 0.08	10

¹Insulation shall be water-resistant material manufactured for this use.

TABLE 4-5
Nonresidential HVAC System Heating Equipment--
Gas- and Oil-Fired
Minimum Steady State Combustion Efficiency

Types of Equipment	Furnaces of Capacity of 225,000 Btu/h and Less Boilers of Capacities of 300,000 Btu/h and Less		All Other Commercial/Industrial Furnaces and Boilers
	Percent ¹	Percent ²	
Forced-air furnaces and low-pressure steam or hot-water boilers	74		75
Gravity central furnaces	69		-

Types of Equipment	Furnaces of Capacity of 225,000 Btu/h and Less	All Other Commercial/ Industrial Furnaces and Boilers
	Boilers of Capacities of 300,000 Btu/h and Less	
	Percent ¹	Percent ²
All other vented heating equipment	69	-

¹Combustion efficiency for furnaces of capacities of 225,000 Btu/h and less and boilers of capacities of 300,000 Btu/h and less shall be tested in accordance with the applicable U.S. Department of Energy furnace test procedures.

²Combustion efficiency of commercial/industrial furnaces and boilers is defined as 100 percent minus stack losses in percent of heat input.
Stack losses are:

- Loss due to sensible heat in dry flue gas.
- Loss due to incomplete combustion.
- Loss due to sensible and latent heat in moisture formed by combustion of hydrogen in the fuel.

TABLE 4-6
(Reserved)

TABLE 4-7
(Reserved)

TABLE 4-8
Allowable Air Infiltration Rates

Windows (cfm per lineal foot of operable sash crack	Residential Doors		Commercial Doors
	cfm per sq. ft. of door area		cfm per lin. ft. of crack
	sliding glass	entrance	swinging, sliding, revolving
0.5	0.5	1.00	11.0

TABLE 4-9
HVAC System Heating Equipment (Heat Pumps)
Standard Rating Conditions

Conditions		Type		
		Air Source	Water Source	
Air entering equipment	°F	70 db	70 db	70 db
Outdoor unit ambient	°F	47 db/ 43 wb	17 db/ 15 wb	—
Entering water temperature	°F	—	—	60
Water flow rate		—	—	as used in cooling mode

TABLE 4-10
HVAC System Equipment
Standard Rating Conditions — Cooling

		Temperatures			
		DB	WB	Inlet	Outlet
Air Entering Equipment	°F	80	67	—	—
Condenser Ambient (Air Cooled)	°F	95	75	—	—
Condenser Water (Water Cooled)	°F	—	—	85	95

Standard ratings are at sea level.

Note: db = dry bulb
wb = wet bulb

TABLE 4-11
Applied HVAC System Components
Standard Rating Conditions — Cooling

Item		Centrifugal or Self-Contained Reciprocating Water-Chiller	Condenserless Reciprocating Water-Chiller
		Leaving chilled Water temperature	°F	44	44
Entering chilled Water temperature	°F	54	54
Leaving condenser Water temperature	°F	95	—
Entering water temp.	°F	85	—
Fouling factor, water	*		
Non-ferrous tubes		0.0005	0.0005
Steel tubes		0.0010	0.0010
Fouling factor, Refrigerant	*	0.0000	0.0000
((Condenser ambient Air or evap. cooled	°F	95 db/75 wb	—

Item	Centrifugal or Self-Contained Reciprocating Water-Chiller	Condenserless Reciprocating Water-Chiller
Compressor saturated (or evap. cooled) °F	—	105
Discharge temp.)) Air cooled °F	—	120
Condenser ambient Air or evap. cooled °F	95 dB/75 wb	—
Compressor Saturated (or evap. cooled) Discharge Temperature °F	—	105
	Air cooled °F	120

Standard ratings are at sea level.
* h ft² F/Btu.

TABLE 4-12
HVAC-System Heating Equipment (Heat Pumps)
Minimum COP & HSPF for Heat Pumps, Heating Mode

Source and Outdoor Temperature(°F)	Minimum COP	Minimum HSPF
Air source — 47 dB/43 WB	2.7	
Air source — 17 dB/15 WB	1.8	
Air source		6.35
Water source — 60 entering	3.0	
Ground source	3.0	

TABLE 4-13
Minimum EER and COP-Cooling for Electrically Driven HVAC System Equipment-Cooling¹

Standard Rating Capacity	Air Cooled		Evaporative or Water Cooled	
	EER	COP	EER	COP
Under 65,000 Btu/hr (19,050 watts)	7.8	2.28	8.8	2.58
65,000 Btu/hr (19,060 watts) and over	8.2	2.4	9.2	2.69

¹The U.S. Department of Energy has established required test procedures for single-phase, air-cooled, residential central air conditioners under 19 KW (65,000 Btu/h) capacity, which have been incorporated into ARI Standard 210-79. EER and COP values in Table 4-13

are based on Test A of DOE Test Procedures.

TABLE 4-14
Minimum EER and COP for Electrically Driven HVAC-System Components¹

Component	Type	Condensing Means			
		Air EER	COPEER	Water COPEER	Evap. COP
Condenser included	Centrifugal or rotary	8.00	2.34	13.80	4.04
Condenser included	Reciprocating	8.40	2.46	12.00	3.51
Condenserless	Reciprocating	9.90	2.90	12.00	3.51
Compressor & condenser units 65,000 Btu/hr (19,050 watts) and over ²	Positive displacement	9.50	2.78	12.50	3.66

Hydronic Heat Pumps

Component	Type	EER	COP
Water source under 65,000 Btu/h (19,000 watts)	Centrifugal or rotary	9.00	2.64
Water source 65,000 Btu/h (19,000 watts) and over	Centrifugal or rotary	9.40	2.75

¹When tested at the standard rating conditions specified in Table No. 4-9, 4-10, and 4-11.

²Ratings in accordance with Standard for Positive Displacement Refrigerant Compressor and Condensing Units, ARI Standard 520-74 as applicable. COP based on condensing unit standard rating capacity and energy input to the unit, all at sea level.

TABLE 4-15
HVAC-System Heat-Operated Cooling Equipment
Minimum COP = $\frac{\text{Net Cooling Output}}{\text{Total Heat Input (Electrical Auxiliary Inputs Excluded)}}$

Heat Source	Minimum COP
Direct fired (gas, oil)	0.48
Indirect fired (steam, hot water)	0.68

TABLE 4-16
Insulation of Ducts

Duct Location	Insulation Types Mechanically Cooled	Climate Zone	Insulation Types Heating Only
On roof or on exterior of building	C, V ² and W D, V ² and W	I II	C and W D and W
Attics, garages and crawl spaces, in walls ¹ , within floor-ceiling spaces ¹	B and V ² C and V ²	I II	B C
Within the conditioned space or in basements	None Required		None Required
Cement slab or within ground	A		B

Note: Where ducts are used for both heating and cooling, the minimum insulation shall be as required for the most restrictive condition.

¹ Insulation may be omitted on that portion of a duct which is located within a wall or floor-ceiling space where both sides of this space are exposed to conditioned air and where this space is not ventilated or otherwise exposed to unconditioned air.

² Vapor barriers shall be installed on conditioned air supply ducts in geographic areas where the average of the July, August, and September mean dewpoint temperature exceeds 60°F.

INSULATION TYPES:

- A. 0.5-inch 1.5 to 2 lb/cu. ft. duct liner, mineral or glass fiber blanket or equivalent to provide an installed thermal resistance of at least R-2
- B. 2-inch 0.60 lb/cu. ft. mineral or glass fiber blanket
1.5-inch 1.5 to 2 lb/cu. ft. duct liner, mineral or glass fiber blanket
1.5-inch 3 to 7 lb/cu. ft. mineral or glass fiber board
or equivalent to provide an installed thermal resistance of at least R-6
- C. 3-inch 0.60 lb/cu. ft. mineral or glass fiber blanket
2-inch 1.5 to 2 lb/cu. ft. duct liner, mineral or glass fiber blanket
2-inch 3 to 7 lb/cu. ft. mineral or glass fiber board
or equivalent to provide an installed thermal resistance of at least R-8
- D. 4-inch 0.60 lb/cu. ft. mineral or glass fiber blanket
3-inch 1.5 to 2 lb/cu. ft. duct liner, mineral or glass fiber blanket
3-inch 3 to 7 lb/cu. ft. mineral or glass fiber board
or equivalent to provide an installed thermal resistance of at least R-12

- V. Vapor barrier, with perm rating not greater than 0.5 perm, all joints sealed.
- W. Approved weatherproof barrier.

TABLE 4-17
Minimum Pipe Insulation

Piping System Types	Fluid temperature range, °F	Run-outs up to 2" ¹	Insulation Thickness In Inches for Pipe Sizes ²				
			1" and less	1.25" to 2"	2.5" to 4"	5" to 6"	8" and larger
HEATING AND HOT WATER SYSTEMS							
Steam and hot water							
High pressure/temperature	306-450	1.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5
Med. pressure/temperature	251-305	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
Low pressure/temperature	201-250	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Low temperature	100-200	.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Steam condensate (for feed water)	Any	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
COOLING SYSTEMS							
Chilled water	40-55	.5	.5	.75	1.0	1.0	1.0
Refrigerant, or brine	Below 40	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

¹Runouts not exceeding 12 feet in length to individual terminal units.

²For piping exposed to outdoor air, increase thickness by .5 inch.

TABLE 4-18
Interior Lighting Power Budget¹

Group	Occupancy Description	Lighting Power Budget ² (W/sq ft)
A	Assembly w/stage	1.1
	Stage lighting	Exempt
B	Assembly w/o stage: other than B and E	1.1
	Gasoline service station	1.7
	Storage garages	0.3
	Office buildings	1.7
	Wholesale stores	2.0
	Police and fire stations	1.7
	Retail Stores:	
	less than 6000 s.f.	4.0
	6000 to 20,000 s.f.	3.0
	over 20,000 s.f.	2.0
Drinking and dining establishments	1.85	
Food preparation task light	Exempt	
Aircraft hangars - storage	0.7	
Process plants ³	1.0	
Factories and work shops ³	1.7	

Group	Occupancy Description	Lighting Power Budget ² (W/sq ft)
	Storage structures	0.7
E	Schools and daycare centers	1.7
	Audio-visual presentation lighting	Exempt
H	Storage structures	0.7
	Handling areas	1.7
	Paint shops	2.5
	Auto repair shops	1.7
	Aircraft repair hangars	1.7
I	Institutions	1.7
	Administrative support areas	1.7
	Diagnostic, treatment, food service task lighting	Exempt
R	Dwelling units	Exempt
	Food preparation task lighting	Exempt

¹Watts/sq. ft. of room may be increased by two percent per foot of height above 20 feet.

²Emergency exit lighting is exempt from interior lighting budget.

³Lighting that is part of machines or equipment is exempt from this budget.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-14, filed 11/26/85)

WAC 51-12-601 SECTION 601. LOW-RISE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING ENVELOPE REQUIREMENTS.

For all components, except for walls, the R values specified in Table 6-1 are for installed insulation material only. R values for construction are defined as any combination of rigid-sheathing, loose fill, or batt insulation that achieves the prescribed R value. Where insulation is installed in a continuous manner and is not interrupted by occasional framing members, its R value may be increased by 20% in determining compliance with the requirements of this table. This allowance does not apply to insulation of slab on grade or walls.

- (a) Walls. The total assembly of opaque exterior wall sections, walls in finished basements, and the interior walls exposed to unheated spaces shall have a thermal resistance R value not less than the values specified in Table 6-1. Total wall assembly R values include values for insulation, sheathing, gypsum-board, air-films, concrete, etc. The following walls shall be considered to meet the R-19 total assembly criteria without additional documentation:

- 1. 2" x 6" with installed R-19 batt.
- 2. 2" x 4" with an installed R-13 batt and R-5 insulating sheathing.
- 3. 2" x 4" with an installed R-11 batt and R-5.4 insulating sheathing.

EXCEPTION: Concrete or masonry foundation walls of unfinished basements that have one foot or less of the wall above grade need not be insulated until finished, provided that:

- A. Any frame walls comply with the requirements of Table 6-1;
- B. The rim-joists are properly insulated;

C. All walls that are more than an average of one foot above grade are insulated to meet the requirements of Table 6-1.

- (b) Roof/ceiling. The roof/ceiling assembly shall have a thermal resistance R value not less than the value specified for the indicated type of construction in Table 6-1.

EXCEPTION: Insulation levels in the case of single rafter or joist vaulted ceilings. These types of ceilings may be insulated to a level of R-30, regardless of space heat type.

- (c) Thermal Design Standards for Floors.

1. Slab on Grade Floors. For slab on grade floors, the thermal resistance of the insulation around the perimeter of the floor shall not be less than the value given in Table 6-1.

Insulation installed inside the foundation shall extend downward from the top of the slab for a minimum distance of 24 inches; or downward to the bottom of the slab, then horizontally beneath the slab for a minimum total distance of 24 inches. Insulation installed outside the foundation shall extend downward a minimum of 6 inches below grade but not less than to the frostline and need not extend deeper than to the top of the footing.

2. Floor Sections. Floor sections over unheated spaces, such as unheated basements, unheated garages or ventilated crawl spaces, shall be constructed to comply with the required values as specified in Table 6-1.

EXCEPTION: Insulation may be omitted from floor areas over heated basements, heated garages, or under floor areas used as HVAC plenums or where operable foundation vents are used and when foundation walls are insulated. When foundation walls are insulated in accordance with Section 601(a), the insulation shall be attached in a permanent manner.

- (d) Thermal Design Standards for Openings.

1. At a minimum, all windows must be double glazed, and are classed according to U values as shown on Table 6-2. Glazing requirements are listed in Table 6-4.

2. At a minimum, all skylights must be double glazed. The area of Class 90 skylights and Class 90 exterior windows sloped more than 30° from the vertical shall be doubled and this area included in the percentage of the total glazing area as allowed for in Table 6-4. Class 75 or Class 60 glazing in skylights or Class 75 or Class

- 60 windows sloped more than 30° from the vertical need not be doubled.
3. Single glazing for ornamental, security or architectural purposes shall have its area doubled and shall be included in the percentage of the total glazing area as allowed for in Table 6-4. The maximum area (before doubling) allowed for the total of all single glazing is 1% of the floor area.
- (e) Air Leakage.
1. Windows and Doors. All windows within a wall and doors shall conform to the air infiltration requirements specified in Section 405. Site built windows shall be constructed to minimize leakage.
EXCEPTION: Openings required to be protected by fire resistive assemblies are exempt from this section.
 2. Exterior joints around windows and door frames, openings between walls and foundations, between walls and roof and between wall panels; openings at penetrations of utility services through walls, floors and roofs; and all other such openings in the building envelope shall be sealed, caulked, gasketed, or weatherstripped to limit air leakage.
- (f) Moisture Control. Vapor retarders shall be installed on the warm side (in winter) of insulation as specified in the following cases:
1. Walls separating conditioned space from unconditioned space shall have a vapor retarder installed when thermal insulation is installed. The vapor retarder shall have a one perm dry cup rating or less. Inset stapled batts with a facing with a perm rating less than one may be installed if staples are placed not more than (8) inches on center and gaps between the facing and the framing do not exceed (1/16) of an inch.
 2. Roof/ceilings:
 - A. Roof/ceiling assemblies where the ventilation space above the insulation is less than an average of twelve (12) inches shall be provided with a vapor retarder having a dry cup perm rating of 1.0 or less.
 - B. Vapor retarders shall not be required in roof/ceiling assemblies where the ventilation space above the insulation averages twelve (12) inches or greater.
 - C. Vapor retarders shall not be required where all of the insulation is installed between the roof membrane and the structural roof deck.
 - D. Vapor retarders with a 1.0 or less dry cup perm rating shall be installed in roof/ceiling assemblies where the insulation is comprised of insulation between the roofing membrane and the structural roof decking and insulation below the structural roof decking.
3. Ground Cover.
A ground cover of 4 mil (0.004 inch thick) polyethylene or approved equal shall be laid over the ground within crawl spaces. The ground cover shall be overlapped twelve (12) inches minimum at joints and shall extend over the top of the footing.
EXCEPTION: The ground cover may be omitted in unheated crawl spaces if the crawl space has a concrete slab floor with a minimum thickness of 3-1/2 inches.
- (g) General Requirements for Loose Fill Insulation. Blown or poured loose fill insulation may be used in attic spaces where the slope of the ceiling is not more than 3 feet in 12 feet and there is at least 30 inches of clear distance from the top of the bottom chord of the truss or ceiling joist to the underside of the roof sheathing at the roof ridge. When eave vents are installed, baffling of the vent openings shall be provided so as to deflect the incoming air above the surface of the insulation.
- (h) Space Heat Type. The following four categories comprise all space heating types:
1. Electric Resistance. Space heating systems which include baseboard units, radiant units, and forced air units as either the primary or secondary heating system.
EXCEPTIONS: Electric resistance elements which are integral to either heat pump or passive solar heating systems (as defined below), or when the total electric heat capacity in each individual dwelling unit does not exceed the greater of: 1) 1,000 watts per dwelling, or; 2) 1.0 watt per square foot of the gross floor area.
 2. Electric, Passive Solar. Electric resistance space heating systems which utilize solar energy to provide a portion of the building's heating load. A Passive Solar System is required to have at least ten (10) percent of the building's gross floor area in glazing that meets the specifications of Section 601(i).
 3. Other. Includes all gas, wood (not meeting the provisions of Section 102

(a)2), oil, propane, and electric heat pump space heating systems, unless electric resistance is used as a secondary heating system. (See EXCEPTIONS, Electric Resistance, Section 601 (h) 1. above.) Nonelectric heat pump heating systems are also included in this category.

4. Other, Passive Solar. Other types of space heating systems which utilize solar energy to provide a portion of the building's heating load. A Passive Solar System is required to have at least ten (10) percent of the building's gross floor area in glazing that meets the specifications of Section 601(i).
- (i) Passive Solar Glazing. Glazing areas are required to meet the following criteria in order to be considered Passive Solar Glazing.
1. Glazing areas are required to meet the "Electric, Passive Solar" and "Other, Passive Solar" glazing requirements of Table 6-4.
 2. The south glazing shall be oriented within 45 degrees of true south.
 3. The glazing shall be mounted at least 60 degrees up from the horizontal.
 4. The glazing shall have a transmission coefficient greater than or equal to 0.80 for visible light or greater than or equal to 0.73 for total solar radiation.
 5. Documentation shall be provided in the form of a sun chart, a photograph, or approved evidence, demonstrating that the glazing area shall not be shaded for at least 4 hours between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. standard time on January 21 and March 21.
 6. The building shall contain a heat capacity equal to a four inch concrete slab. The heat capacity shall be equivalent to at least 20 Btu/degree F-ft² for each square foot of south glazing when the south glazing area is between 10% and 14% of the building's gross floor area, and at least 45 Btu/degree F-ft² for each square foot of south glazing when the south area glazing exceeds 14 percent of gross floor area. In buildings with south glazing area between 10% and 14% of gross floor area, the heat capacity provided by a four inch concrete slab shall be deemed sufficient. This heat storage capacity shall be located inside the insulated shell of the structure and not covered with insulation materials, such as carpet, which yield an R value of 1.0 or greater. If the storage medium is not within the space containing the south glazing, an approved

natural or mechanical means of transferring the heat to the heat storage medium shall be provided. Heat storage capacity shall be calculated using the below equation and/or accepted analytical methods:

$$HS = D \times SH \times V$$

Where:

HS = Heat Storage. The heat storage capacity available inside the insulated space.

V = Volume of heat storage components.

D = Density of material inside the insulated shell of the building to a depth yielding a thermal resistance of R-1, except in the case of slab floors where only the slab itself is credited. Mass located in conditioned or unconditioned basements without solar glazing shall not be counted (lbs/cu ft).

SH = Specific heat of the material (Btu/lb/°F).

- (j) Ventilation: Enclosed joist or rafter spaces formed where ceilings are applied directly to the under side of roof joists or rafters must have joists or rafters of sufficient size to provide a minimum of one inch clear vented air space above the insulation (see also Section 3205 (c) of UBC). Ceiling insulation may be tapered or compressed at the perimeter to permit proper venting.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-14, filed 11/26/85)

✓ WAC 51-12-602 SECTION 602. LOW-RISE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

All HVAC devices, components and their elements shall conform to the requirements of this section.

- (a) Heating and Mechanical Cooling Devices.
1. All heating and mechanical cooling devices shall meet the required efficiency factor specified herein or in Tables 4-12, 4-13, 4-14, and 4-15, 6-3, and 6-4, for the specific type of device.
 2. Combustion Heating Equipment. All gas and oil-fired heating equipment shall meet the minimum combustion efficiencies as specified in Table 6-4.
 3. Fireplaces shall be provided with:
 - A. Tightly fitting flue dampers, operated with a readily accessible manual or approved automatic control.

EXCEPTION: Fireplaces

with gas logs installed in accordance with UMC 803 shall be equipped with tightly fitting glass or metal doors.

- B. An outside source for combustion air. The duct shall be at least six square inches in area, and shall be provided with a readily operable damper.

- 4. Calculation of Heating and Cooling Loads. Heating and cooling design loads for the purpose of sizing HVAC systems are required and shall be calculated in accordance with accepted engineering practice. The design parameters specified in Chapter 3 shall apply for all computations.

HVAC equipment for low-rise residential buildings shall be sized no greater than 150 percent of the design load as calculated above.

EXCEPTION: The following exemption from the sizing limit shall be allowed, however, in all cases heating and/or cooling design load calculations shall be submitted. For equipment which provides both heating and cooling in one package unit, including heat pumps with electric heating and cooling and gas-pack units with gas heating and electric cooling, compliance need only be demonstrated for either the space heating or space cooling system size.

- (b) Temperature Control.

Each heating system shall be provided with at least one thermostat for the regulation of temperature. Each thermostat shall be capable of being set as follows:

Where used to control heating only—55–75°;

Where used to control cooling only—70–85°;

Where used to control both heating and cooling, it shall conform to the requirements of Section 415.

- (c) Zoning for Temperature Control.

- 1. Group R-3 Occupancy

At least one thermostat for regulation of space temperature shall be provided for each separate HVAC system. In addition, a readily accessible manual or automatic means shall be provided to partially restrict or shut off the heating or cooling input to each zone or floor.

EXCEPTION: Nonconditioned basements and garages.

- 2. Group R-1 Occupancy.

For multifamily dwellings, each individual dwelling unit shall be considered separately and shall meet the

requirements of Section 602. Spaces other than living units shall meet the requirements of section 415 (c) ((+)) 3.

- 3. Control Setback and Shutoff: Group R-1 and R-3.

The thermostat required in (a) and (b) or an alternate means such as a switch or clock, shall provide a readily accessible, manual or automatic means for reducing the energy required for heating and cooling during periods of nonuse or reduced need such as, but not limited to, unoccupied periods and sleeping hours. Lowering thermostat set points to reduce energy consumption of heating systems shall not cause energy to be expended to reach the reduced setting.

- 4. Duct Insulation.

All ducts, plenums and enclosures installed in or on buildings shall be thermally insulated and constructed in accordance with Section 416.

- 5. Pipe Insulation.

All piping installed to serve buildings or within buildings shall be thermally insulated in accordance with Table 4-17.

EXCEPTION: For service water heating systems, see Section 603.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-14, filed 11/26/85)

✓ **WAC 51-12-608 SECTION 608. ELECTRICAL POWER AND LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER THAN LOW-RISE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.**

All electrical power and lighting systems shall comply with the requirements of Sections 424 to 426, inclusive.

TABLE 6-1

Low-rise Residential Buildings
Minimum (average) Allowed R Values¹

Space Heat Type	Climatic Zone	Roof			Slab on Grade ³
		Zone Ceilings ²	Decks	Walls Floors	
Electric Resistance	I	38	38	19 19	8
Electric, Passive Solar	I	30	30	19 19	8
Other	I	30	30	19 19	8
Other, Passive Solar	I	30	30	19 19	8
Electric Resistance	II	38	38	19 25	10
Electric, Passive Solar	II	30	30	19 19	10
Other	II	30	30	19 19	10
Other, Passive Solar	II	30	30	19 19	10

¹R values, except for walls, are for installed insulation material only.

²R-30 in single rafter, joist vaulted ceilings.

³Insulation shall be water-resistant material manufactured for this use.

TABLE 6-2
Low-rise Residential Buildings
Classes of Glazing

Class	U-Value	Window Thermal Testing Requirement ¹
90	.90	Untested
90	Greater than .75	Tested
75	.61 to .75	Tested
60	Less than .61	Tested

¹See DEFINITIONS, Section 223. WINDOW THERMAL TESTING.

TABLE 6-3
Low-rise Residential Buildings
Heat Pump Minimum Efficiencies

Source and Outdoor Temperature (°F)	Class 1		Class 2	
	COP	HSPF	COP	HSPF
Air Source - 47 dB/43 WB ((Air Source - 17 dB/43 WB))	2.7		2.5	
Air source - 17 dB/15 WB Air Source	1.8	6.35	1.5	5.60
Water Source - 60 entering Ground Source	3.0		2.5 3.0	

TABLE 6-4
Low-rise Residential Buildings
Glazing and Furnace
Efficiency Requirements

Space Heat Type	Climate Zone	Maximum Percentage		Heat Pump Class
		of Floor Area in Glazing	Glazing Class	
Electric Resistance Electric, Passive	I	21%	60	n/a
Solar	I	21%	60	n/a
Other	I	21%	75	.65
Other	I	21%	90	.74
Other, Passive Solar	I	21%	90	.65
Electric Resistance Electric, Passive	II	17%	60	n/a
Solar	II	17%	60	n/a
Other	II	17%	75	.65
Other	II	17%	90	.74
Other, Passive Solar	II	17%	90	.65

*AFUE applies only to central heating equipment. All other types of heating equipment fueled by gas, oil, or propane must be equipped with an intermittent ignition device in order to use Class ((+)) 90 glazing.

TABLE NO. 6-5
All Other than Low-rise Residential Buildings
Component Requirements

Component	Zone I	Zone II
Space Conditioning System Type	Any	Any
Opaque Envelope Minimum Nominal R Value		
Roof/Ceilings	R-30	R-30
Exterior Walls	R-11	R-11
Floors over Unconditioned Space	R-11	R-11
Below Grade Walls ¹	R-4	R-5
Slab on Grade Floors ¹	R-8	R-10
Glazing Type	Double	Double
Maximum Total Area (Percent of Gross Exterior Wall)	32%	22%

¹Insulation shall be water-resistant material manufactured for this use.

WSR 86-11-014

ADOPTED RULES

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

[Order 184, Resolution No. 193—Filed May 13, 1986]

Be it resolved by the Washington State Liquor Control Board, acting at the Office of the Liquor Control Board, 5th Floor, Capital Plaza Building, 1025 East Union Avenue, Olympia, WA 98504, that it does adopt the annexed rules relating to:

- Amd WAC 314-24-070 Domestic wineries—Purchase and use of bulk wines, brandy or wine spirits—Import permit required—Records.
- Amd WAC 314-24-100 Domestic wineries—Responsibility for fruits used—Records.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-095 filed with the code reviser on April 2, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the Washington State Liquor Control Board as authorized in RCW 66.08.030.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 13, 1986.

By L. H. Pedersen
Chairman

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 14, filed 12/1/70, effective 1/1/71)

✓ WAC 314-24-070 DOMESTIC WINERIES—PURCHASE AND USE OF BULK WINES, BRANDY OR WINE SPIRITS—IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED—RECORDS. (1) Domestic wineries may purchase and receive under federal bond from any holder of a domestic winery license, holder of the fruit and/or wine distillery license provided in Section 23-D of the Washington State Liquor Act (RCW 66.24.140), or out-of-state holder of a federal winery or fruit distillery (~~(license)~~) basic permit, bulk wine, brandy or bulk wine spirits manufactured or produced by such holder, and use the same in the manufacture or production of wines: PROVIDED, That every domestic winery which imports wine, brandy or wine spirits manufactured outside the state of Washington for use as authorized in this section must first be in possession of a permit issued by the board, in accordance with RCW 66.20.010 (~~((4))~~)(5) of the Washington State Liquor Act. Applications for such permits must be submitted to the board(~~(;)~~) in writing(~~(, together with a fee of \$25.00)~~). Such permits expire at the end of the board's fiscal year, and are subject to renewal at that time upon written request and remittance of said annual fee. Wine manufactured or produced from one kind of fruit or berry may not receive wine, brandy or wine spirits manufactured or produced from another kind of fruit or berry. Such brandy or wine spirits so purchased shall be used exclusively and only for the purpose of adding wine spirits to wines. In those cases where the holder of a domestic winery license shall also hold such fruit and/or wine distillery license, then, and in such cases, such domestic winery may use brandy or wine spirits manufactured or produced under such distillery license as a wine spirits addition in the manufacture or production of wine by such holder of the domestic winery license.

(2) Any domestic winery using wine, brandy or wine spirits as provided in subsection (1) of this section, shall make and file with the board, not later than the tenth day of each month upon forms prescribed and furnished by the board, a report showing all transactions of such domestic winery in the purchase and/or use of wine, brandy or wine spirits as provided in said subsection (1), and shall retain one copy of such report in its own files, and shall keep and preserve for a period of not less than two years any bills of lading or other documents supporting such report. One copy of the bill of lading covering such sale and shipment to a domestic winery is to be forwarded to the board by the shipping winery or fruit distillery, at the time of such shipment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 5, filed 8/7/69, effective 9/8/69)

✓ WAC 314-24-100 DOMESTIC WINERIES—RESPONSIBILITY FOR FRUITS USED—RECORDS. Every domestic winery shall keep proper records as required by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (~~(Division, Internal Revenue Service)~~), United States Treasury Department, in a form approved by the board showing the place of origin and/or purchase of all fruits and fruit products used by such winery in the manufacture of wine, which records shall be kept at the office of such winery and available at all times for inspection by the board.

WSR 86-11-015

ADOPTED RULES

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

[Order 185, Resolution No. 194—Filed May 13, 1986]

Be it resolved by the Washington State Liquor Control Board, acting at the Office of the Liquor Control Board, 5th Floor, Capital Plaza Building, 1025 East Union Avenue, Olympia, WA 98504, that it does adopt the annexed rules relating to procedures, WAC 314-64-080.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-096 filed with the code reviser on April 2, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the Washington State Liquor Control Board as authorized in RCW 66.08.030.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 13, 1986.

By L. H. Pedersen
Chairman

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 95, Resolution No. 104, filed 1/28/82)

✓ WAC 314-64-080 PROCEDURES. Procedures for furnishing samples of beer and wine to licensees for the purpose of negotiating a sale are as follows:

(1) Quantity. Except as provided in (~~((c))~~) (d) of this subsection, samples may be furnished only in their original packages or containers as produced by the manufacturer or bottler, as follows:

(a) Wholesaler or importer. A brewer, winery or importer may furnish a sample of beer or wine to a wholesaler or importer who has not previously purchased the brand and type or vintage year from the supplier furnishing the sample. For each wholesaler or importer, the brewer, winery or importer may give not more than seventy-two ounces of any brand and type of beer, and not more than one liter of any brand and type of wine.

(b) Retailer. A brewer, winery, importer or wholesaler may except as hereinafter provided furnish a sample of beer or wine to a retail licensee who has not previously purchased the brand and type or vintage year from the supplier furnishing the sample. For each retail licensee, the brewer, winery, importer or wholesaler may give not more than seventy-two ounces of any brand and type of beer, and not more than one liter of any brand and type of wine. If a particular product is not available in a size within the quantity limitations of this section, a brewer, winery, importer or wholesaler may furnish the next largest size: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That unpasteurized beer in its original sealed package shall not be furnished as samples.

(c) Out-of-state brewers and wineries who hold a certificate of approval to ship their products into this state who provide samples to retailers as outlined in (b) of this subsection shall be responsible for reporting monthly to the board any shipments of samples to retailers in Washington state and shall also be responsible for paying the taxes due on such beer and wine samples provided to retailers as provided for in WAC 314-20-010 and 314-24-110 as if they were a domestic brewer or a domestic winery.

(d) Samples in other than the original packages or containers may, subject to the conditions and limitations stated in (a) ((and)), (b), and (c) of this subsection, be furnished as follows:

(i) A brewery, winery, importer, or wholesaler, either directly or through their licensed agents, may furnish to authorized licensees at their licensed premises or business office samples of beer and wine from an opened container carried by a licensed agent, provided such samples are furnished only in single-serving samples not to exceed two ounces of wine or twelve ounces of beer.

(ii) A brewery, winery, importer, or wholesaler, either directly or through their licensed agents, may furnish samples of beer or wine to authorized licensees at the premises of a retail licensee.

(iii) A licensed importer or licensed wholesaler may furnish samples to authorized licensees on the licensed premises of the importer or wholesaler: PROVIDED, That when exercising the privileges authorized in ((~~(c)~~)) (d)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection a brewery, winery, importer, or wholesaler may, in addition to furnishing samples of beer or wine as provided, supply small amounts of breads, crackers, cheeses, fruits, or nuts to clear the taste buds of participants between successive samples of beer or wine but shall not furnish meals or additional treats which would be violative of WAC 314-12-140.

(2) Identification. Brewers, wineries, importers or wholesalers shall identify the samples on the containers, cartons and shipping documents as "Samples for licensees."

(3) Shipping instructions. Brewers, wineries, importers or wholesalers shall, except as provided in subsection 1)((~~(c)~~))(d) of this section, deliver or ship samples to licensees at their licensed premises or business office.

(4) Use and disposition of samples. Samples may be furnished for the purpose of negotiating a sale of beer or wine to a wholesaler, importer, or retail licensee.

WSR 86-11-016
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
[Order 86-28—Filed May 13, 1986]

I, William R. Wilkerson, director of the Department of Fisheries, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to commercial fishing regulations.

I, William R. Wilkerson, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is this rule conforms state regulations with Pacific Fishery Management Council recommendations and intent regarding seasons and maximum allowable harvest of chinook salmon.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 75.08.080 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 13, 1986.

By William R. Wilkerson
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-24-02000L LAWFUL ACTS—TROLL FISHERY. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-24-010, 220-24-020, and WAC 220-24-030, effective immediately it is unlawful to take, fish for, or possess any salmon for commercial purposes taken with troll gear in the waters west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, the Pacific Ocean, or west of a line drawn true north-south through Buoy 10 at the mouth of the Columbia River except as follows:

(1) Effective 12:01 a.m. May 14, 1986, it is lawful to take, fish for and possess all salmon species except coho salmon in the above waters, except for those waters of a closed conservation zone at the mouth of the Columbia River defined as those waters bounded by a line extending for six nautical miles due west from North Head along 46°18'00" north latitude, then southerly to the Columbia River light ship buoy at 46°11'06" north latitude then due east to shore, from which conservation zone no salmon may be taken, fished for, or possessed.

(2) Lawful terminal gear hooks are restricted to barbless hooks.

(3) No chinook salmon less than 28 inches in total length may be retained or possessed.

(4) The above waters will close for commercial troll fishing for salmon at 12:01 a.m. May 21, 1986, or when the chinook harvest ceiling of 33,700 chinook salmon is taken from Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the United States-Canada border, whichever is earliest.

(5) All fish harvested during the opened period, May 14-20, must be landed prior to 12:01 a.m. May 22, 1986.

(6) It shall be unlawful to possess or land fish in Washington, harvested by troll gear, in waters outside the area from Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the United States-Canada border.

(7) It shall be unlawful to land fish taken within the described opened waters, in any Puget Sound port east of the Sekiu River, unless notification to the Washington Department of Fisheries-Harvest Management Division is made prior to landing.

(8) The above waters will reopen for commercial troll fishing for salmon at 12:01 a.m. May 23, 1986, and will continue until May 31 or a time by when it is projected that the May chinook harvest quota of 33,700 fish may be taken.

(9) It shall be unlawful to take, fish for or possess salmon taken for commercial purposes with purse seine, drag seine, or gill net gear from Coastal Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4.

(10) It shall be unlawful to transport through Coastal Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4 or land in the State of Washington, any salmon taken for commercial purposes contrary to the provisions of Chapter 220-47 WAC relative to seasons and species and as provided in WAC 220-24-020.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 220-24-02000K **LAWFUL ACTS—TROLL FISHERY.** (86-24)

WSR 86-11-017
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
[Order 86-29—Filed May 13, 1986]

I, William R. Wilkerson, director of the Department of Fisheries, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to personal use regulations.

I, William R. Wilkerson, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is harvestable numbers of chinook salmon are available.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 75.08.080 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 13, 1986.

By Raymond M. Ryan
for William R. Wilkerson
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-47-29000H **ICICLE RIVER.** Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-57-290, effective May 17 through June 30, 1986, the waters of the Icicle River are open under bag limit A.

WSR 86-11-018
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING
[Order PM 594—Filed May 13, 1986]

I, Theresa Anna Aragon, director of the Washington State Department of Licensing, do promulgate and adopt at the Highways-Licenses Building, Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to:

Amd WAC 308-128F-050 Claim on cash deposit or securities.
Rep WAC 308-128F-030 Deductible amount.

I, Theresa Anna Aragon, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is the current status of the insurance industry presents a great difficulty for escrow agents to obtain insurance with the currently specified deductible amount so more escrow agents are filing cash or securities instead of obtaining insurance and the present rule on making claims against the cash or securities contain some legal problems.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 18.44.050 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 12, 1986.

By Theresa Anna Aragon
Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order RE 126, filed 6/7/79)

WAC 308-128F-050 **CLAIM ON CASH DEPOSIT OR SECURITIES.** (1) Upon receipt of notification of a legal action for which notice is required to be given

~~((to the administrator of the real estate division)) under WAC 308-128D-070 ((in which the amount of the claim exceeds \$2000)), the ((administrator of the real estate division)) department of licensing shall attempt to notify the complaining party of the existence of any cash deposit or securities and the provisions of this chapter.~~

~~(2) ((Any claim against the cash deposit or securities shall be commenced by serving and filing the claim with the director. Within ten days of service of claim, the director shall serve a copy of the claim on the escrow agent by certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the last known address of the escrow agent as reflected in the department files.~~

~~(3) The director or the director's designee shall hear and decide the claim. The claim shall be heard as a contested case under chapter 34.04 RCW between the claimant and the escrow agent. However, there is no right to appeal the decision of the director or the director's designee to superior court.~~

~~(4) The escrow agent shall appear and defend the cash deposit or securities from the claim. Should the escrow agent fail to appear and defend, the claimant shall be awarded the amount of the claim from the cash deposit or securities.~~

~~(5)) An award from the cash deposit or securities may be made only upon receipt of a certified copy of a final judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction for harm suffered by the claimant from the actions or non-actions of an escrow agent, escrow officer, or the employee or agent of either.~~

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 308-128F-030 DEDUCTIBLE AMOUNT.

WSR 86-11-019
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Radiation Control)
 [Filed May 13, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Social and Health Services intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning:

Amd	WAC 402-19-530	Requirements for users of the Washington commercial low-level waste disposal site.
New	WAC 402-52-090	Purpose of uranium mill tailing areas.

It is the intention of the secretary to adopt these rules on an emergency basis on or about May 13, 1986;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, June 25, 1986, in the Auditorium, Office Building #2, Olympia, Washington 98504, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 2, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 70.98.080 and chapter 70.121 RCW.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is chapters 70.98 and 70.121 RCW.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 25, 1986.

Correspondence concerning this notice and proposed rules attached should be addressed to:

Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
 Division of Administration and Personnel
 Department of Social and Health Services
 Mailstop OB 14
 Olympia, WA 98504

Interpreters for people with hearing impairments and brailled or taped information for people with visual impairments can be provided. Please contact Administrative Regulations Section, at State Office Building #2, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, WA, phone (206) 753-7015 by June 11, 1986. The meeting site is in a location which is barrier free.

Dated: May 13, 1986

By: Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
 Division of Administration and Personnel

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This statement is filed pursuant to RCW 34.04.045. Amending WAC 402-19-530 and new WAC 402-52-090.

Purpose of the Rule Change: To prohibit disposal of large volumes of naturally occurring radioactive waste in the state of Washington.

Amendment is Necessary: To clarify the intent of the law regarding use of the state's existing radioactive waste disposal sites.

Statutory Authority: Chapters 70.98 and 70.121 RCW.

Summary of the Rule Change: Amended WAC 402-19-530(5) adds restrictions to requirements for a disposal site use permit by prohibiting offering of certain concentration and quantities of radioactive waste; and WAC 402-52-090 clarifies intended use of mill tailings areas in Washington. Emergency adoption is necessary in order to provide rationale for approval or disapproval anticipated future applications for disposal.

Person Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement of These Rules: T. R. Strong, Chief, Office of Radiation Protection, mailstop LE-13, phone 753-3468.

This rule change is proposed by the Department of Social and Health Services.

These rules are not necessary as a result of federal law, federal court decision, or state court decision.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2026, filed 9/16/83)

WAC 402-19-530 REQUIREMENTS FOR USERS OF THE WASHINGTON COMMERCIAL LOW-LEVEL WASTE DISPOSAL SITE. (1) Purpose and scope. Each generator (~~(/shipper)~~) and each broker of low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) shall have a valid and unencumbered site use permit prior to ~~((the disposal of such wastes at any commercial low-level radioactive waste burial site located in the state of Washington. The term "broker" as used in these regulations shall mean a person who arranges for the transport or disposal of waste generated under a permit other than his own, provided~~

it shall not include a carrier whose sole function is to transport low-level radioactive waste.

~~(2))~~ shipment of such waste to, or disposal of such waste at, any commercial low-level radioactive waste burial site located in the state of Washington; and each generator and each broker of such waste shall prepare a low-level radioactive waste shipment certification prior to shipment of such waste to any commercial low-level radioactive waste burial site located in the state of Washington.

(2) Definitions.

(a) The term "generator" as used in these regulations shall mean the last person who puts radioactive material to practical use, and who then declares it to be no longer of use or value.

(b) The term "broker" as used in these regulations shall mean a person who performs one or more of the following functions for a low-level radioactive waste generator:

(i) Arranges for the transportation of the low-level radioactive waste;

(ii) Collects and/or consolidates shipments of such low-level radioactive waste;

(iii) Processes such low-level radioactive waste in some manner; Provided it shall not mean a carrier whose sole function is to transport such low-level radioactive waste.

(3) Site use permit.

(a) Filing application for site use permit.

(i) Application for a site use permit shall be filed on departmental form RHF-30 or a clear legible record containing all the information required on that form including but not limited to: United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or agreement state license number, name of company, address, 24-hour telephone number, and contact person.

(ii) Each application shall be signed by the applicant or a person duly authorized to act for or on the applicant's behalf.

(b) A site use permit must be obtained before disposal of low-level radioactive waste at any waste burial site is permitted.

(c) Each permit shall be renewed annually.

(d) Revocation of permit.

(i) The failure of one or more packages in a shipment ~~((of waste))~~ to be in compliance with the requirements of the license issued to the commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal site operator, Title 402 WAC, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or the United States Department of Transportation, may cause the revocation of this use permit for the responsible waste generator ~~((/shipper))~~ or broker. Failure to comply with the requirements in the preceding sentence may bar the acceptance of any other or subsequent shipment by the same generator ~~((/shipper))~~ or broker at the site.

(ii) The site use permit may be revoked for a specific generator ~~((/shipper))~~ and/or broker if a refusal to accept one or more of the shipments has been made by any other licensed commercial low-level waste burial site within the United States.

(iii) The site use permit may be reinstated provided the generator ~~((/shipper))~~ and/or broker submits documentation approved by the department describing its quality assurance program to achieve compliance for future shipments.

~~((2))~~ (4) Waste shipment certification. A low-level radioactive waste shipment certification shall be required to accompany each shipment of radioactive waste to the licensed low-level waste burial site. The certification shall be submitted at the burial site to the department of social and health services or its designee ~~((and))~~; must bear original signatures of the generator, broker, and carrier; and must be judged to be properly executed prior to acceptance of the waste by the site operator. If a broker is acting as the packager of the waste, the broker may act as the agent of the generator and may sign the certification statement for the generator, provided the name and site use permit number of the original generator are identified. The certification shall be on departmental form RHF-31 or a clear legible record containing all the information required in that form. The information shall include, but is not limited to, name of company, volume of waste in the shipment, shipment number, permit number, date, and whether or not a broker is involved.

(5) In addition to requirements for a disposal site use permit contained herein, permittees and single generators of radioactive wastes shall be prohibited from offering wastes containing naturally occurring radioactive material, excluding source material, as follows:

(a) Waste materials with average concentration less than, or equal to, 0.002 microcuries per gram, and

(b) quantities in excess of 1,000 cubic feet per year.

NEW SECTION

WAC 402-52-090 PURPOSE OF URANIUM MILL TAILINGS AREAS. Uranium mill tailing areas shall be used only for disposal of radioactive wastes originating from the exploration, mining, and milling of uranium.

**WSR 86-11-020
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Radiation Control)**

[Order 2373—Filed May 13, 1986]

I, Lee D. Bomberger, acting director of the Division of Administration and Personnel, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to:

Amd WAC 402-19-530 Requirements for users of the Washington commercial low-level waste disposal site.

New WAC 402-52-090 Purpose of uranium mill tailing areas.

I, Lee D. Bomberger, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is emergency adoption is necessary in order to provide rationale for approval or disapproval of anticipated future applications for disposal. Without clarification of intent as proposed, the state of Washington may have to accept large quantities of radioactive materials which may pose a significant health hazard for people residing in Washington.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to chapters 70.98 and 70.121 RCW and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 13, 1986.

By Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
Division of Administration and Personnel

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2026, filed 9/16/83)

WAC 402-19-530 REQUIREMENTS FOR USERS OF THE WASHINGTON COMMERCIAL LOW-LEVEL WASTE DISPOSAL SITE. (1) Purpose and scope. Each generator ~~((/shipper))~~ and each broker of low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) shall have a valid and unencumbered site use permit prior to ~~((the disposal of such wastes at any commercial low-level radioactive waste burial site located in the state of Washington. The term "broker" as used in these regulations shall mean a person who arranges for the transport~~

~~or disposal of waste generated under a permit other than his own, provided it shall not include a carrier whose sole function is to transport low-level radioactive waste.~~

~~(2)) shipment of such waste to, or disposal of such waste at, any commercial low-level radioactive waste burial site located in the state of Washington; and each generator and each broker of such waste shall prepare a low-level radioactive waste shipment certification prior to shipment of such waste to any commercial low-level radioactive waste burial site located in the state of Washington.~~

(2) Definitions.

(a) The term "generator" as used in these regulations shall mean the last person who puts radioactive material to practical use, and who then declares it to be no longer of use or value.

(b) The term "broker" as used in these regulations shall mean a person who performs one or more of the following functions for a low-level radioactive waste generator:

(i) Arranges for the transportation of the low-level radioactive waste;

(ii) Collects and/or consolidates shipments of such low-level radioactive waste;

(iii) Processes such low-level radioactive waste in some manner;

Provided it shall not mean a carrier whose sole function is to transport such low-level radioactive waste.

(3) Site use permit.

(a) Filing application for site use permit.

(i) Application for a site use permit shall be filed on departmental form RHF-30 or a clear legible record containing all the information required on that form including but not limited to: United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or agreement state license number, name of company, address, 24-hour telephone number, and contact person.

(ii) Each application shall be signed by the applicant or a person duly authorized to act for or on the applicant's behalf.

(b) A site use permit must be obtained before disposal of low-level radioactive waste at any waste burial site is permitted.

(c) Each permit shall be renewed annually.

(d) Revocation of permit.

(i) The failure of one or more packages in a shipment ~~((of waste))~~ to be in compliance with the requirements of the license issued to the commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal site operator, Title 402 WAC, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or the United States Department of Transportation, may cause the revocation of this use permit for the responsible waste generator ~~((/shipper))~~ or broker. Failure to comply with the requirements in the preceding sentence may bar the acceptance of any other or subsequent shipment by the same generator ~~((/shipper))~~ or broker at the site.

(ii) The site use permit may be revoked for a specific generator ~~((/shipper))~~ and/or broker if a refusal to accept one or more of the shipments has been made by any other licensed commercial low-level waste burial site within the United States.

(iii) The site use permit may be reinstated provided the generator ~~((/shipper))~~ and/or broker submits documentation approved by the department describing its quality assurance program to achieve compliance for future shipments.

~~((3))~~ (4) Waste shipment certification. A low-level radioactive waste shipment certification shall be required to accompany each shipment of radioactive waste to the licensed low-level waste burial site. The certification shall be submitted at the burial site to the department of social and health services or its designee ~~((and))~~; must bear original signatures of the generator, broker, and carrier, and must be judged to be properly executed prior to acceptance of the waste by the site operator. If a broker is acting as the packager of the waste, the broker may act as the agent of the generator and may sign the certification statement for the generator, provided the name and site use permit number of the original generator are identified. The certification shall be on departmental form RHF-31 or a clear legible record containing all the information required in that form. The information shall include, but is not limited to, name of company, volume of waste in the shipment, shipment number, permit number, date, and whether or not a broker is involved.

(5) In addition to requirements for a disposal site use permit contained herein, permittees and single generators of radioactive wastes shall be prohibited from offering wastes containing naturally occurring radioactive material, excluding source material, as follows:

(a) Waste materials with average concentration less than, or equal to, 0.002 microcuries per gram, and

(b) quantities in excess of 1,000 cubic feet per year.

NEW SECTION

WAC 402-52-090 PURPOSE OF URANIUM MILL TAILINGS AREAS. Uranium mill tailing areas shall be used only for disposal of radioactive wastes originating from the exploration, mining, and milling of uranium.

**WSR 86-11-021
ADOPTED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)**

[Order 2374—Filed May 14, 1986]

I, Lee D. Bomberger, acting director of the Division of Administration and Personnel, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to General assistance—Exclusions, amending WAC 388-37-010.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-016 filed with the code reviser on March 25, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the Department of Social and Health Services as authorized in RCW 74.08.090.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 14, 1986.

By Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
Division of Administration and Personnel

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2289, filed 10/1/85)

✓ WAC 388-37-010 CONTINUING GENERAL ASSISTANCE—EXCLUSIONS. (1) Continuing general assistance is a state-financed program providing for the needs of some persons not eligible for a federal aid grant who are either pregnant or incapacitated from gainful employment. Continuing general assistance cannot be granted to a person eligible for or receiving AFDC or to a person eligible for or whose needs are being met by Supplemental Security Income, except as provided in WAC 388-37-010 (2) through (5).

(2) An AFDC parent in need of intensive treatment (thirty days or less) in an approved alcoholic treatment facility may be granted continuing general assistance for the cost of treatment. This payment is made through the vendor billing procedure.

(3) Effective August 23, 1983, an SSI recipient whose need is not being met by SSI because of separation from a spouse may be eligible to receive GA-U in the amount necessary to supplement his or her need up to the level of the existing GA-U payment standard.

(4) An SSI recipient whose SSI check has been lost, stolen, missent, or otherwise delayed, may be granted GA-U provided the recipient agrees in writing to repay the amount of GA-U assistance issued, and the applicant meets all other GA-U eligibility requirements. When an SSI check is lost in the mail system, issuance of GA-U will be held in abeyance for ten working days from the first of the month in which the check was issued to allow the warrant to be returned or delivered. If the recipient has an emergent need, the ten-day period may be waived by the CSO administrator.

(5) An applicant appearing to be eligible for SSI may receive continuing general assistance payments until the date of receipt of the initial SSI payment provided that:

- (a) The applicant applies;
- (b) The applicant assigns the initial SSI payment to DSHS up to the amount of the GA-U provided to the applicant pending approval of the SSI application;
- (c) The applicant meets all other general assistance eligibility requirements.

(6) When determining the amount of the initial SSI payment, do not include any advance payment or payment based upon presumptive disability or presumptive blindness. These payments are not considered SSI benefit payments for interim assistance purposes. ~~((a))~~ The state cannot be reimbursed for any GA-U authorized during the time period these payments cover.

~~((b) If the amount of the initial SSI payment recovered by DSHS prior to the payment of attorney's fees in subsection (7) of this section does not meet the amount paid as GA-U, the balance must be treated as an overpayment. The period covered by any advance or presumptive payments is not included in this computation.~~

~~(c) If the SSI benefit is less than the GA-U payment standard because the SSI is based on a different living arrangement than authorized under the GA-U program, the difference will not be considered an overpayment, provided the applicant has appealed the SSI determination and lost the final appeal.))~~

(7) Any agreement between the department and a Supplemental Security Income applicant providing for the reimbursement of interim assistance to the department shall provide, if the applicant has been represented by an attorney, that twenty-five percent of the reimbursement received shall be withheld by the department and all or such portion thereof as has been approved as a fee by the United States Department of Health and Human Services shall be released directly to the applicant's attorney. Payment is limited to cases where the reimbursement of interim assistance was received by the department on or after August 23, 1983, and the attorney of the applicant for whom reimbursement is received began representing the applicant on or after August 23, 1983. The secretary may maintain such records as are deemed appropriate to measure the cost and effectiveness of such agreements and may make recommendations concerning the continued use of such agreements to the legislature.

(8) Continuing general assistance cannot be granted to an individual eligible for or receiving AFDC or SSI when he or she:

- (a) Is currently under sanction for failure to comply with AFDC or SSI requirements, or
- (b) Has failed or refused to cooperate in obtaining AFDC or SSI, unless the department has determined there is good cause for failure to cooperate.

WSR 86-11-022
ADOPTED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 2375—Filed May 14, 1986]

I, Lee D. Bomberger, acting director of the Division of Administration and Personnel, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to Medical care—Applications, amending WAC 388-84-110.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-017 filed with the code reviser on March 25, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the Department of Social and Health Services as authorized in RCW 74.08.090.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 14, 1986.

By Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
Division of Administration and Personnel

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2314, filed 12/5/85)

✓ WAC 388-84-110 APPLICATION—DISPOSITION. (1) Timely determination standards are:

- (a) Sixty days for applicants based on disability,
- (b) Forty-five days for all other categories(;
- (c) ~~Certain unusual circumstances beyond the administrative control of the CSO may delay a decision on an application).~~

(2) Each application shall be acted upon within the standards of subsection (1) of this section unless exceptional circumstances in an individual case require a longer period of time. Such exceptional circumstances shall include:

(a) When the CSO cannot reach a decision because the applicant or an examining physician delays or fails to take a required action; or

(b) When there is an administrative or other emergency beyond the control of the CSO.

(3) For cash assistance, approval of the medical assistance is concurrent.

~~((3))~~ (4) Applicants for medical assistance will be notified of departmental action by means of a notification of eligibility letter.

~~((4))~~ (5) Approval, denial, or withdrawal of the application for medical assistance, medical care services, or the limited casualty program will follow cash assistance standards and criteria in chapter 388-38 WAC, with the exception of WAC 388-38-110. For time limits for disposal of a medical application, subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall apply.

WSR 86-11-023
ADOPTED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 2376—Filed May 14, 1986]

I, Lee D. Bomberger, acting director of the Division of Administration and Personnel, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to Funerals—Resources, amending WAC 388-42-040.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-057 filed with the code reviser on March 28, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the Department of Social and Health Services as authorized in RCW 74.08.090.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 14, 1986.

By Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
Division of Administration and Personnel

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2100, filed 5/22/84, effective 7/1/84)

✓ WAC 388-42-040 RESOURCES. (1) The resources available for funeral expenses must be taken into consideration in determining eligibility and amount of payment.

(2) Resources available for funeral expenses may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) A death benefit from the United States Veterans' Administration;
- (b) Washington state workmen's compensation;
- (c) A death benefit from the Railroad Retirement Board;
- (d) Life or burial insurance proceeds;
- (e) Decedent's estate;
- (f) Excess resources and income of a surviving spouse(~~, surviving minor children,~~) or surviving parents of a minor child.

(i) Resources that would be exempt if the survivors were receiving general assistance shall be excluded.

(ii) Income sufficient to meet the survivors' monthly needs according to the department's need standards shall be excluded.

(iii) The status of resources and income shall be determined according to the department's rules for the general assistance-unemployable program.

(3) Third-party death benefits shall be considered available whether paid, directly payable to, or deposited with a funeral director or any other vendor providing mortuary, burial, or cremation services.

(4) Proceeds from a prepaid plan shall be used for the purposes intended.

(5) The department will be responsible for claiming and collecting the death benefit from the Railroad Retirement Board.

(6) The department may pay the cost of funeral expenses when the deceased leaves assets to a surviving spouse and/or to minor children. The department, when furnishing funeral assistance, shall have a lien against said assets. The lien shall be valid for six years from the date of filing with the county auditor and shall have preference to all other claims except prior secured creditors. If the assets remain exempt or if no probate is commenced, the lien shall automatically terminate without further action six years after filing.

(7) Ineligibility due to transferring property to qualify for assistance with funeral expenses shall be directed by chapter 388-28 WAC.

WSR 86-11-024
ADOPTED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 2377—Filed May 14, 1986]

I, Lee D. Bomberger, acting director of the Division of Administration and Personnel, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to community options program entry system (COPES), amending WAC 388-15-600 through 388-15-630.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-053 filed with the code reviser on March 28, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the Department of Social and Health Services as authorized in RCW 74.08.090.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 14, 1986.

By Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
 Division of Administration and Personnel

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1954, filed 3/30/83)

✓WAC 388-15-600 COMMUNITY OPTIONS PROGRAM ENTRY SYSTEM (COPES)—PURPOSE—LEGAL BASIS. (1) The purpose of the community options program entry system (COPES) is to offer ~~((specifically waived))~~ the choice of either institutional or specific Medicaid waiver home and community-based services to persons limited in number as specified by the department who are identified ((by the department)) as ((needing)) eligible for nursing home care ((but who prefer to live at home or in community-based care)) and likely to require institutionalization in the absence of the waiver services.

(2) COPES is a Medicaid program authorized under subsection 1915(c) of the Social Security Act, as approved by the secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

(3) RCW 74.08.043 and 74.08.045 authorize the department to purchase personal and special care. RCW 74.08.390 permits the department to conduct demonstration programs and waive specific statutory requirements.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2101, filed 5/30/84)

✓WAC 388-15-610 COPES—ELIGIBLE PERSONS. (1) Categorically related Medicaid recipients (i.e., aged, blind, and disabled persons) eighteen years of age and over are eligible for COPES services when they:

(a) Have gross monthly income which is less than three hundred percent of the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefit level excluding the state supplement (see WAC 388-95-320 (1)(a)); and

(b) Have resources at or below the Medicaid standard; and

(c) Are assessed by the department as eligible for skilled nursing care(;) or intermediate nursing care ((or intermediate nursing care for the mentally retarded)); and

(d) Will likely require institutionalization in the absence of home and community-based waiver services; and

(e) Choose to live in their own homes or in congregate care facilities or in licensed adult family homes; and

~~((e))~~ (f) Have a plan of care for COPES services prepared by the department and the total cost for this plan of care, including the one-person medically needy income level, is less than ninety percent of the average state-wide nursing home rate.

(2) Participation in COPES is the choice of the otherwise eligible recipient.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2281, filed 9/4/85)

✓WAC 388-15-620 COPES—SERVICES. (1) The following services may be authorized to COPES eligible recipients, based on department assessment of need and feasible plan of care:

(a) Congregate care as defined in WAC 388-15-560 through 388-15-568. In addition, congregate care facilities may provide medication administration to COPES eligible clients when this service is required by the department and performed by a registered nurse under the general direction of a licensed physician or dentist. (Refer to RCW 18.88.285 and WAC 308-120-100 through 308-120-522.)

(b) Adult family care as defined in WAC 388-15-551 through 388-15-555.

(c) Adult day health.

(d) Home health services as defined in WAC 388-86-045.

(e) Personal care services are services provided to a person residing in his or her established residence including meal preparation, dressing/undressing, care of appearance, body care, bed transfer, ambulation, wheelchair transfer, bathing, toileting, and reminding to take medicines. Other forms of household assistance such as house cleaning, telephoning, and laundry ~~((and writing))~~ are allowed when the recipient is unable to perform these tasks independently. Personal care also includes protective supervision when required due to the recipient's diminished mental capacity or judgment. Sterile procedures and administration of medications are not authorized personal care tasks, unless the provider is a licensed health practitioner or a member of the recipient's immediate family.

(f) Case management.

(2) Additional personal care services may not be authorized to recipients residing in congregate care facilities or adult family homes.

(3) Adult day health and home health services are provided only when the recipient requires congregate care, adult family home services, or personal care. The actual cost for adult day health and home health services must be included in the total plan of care cost((s)) computation.

(4) Applicants whose incomes exceed the cost for services are not eligible for COPEs.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2281, filed 9/4/85)

✓ WAC 388-15-630 COPEs—PAYMENT—PROCEDURES. (1) All nonexempt income of a person receiving COPEs services shall be allocated according to procedures in WAC 388-83-200.

(2) The department shall pay to the providers of congregate care, home health services, adult day health care, and adult family home care a sum not to exceed the rates set forth in the most recent schedule of rates established and published by the department.

(3) The department shall pay for care of recipients living in the nonrelated provider's established residence at the adult family home rate when the provider's home is a licensed and contracted adult family home.

(4) The department shall pay for personal care services provided by a relative, except a spouse. Payment to a father, mother, son, or daughter shall be made only when:

(a) The relative will not provide the care unpaid, and

(b) The relative's income, including spousal income, is less than the medically needy income level (MNIL) adjusted for household size.

(5) The department shall pay care providers meeting or exceeding minimum performance standards for personal care of a recipient residing in his or her established residence. The payment rate shall be at least the federal minimum hourly wage rate to individual and independent providers, but shall not ((pay more than)) exceed three dollars and ninety-seven cents per hour. When the provider assists the recipient full time, a standby hourly wage shall be paid when the provider must be with the recipient but is not directly assisting the client. This standby wage shall not exceed twenty-five cents per hour.

(6) The department shall pay to private and public agencies providing personal care the same hourly unit rate reimbursement established by the department for chore services personal care.

(7) Payments for COPEs services plus the recipient's income allocated for maintenance in the home shall not exceed ninety percent of the average state-wide monthly rate for nursing home care.

(8) Income allocated for maintenance needs in the home cannot exceed the medically needy income level.

WSR 86-11-025
ADOPTED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 2378—Filed May 14, 1986]

I, Lee D. Bomberger, acting director of the Division of Administration and Personnel, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to medical assistance, amending chapters 388-82, 388-99 and 388-100 WAC.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-031 filed with the code reviser on March 26, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the Department of Social and Health Services as authorized in RCW 74.08.090.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 14, 1986.

By Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
 Division of Administration and Personnel

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1891, filed 10/13/82)

✓ WAC 388-82-010 PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. Medical assistance is available to any individual who is categorically needy.

(1) Individuals receiving or eligible to receive a cash assistance payment. Categories under which individuals may qualify include:

(a) Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC);

(b) Supplemental security income (SSI);

(c) State supplemental payment. The ineligible spouse of an SSI beneficiary receiving a state supplement payment for the ineligible spouse is not eligible for medicaid; and

(d) Individuals under age twenty-one whose income is less than the one person AFDC standard and who are in:

(i) Foster care; or

(ii) Subsidized adoption; or

(iii) Skilled nursing home, intermediate care facility, or intermediate care facility for mentally retarded (ICF/MR); or

(iv) Approved inpatient psychiatric facilities.

(e) A pregnant woman who would be eligible for AFDC if her child were born and living with her. In determining income eligibility for medicaid the number in the household is increased by one before being compared to the AFDC payment standard.

(2) Individuals in medical facilities:

(a) Who would be eligible for cash assistance if they were not institutionalized. This includes all categorically needy groups;

(b) Who are SSI categorically related and would not be eligible for cash assistance if they were not institutionalized and whose gross income does not exceed the three hundred percent SSI benefit cap. This includes only aged, blind, and disabled groups.

(3) Individuals who would not receive cash assistance because of special provisions as defined in WAC 388-83-028.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2262, filed 7/31/85)

✓WAC 388-82-115 SPECIAL CATEGORIES ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. (1) Persons who, in August 1972, received OAA, AB, AFDC, or APTD, and also received RSDI benefits, and who became ineligible for OAA, AB, AFDC or APTD solely because of the twenty percent increase in Social Security benefits under Public Law 92-336, shall be eligible for medicaid as categorically needy. The provision applies to both current cash applicants and recipients.

(2) Applicants for SSI or AFDC who were entitled to RSDI benefits in August 1972, and would have been ineligible solely because of the Social Security benefits under Public Law 92-336 shall have the twenty percent increase disregarded in determining financial eligibility.

(3) An AFDC family unit which becomes ineligible solely because of increased hours or increased income from employment shall remain categorically eligible for medical assistance (MA) for four calendar months beginning with the month of ineligibility provided that:

(a) The family received AFDC in at least three of the six months immediately preceding the month of ineligibility.

(b) A member of such family continues to be employed, and

(c) The family is otherwise eligible for AFDC except for increased hours or increased income from employment.

(d) Earned income tax credits (EITC) must be considered as income for purposes of this subsection.

(4) Current recipients of Title II, SSA benefits who:

(a) Were concurrent recipients of Title II and SSI benefits; and

(b) Became ineligible for SSI benefits and/or state supplementary payments after April 1, 1977; and

(c) Would be eligible for SSI benefits but for Title II cost-of-living benefit increases under Public Law 94-566, section 503, shall be categorically eligible for medical assistance (MA). Any subsequent OASDI cost-of-living benefit increase shall be disregarded for eligibility. For institutionalized recipients, the amount subsequently is considered in the cost of institutional care.

(5) Certain recipients of SSI, after January 1, 1981, will continue to be eligible for medical assistance (MA) under Public Law 96-265.

(6) Pregnant women, with no other eligible children, ineligible for AFDC cash assistance solely because they have not reached the sixth month of pregnancy shall be eligible for Medicaid as categorically needy.

(7) Individuals who are denied AFDC cash payments solely by reason of recovery of overpayment shall be eligible for Medicaid as categorically needy.

(8) A child under five years of age, born after September 30, 1983, and who meets the income and resource requirements of AFDC financial assistance shall be eligible for Medicaid as categorically needy.

(9) Family units which are terminated from AFDC financial assistance solely because of the loss of the thirty dollars plus one-third or the thirty-dollar income exemptions shall remain categorically eligible for medical assistance for nine calendar months beginning with the month of ineligibility for AFDC provided that:

(a) The family unit was terminated on or after October 1, 1984.

(b) Family units terminated prior to October 1, 1984, may be eligible for nine months of medicaid beginning with the month of application if they meet the following conditions:

(i) The family unit must apply for medical assistance.

(ii) The family unit must demonstrate that, if the income exemptions had been applied, the family unit would have been eligible for each month for AFDC from the time of termination of AFDC to the time of application for medical assistance.

(iii) The family unit must disclose any health insurance coverage in effect for members of the assistance unit.

(10) A child born to a woman eligible for and receiving medical assistance on the date of the child's birth, shall be eligible for medical assistance on the date of birth and shall remain eligible for a period of one year if:

(a) The child remains a member of the mothers household; and

(b) The mother remains eligible for medical assistance; and

(c) The child was born on or after October 1, 1984.

(11) Family units which become ineligible for AFDC financial assistance as a result (wholly or partly) of the collection or increased collection of child or spousal support shall be eligible for medical assistance for four months beginning with the month of such ineligibility; provided that the family unit:

(a) Received AFDC financial assistance in at least three of the six months immediately preceding the month of such ineligibility; and

(b) Became ineligible for AFDC during or after the month of August 1984 and prior to October 1, 1988.

(12) ~~((Other))~~ A pregnant ((women)) woman who does not meet the ((income and resource)) deprivation requirements of AFDC financial assistance shall be eligible for medical assistance as categorically needy if:

(a) She would meet the AFDC financial assistance income requirements if the number in the household is increased by one before being compared to the payment standard; and

(b) She meets the AFDC financial assistance resource requirements.

(13) Individuals denied AFDC or SSI cash assistance solely because of deeming of income of alien sponsors.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2269 [2351], filed 8/15/85 [3/20/86])

✓ WAC 388-99-010 PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICALLY NEEDY ASSISTANCE. Medically needy refers to a resident of the state of Washington whose income and/or resources are above the limits prescribed for the categorically needy and who meets the resource limits of the SSI program and is:

(1) Related to aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). See chapter 388-83 WAC.

(2) Related to supplemental security income (SSI). See chapter 388-92 WAC.

(3) Related to state supplementary payment program (SSP).

(4) Under age twenty-one and in:

(a) Foster care, or

(b) Subsidized adoption, or

(c) Skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, intermediate care facility/mentally retarded,

(d) An approved inpatient psychiatric facility.

(5) Aged, blind, or disabled and residing in a medical facility with income above the three hundred percent of the SSI benefit cap.

(6) The ineligible spouse of an SSI beneficiary receiving a state supplement payment for the ineligible spouse if:

(a) The ineligible spouse is related to the SSI program due to being aged, blind, or disabled; and

(b) The ineligible spouse is not receiving an SSI payment in his/her own right; and

(c) The income of the couple, including SSI payment, are considered.

(7) A child under five years of age, born after September 30, 1983.

(8) A pregnant woman who does not meet the aid to families with dependent children (~~deprivation and~~) income, resource and/or deprivation requirements. For this subsection:

(a) The period of eligibility includes the six weeks following delivery to cover the post partum care; and

(b) The number in the household shall be increased by one before being compared to the medically needy income level in WAC 388-99-020; and

(c) The number in the household shall be increased by one before being compared to the resource level in WAC 388-99-035.

Reviser's note: The bracketed material preceding the section above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

Reviser's note: RCW 34.04.058 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2062, filed 1/4/84)

✓ WAC 388-100-010 LIMITED CASUALTY PROGRAM—MEDICALLY INDIGENT—ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION. (1) Citizenship and residency are not requirements for eligibility. However, (a) an individual who is eligible for medical care from another state is

not eligible for LCP-MI, (b) an individual who enters Washington state specifically for the purpose of obtaining medical care is not eligible for LCP-MI.

(2) Persons receiving LCP-MI shall meet the following eligibility standards:

(a) The individual is not receiving continuing cash assistance or eligible for any other medical program.

(b) Income shall not exceed the medically needy income level in WAC 388-99-020 or shall be spenddown to that level according to procedures in WAC 388-99-030.

(c) Nonexempt resources shall not exceed the resource standard for SSI or shall be spenddown to that level according to procedures in WAC 388-100-015.

(d) The applicant who has transferred resources within two years prior to the date of application but after July 1, 1981, shall spenddown the uncompensated value of the resource as described in WAC 388-100-010. See WAC 388-99-035(2) for determining the uncompensated value of the transferred resource.

(e) For a pregnant woman who does not meet the AFDC income, resource and/or deprivation requirements:

(i) The number in the household shall be increased by one before being compared to the income requirements of (b) of this subsection; and

(ii) The number in the household shall be increased by one before being compared to the resource requirements of (c) of this subsection.

(3) Use AFDC income guidelines in chapter 388-28 WAC to determine treatment of income. Except the AFDC earned income exemption of thirty dollars plus one-third of the remainder does not apply to individuals applying for LCP-MI.

(4) Use AFDC resource guidelines in chapter 388-28 WAC to determine exempt resources.

(5) Satisfy the deductible requirement in WAC 388-100-030.

WSR 86-11-026
ADOPTED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 2379—Filed May 14, 1986]

I, Lee D. Bomberger, acting director of the Division of Administration and Personnel, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to Food stamps—Income—Self-employment, amending WAC 388-54-750.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-019 filed with the code reviser on March 25, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 74.04.510 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 14, 1986.

By Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
Division of Administration and Personnel

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2286, filed 9/24/85)

✓ WAC 388-54-750 INCOME—SELF-EMPLOYMENT. A household whose income is from self-employment shall be certified according to this section.

(1) The department shall add all gross self-employment income including capital gains and exclude the cost of producing the self-employment income.

(2) For prospective budgeting average income to determine eligibility and payment levels in the beginning months as follows:

(a) Self-employment income which is received on a monthly basis but which represents a household's annual support shall normally be averaged over a twelve-month period. If, however, the averaged amount does not accurately reflect the household's actual monthly circumstances because the household has experienced a substantial increase or decrease in business, the department shall calculate the self-employment income based on anticipated earnings.

(b) Income which represents annual income and costs of producing that income are to be computed on a yearly basis and averaged evenly over twelve months to determine eligibility even if it is received in only a short period of time.

(c) Self-employment income which represents only a part of a household's annual support shall be averaged over the period of time the income is intended to cover.

(d) If a household's self-employment enterprise has been in existence for less than a year, this income shall be averaged over the period of time the business has been in operation and the monthly amount projected for the coming year.

(3) For retrospective budgeting add all gross self-employment income including capital gains and subtract the cost of doing business from the corresponding report month.

(a) In calculating capital gains, the proceeds from the sale of capital goods or equipment shall be calculated in the same manner as a capital gain for federal income tax purposes. The department shall count the full amount of the capital gain as income.

(b) Allowable costs of producing self-employment income include, but are not limited to, the identifiable costs of labor, stock, raw material, seed, fertilizer, interest paid to purchase income-producing property, insurance premiums, and taxes paid on income-producing property.

(c) The following items are not to be allowed as a cost of producing self-employment income:

(i) Payments on the principal of the purchase price of income producing real estate and capital assets, equipment, machinery, and other durable goods;

(ii) Net losses from previous periods; and

(iii) Federal, state and local income taxes, money set aside for retirement purposes, and other work-related personal expenses, such as transportation to and from work, as these expenses are accounted for by the eight-percent earned income deduction specified.

(iv) Depreciation.

(4) Offset losses from farm self-employment against other countable income the household receives. Consider a farmer self-employed if the farmer receives or anticipates receiving annual gross proceeds of at least one thousand dollars from farming. Apply the loss according to the budgeting method in effect for the household.

WSR 86-11-027

PROPOSED RULES

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

[Filed May 14, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Superintendent of Public Instruction intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning Special service program—Chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, financial assistance to local school districts, chapter 392-165 WAC;

that the agency will at 9:00 a.m., Thursday, June 26, 1986, in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wanamaker Conference Room, Old Capitol Building, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 15, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 28A.02.100.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 26, 1986.

Dated: May 13, 1986

By: Frank B. Brouillet

Superintendent of Public Instruction

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Rule: Chapter 392-165 WAC, Special service program—Chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, financial assistance to local school districts.

Rule Section(s): WAC 392-165-500 Distribution of Chapter 2 moneys to local school districts.

Statutory Authority: RCW 28A.02.100.

Purpose of the Rule(s): To set forth the distribution of Chapter 2 moneys to local school districts.

Summary of the New Rule(s) and/or Amendments: Amends distribution by student enrollment from 50% to 40% of available funds and distribution by low income student count from 15% to 25%.

Reasons Which Support the Proposed Action(s): Change in agency policy.

Person or Organization Proposing the Rule(s): SPI, government.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Ralph E. Julnes, SPI, 3-2298; Implementation: Raul de la Rosa, SPI, 3-1031; and Enforcement: Mona Bailey, SPI, 3-6701.

The Rule(s) is (are) Necessary as the Result of Federal Law, Federal Court Action, or State Court Action: No.

Agency Comments, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement and Fiscal Matter Pertaining to the Rule(s): [No information supplied by agency.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-6, filed 2/29/84)

WAC 392-165-500 DISTRIBUTION OF CHAPTER 2 MONIES TO LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS. (1) For the purpose of this section, the term:

(a) "Student enrollment" shall mean the head count for public and private schools and neglected and delinquent institutions submitted by the school districts to the office of the superintendent of public instruction on October 1 of each prior year.

(b) "Low income student enrollment" shall mean those students who reside in a school district whose family income meets the definition of low income reported in the statistical policy handbook/office of the federal policy and standards, 4/27/83.

(c) "Minority population enrollment" shall mean those minority students determined by sight identification or self-identification to be noncaucasian as reported in the P105 report.

(d) "Gifted enrollment" shall mean three percent of the district student enrollment submitted under (a) of this subsection.

(e) "Desegregation enrollment" shall mean all students enrolled in school plant facilities affected by plans to alleviate or prevent the racial imbalance of school plant facilities (see WAC 180-26-025 for the definition of racial imbalance). In order for the students enrolled in school plant facility to be counted for the purpose of this section, the school plant facility must meet each of the following conditions:

(i) The school plant facility must be included within a plan, adopted by the board of directors of the district, to alleviate or prevent racial imbalance within the district;

(ii) At least ten percent of the students enrolled in each school plant included within the plan meet one or combination thereof of the following:

(A) Have been reassigned from another school plan for the purpose of alleviating or preventing racial imbalance; and

(B) Must reside closer in distance to other school plants offering the same grade or program opportunity.

(iii) At least ten percent of the students enrolled in each school plant included must be minority students.

The board adopted plan, together with the number of students enrolled in each school plant facility affected, (i.e., desegregation enrollment), shall be transmitted to the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with timelines announced annually by the superintendent of public instruction.

(f) "Limited English speaking enrollment" shall mean those students who qualify under chapter 392-160 WAC.

(2) Each year the superintendent of public instruction shall make available for allocations to the school districts eighty percent of Chapter 2 moneys received for allocation during the school year plus such amount as may be carried over from the previous school year's allocation based on a formula which recognizes enrollment and high cost factors as follows:

(a) Student enrollment. (~~Fifty~~) Forty percent of the amount available each year will be made available on the basis of public and private school student enrollment.

(b) Low income student enrollment. (~~Fifteen~~) Twenty-five percent of the funds will be made available on the basis of low income student enrollment.

(c) Minority population enrollment. Ten percent of the funds will be made available based on minority population enrollment.

(d) Gifted enrollment. Ten percent of the funds will be made available on the basis of gifted enrollment.

(e) Desegregation enrollment. Ten percent of the funds will be made available on the basis of desegregation enrollment.

(f) Limited English speaking enrollment. Five percent of the funds will be made available on the basis of limited English speaking enrollment.

(3) From enrollment information for each of the populations described in subsection (1) of this section submitted by school districts to the superintendent of public instruction, the superintendent of public instruction shall determine the amount to be allocated to each school district.

WSR 86-11-028

PROPOSED RULES

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

[Filed May 14, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Superintendent of Public Instruction intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning Student—Health records, chapter 392-182 WAC;

that the agency will at 9:00 a.m., Thursday, June 26, 1986, in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wanamaker Conference Room, Old Capitol Building, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 15, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 28A.31.117.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 26, 1986.

Dated: May 8, 1986

By: Frank B. Brouillet

Superintendent of Public Instruction

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Rule: Chapter 392-182 WAC, Student—Health records.

Rule Section(s): WAC 392-182-005 Authority; and 392-182-010 Purpose.

Statutory Authority: RCW 28A.31.117.

Purpose of the Rule(s): To reference statutory authority for rules within chapter.

Summary of the New Rule(s) and/or Amendments: Reference appropriate section of RCW.

Reasons Which Support the Proposed Action(s): Housekeeping.

Person or Organization Proposing the Rule(s): SPI, government.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Ralph E. Julnes, SPI, 3-2298; Implementation: Judith Maire, SPI, 3-2744; and Enforcement: Judy Schrag, SPI, 6-6394.

The Rule(s) is (are) Necessary as the Result of Federal Law, Federal Court Action, or State Court Action: No.

Agency Comments, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement and Fiscal Matter Pertaining to the Rule(s): [No information supplied by agency.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-10, filed 10/21/85)

WAC 392-182-005 AUTHORITY. The authority for this chapter is RCW ((28A.....)) 28A.31.117 which requires the superintendent of public instruction to "provide procedures for schools to quickly verify the immunization of records of students transferring from one school to another before the immunization records are received."

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-10, filed 10/21/85)

WAC 392-182-010 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to implement RCW ((28A.....)) 28A.31.117 and provide for quick verification of immunization records of students transferring from one school to another before the immunization records are received.

The Rule(s) is (are) Necessary as the Result of Federal Law, Federal Court Action, or State Court Action: No.

Agency Comments, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement and Fiscal Matter Pertaining to the Rule(s): [No information supplied by agency.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-12, filed 10/15/85)

WAC 392-196-005 AUTHORITY. The authority for this chapter is ((RCW 28A.....)) chapter 399, Laws of 1985 (uncodified) which authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to adopt rules to establish and operate a beginning teachers assistance program.

WSR 86-11-029

PROPOSED RULES

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

[Filed May 14, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Superintendent of Public Instruction intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning School personnel—Beginning teachers assistance program, chapter 392-196 WAC;

that the agency will at 9:00 a.m., Thursday, June 26, 1986, in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wanamaker Conference Room, Old Capitol Building, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 15, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is chapter 399, Laws of 1985 (uncodified).

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 26, 1986.

Dated: May 8, 1986

By: Frank B. Brouillet

Superintendent of Public Instruction

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Rule: Chapter 392-196 WAC, School personnel—Beginning teachers assistance program.

Rule Section(s): WAC 392-196-005 Authority.

Statutory Authority: Chapter 399, Laws of 1985 (uncodified).

Purpose of the Rule(s): To reference statutory authority for rules within chapter.

Summary of the New Rule(s) and/or Amendments: Reference uncodified statute.

Reasons Which Support the Proposed Action(s): Housekeeping.

Person or Organization Proposing the Rule(s): SPI, government.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Ralph E. Julnes, SPI, 3-2298; Implementation: Ted Andrews, SPI, 3-3222; and Enforcement: Charles R. "Bob" Marshall, SPI, 3-1880.

WSR 86-11-030

PROPOSED RULES

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

[Filed May 14, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Superintendent of Public Instruction intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning Washington state honors award program, chapter 392-210 WAC;

that the agency will at 9:00 a.m., Thursday, June 26, 1986, in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wanamaker Conference Room, Old Capitol Building, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 15, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 28A.03.044 [28A.03.444].

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 26, 1986.

Dated: May 8, 1986

By: Frank B. Brouillet

Superintendent of Public Instruction

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Rule: Chapter 392-210 WAC, Washington state honors award program.

Rule Section(s): WAC 392-210-005 Authority; and 392-210-025 Credits earned in academic core subjects.

Statutory Authority: RCW 28A.03.444.

Purpose of the Rule(s): To implement Washington state honors program.

Summary of the New Rule(s) and/or Amendments: WAC 392-210-005 cites appropriate statutory authority for rules within chapter; and 392-210-025 amends current rule to eliminate need for specific units or courses of study.

Reasons Which Support the Proposed Action(s): To clarify agency policy regarding the state honors program.

Person or Organization Proposing the Rule(s): SPI, government.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Ralph E. Julnes, SPI, 3-2298; Implementation: Alfred Rasp, SPI,

3-3449; and Enforcement: Charles R. "Bob" Marshall, SPI, 3-1880.

The Rule(s) is (are) Necessary as the Result of Federal Law, Federal Court Action, or State Court Action: No.

Agency Comments, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement and Fiscal Matter Pertaining to the Rule(s): [No information supplied by agency.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-13, filed 12/9/85)

WAC 392-210-005 **AUTHORITY.** The authority for this chapter is ((~~chapter 28A-03~~)) RCW 28A.03.444 which authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to develop rules and regulations for the establishment and administration of the Washington state honors award program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-13, filed 12/9/85)

WAC 392-210-025 **CREDITS EARNED IN ACADEMIC CORE SUBJECTS.** To be considered for a Washington state honors award, a student must have earned, during grades nine through eleven, at least seventy-five percent of the credits required for graduation from his or her high school including a minimum of ten credits in the academic core subjects ((~~as follows:~~)) of English, mathematics, science, social studies, and foreign language.

English	3 credits
Mathematics	2 credits
Science	2 credits
Social Studies	2 credits
Foreign Language	1 credit)

Each participating high school principal shall verify, on forms provided by the superintendent of public instruction, that each candidate has completed at least seventy-five percent of the school's total graduation credit requirements. The superintendent of public instruction shall require each student's high school transcript to be verified to assure that each student has earned the minimum credits in each of the academic core subjects. All participating high schools shall make available the grades nine through eleven transcripts for all participating students on or before August 15 of each year.

WSR 86-11-031
PROPOSED RULES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
 [Filed May 14, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28B.19.030, that the University of Washington intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning:

- Amd ch. 478-116 WAC Parking fees for football and stadium events; parking fees for wheelchair patrons; bicycle parking regulations.
- Amd WAC 478-138-050 Use of university stadium boat moorage facilities—Moorage fee (for each event);

that the institution will at 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, July 1, 1986, in the Undergraduate Library, Room 220, University of Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 23, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 28B.10.300, 28B.10.560 and 28B.20.130.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 28B.10.300, 28B.10.560 and 28B.20.130.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this institution in writing to be received by this institution before June 11, 1986.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held on Tuesday, July 1, 1986, in Room 220, Odegaard Undergraduate Library, University of Washington, at 7:00 p.m. The purpose of the hearing is to allow all interested persons an opportunity to present their views, either orally or in writing, regarding the following adoption of rules and regulations.

Amend chapters 478-116 and 478-138 WAC. The purposes of these amendments are to implement the University of Washington transportation management program for stadium event parking; establish new parking and moorage fees for event parking; to improve campus vehicular access for wheelchair patrons; and to authorize impoundment of abandoned bicycles.

Advance copies of these rules may be obtained at the University of Washington's Visitor's Information Center, 4014 University Way N.E., Seattle. Copies will also be available at the public hearing.

Persons wishing to provide written comment may also submit comments to 270 Administration Building, AG-40, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, by July 1, 1986. Action on these rules and regulations will be taken by the board of regents at a special meeting on July 23, 1986.

Dated: May 12, 1986
 By: Elsa Kircher Cole
 Assistant Attorney General

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.10.300, 28B.10.560 and 28B.20.130.

Purpose of the Rules: Regulate bicycle and automobile parking and impose fees for parking and boat moorage to assure the most efficient use of limited parking space.

Summary of the Rule: The UW parking and traffic regulations regulate vehicular and bicycle traffic on the campus. Fees are imposed to control traffic and to support parking system operations. During special events the university provides limited boat moorage facilities. The use of the facilities is controlled by the sale of moorage permits.

Reasons Which Support the Proposed Action: To implement the UW transportation management program, improve vehicular access for wheelchair patrons and to authorize impoundment of abandoned bicycles.

Name of Person or Organization Proposing the Rules: University of Washington, governmental.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement of the Rules: Tallman Trask III, Vice President for Finance and Administration, phone (206) 543-6410.

The rules are not necessary as the result of federal law, federal court action or state court action.

Agency Comments, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement and Fiscal Matters Pertaining to the Rules: None.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 78-3, filed 6/15/78)

WAC 478-116-080 BICYCLE PARKING AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS. (1) The primary aim of the bicycle control program is safety, and this aim will be achieved by keeping bicycles out of buildings, away from building exits, and parking them off paths and sidewalks. All bicycle owners are encouraged to register their bicycles at the university police department.

(2) Bicycles shall be parked in racks. At no time shall a bicycle be parked in a building, near a building exit, on a path or sidewalk, in planted areas nor chained or otherwise secured to trees, lamp standards or sign posts. Except for racks adjacent to the residence halls, bicycle racks in campus areas are for parking and shall not be used for overnight storage.

(3) Bicycles may be ridden any place where vehicles are permitted. They may be ridden on sidewalks, though pedestrians always have the right of way. Bicycles shall not be ridden on paths or streets where signs indicate such is prohibited. An audible signal shall be used by bicycle operators to warn pedestrians of oncoming bicycles.

(4) Moving a bicycle into any unauthorized area is prohibited.

(5) Impounding for illegal parking.

(a) Bicycles parked in violation of WAC 478-116-080(2) will be subject to seizure and impounding by the university.

(b) A bicycle abandoned or parked on university land for twenty-one days or longer is subject to seizure and impound by the university. A bicycle will not be considered abandoned when the owner/operator is unable to remove it and so notifies the university police department.

(c) Impounded bicycles will be stored at the university police department. Bicycles will be released at specified times and upon presentation of proof of ownership and payment of a \$3.00 fine. Owners of impounded bicycles, if identifiable, will be notified as soon as reasonably possible after impoundment and must reclaim the bicycle within seven days. Bicycles unclaimed after seven days will be released to the sole custody and control of the Seattle police department. The university and its officers, employees and agents shall not be liable for loss or damage of any kind resulting from such immobilization, impounding and storage.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 75-2, filed 6/4/75)

WAC 478-116-140 PARKING WITHIN DESIGNATED SPACES. No vehicle shall be parked so as to occupy any portion of more than one parking space or stall as designated within a parking area. The fact that other vehicles may have been so parked as to require the vehicle parked to occupy a portion of more than one space or stall shall not constitute an excuse or defense for a violation of this section. This section shall not apply to stack parking for athletic events.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 75-2, filed 6/4/75)

WAC 478-116-270 EVENING PERMITS. Evening permits will allow daily parking during the period of time printed on the permit, as well as on Saturdays or Sundays in assigned areas, except football parking.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 75-2, filed 6/4/75)

WAC 478-116-570 REGULATORY SIGNS, MARKINGS, BARRICADES, ETC. (1) The ~~((chief plant engineer))~~ plant engineering manager or his or her designee is authorized to erect signs, barricades and other structures and to paint marks and other directions upon the streets and roadways for the regulation of traffic and parking upon state lands devoted mainly to the educational or research activities of the University of Washington. Such signs, barricades, structures, markings and directions shall be so made and placed as in the opinion of the ~~((chief plant engineer))~~ plant engineering manager or his or her designee will best effectuate the objectives stated in WAC 478-116-020 of these regulations.

(2) No person, without authorization from the ~~((chief plant engineer))~~ plant engineering manager or his or her designee shall remove, move, deface, or in any way change a sign, barricade, structure, marking, or direction so placed, or previously placed, for the purpose of regulating traffic or parking. Authority to make permanent changes of this nature must be obtained from the ~~((chief plant engineer))~~ plant engineering manager or his or her designee. Authority to make temporary changes of this nature with respect to parking areas must be obtained from the manager of the parking division or his or her designee. Authority to make temporary changes of this nature with respect

to streets or roadways must be obtained from the chief of the university police department or his or her designee.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 78-3, filed 6/15/78)

WAC 478-116-582 IMPOUNDMENT FOR FAILURE TO PAY FINES. Any vehicle may be impounded for outstanding fines when, after ~~((14))~~ fourteen days after judgment of the university parking court imposing liability for fines, the owner has neither paid such fines nor requested a hearing before the ~~((university parking))~~ university parking court to contest the judgment. ~~((Hnt))~~ In no case shall failure to comply with a judgment of the parking court constitute grounds for impoundment unless notice is sent to the registered owner or alleged violator prior to the hearing informing him of the violations with which he/she was charged and of his/her right to elect between paying the fine prior to the date set for hearing before the parking court or appearing on that date to contest such fines. Such notice shall clearly indicate that failure to respond by either payment of the fines or appearance in court will result in a judgment against the owner and that failure to comply with an order of the parking court will subject the vehicle to impoundment if it is found parked on university lands.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-4, filed 7/25/84, effective 9/1/84)

WAC 478-116-600 FEES. (1) For purposes of this section the following lots are in:

- (a) Zone A -
 - (i) Central campus: C1, C3, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19;
 - (ii) East campus: E3, E6, E7, E8, E13, E15, E16;
 - (iii) North campus: N2, N3, N4, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N18, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N26, N27, N28;
 - (iv) South campus: S1, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8, S9, S10;
 - (v) West campus: W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9, W10, W11, W12, W13, W14, W19, W20, W21, W22, W23, W24, W25, W29, W34, W39, W41, W42.
 - (b) Zone B -
 - (i) East campus: E2, E9, E10, E11, E12;
 - (ii) North campus: N1, N5, N25;
 - (iii) South campus: S13;
 - (iv) West campus: W2, W26, W27, W28, W33, W35, W36, W40.
- (2) The following schedule of parking fees is hereby established:

	PER	AMOUNT
(a) Type of permit -		
(i) Annual permits:		
(A) Zone A permits	Year	\$204.00
(B) Zone B permits	Year	150.00
(C) Reserved - general	Year	420.00
(D) Wheelchair permits	Year	150.00
(E) Motorcycles, scooters and mopeds	Year	30.00
(F) Drive-through permits (Full-time faculty and staff only)	Year	6.00
(G) 24-hour storage, garages	Year	240.00
(H) Carpool permits	Year	24.00
(I) Retiree permits	Month	6.80
(ii) Quarterly permits:		
(A) Zone A permits	Quarter	51.00
(B) Zone B permits	Quarter	37.50
(C) Reserved - general	Quarter	105.00
(D) Wheelchair permits	Quarter	37.50
(E) Drive-through permits (Full-time faculty and staff only)	Quarter	2.00
(F) Motorcycles, scooters and mopeds	Quarter	7.50
(G) 24-hour storage, garages	Quarter	60.00
(H) Carpool permits	Quarter	6.00
(I) Retiree permits	Quarter	20.40
(iii) Night permits (4:00 p.m. to 7:30 a.m. and Saturday a.m. ((only)) <u>except football parking</u>)		
(A) Zone A annual permits	Year	96.00
(B) Zone B annual permits	Year	54.00
(C) Zone A quarterly permits	Quarter	24.00
(D) Zone B quarterly permits	Quarter	13.50
(iv) Academic year permits (9 months - 24-hour storage)		
(A) Zone A	Academic year	153.00
(B) Zone B	Academic year	112.50

	PER	AMOUNT
(C) 24-hour storage-garages Academic year		180.00
(b) Hourly parking rates for designated areas on main campus and south campus (6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. weekdays only) -		
(i) 0-15 minutes No charge		
(ii) 0-30 minutes (wheelchair patrons) No charge		
(iii) 15 minutes to 30 minutes		\$ 1.00
((iii)) (iv) To 1 hour		1.50
((iv)) (v) 1 hour to 2 hours		2.00
((v)) (vi) 2 hours to 3 hours		2.50
((vi)) (vii) Over 3 hours		3.00
((vii)) (viii) Gate issued Week		6.50
(c) Hourly parking rates for designated areas on the periphery of campus (6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. weekdays only) -		
(i) 0-15 minutes No charge		
(ii) 0-30 minutes (wheelchair patrons) No charge		
(iii) 15 minutes to 1 hour		1.00
((iii)) (iv) 1 hour to 2 hours		1.50
((iv)) (v) Over 2 hours		1.75
(d) Evening parking (4:00 p.m.-7:30 a.m.)		
(i) 0-15 minutes No charge		
(ii) 0-30 minutes (wheelchair patrons) No charge		
(iii) 15-30 minutes		.75
((iii)) (iv) Over 30 minutes		1.25
(e) Saturday morning parking (6:00 a.m.-noon) except football parking Day		1.25
(f) Special permits -		
(i) Short term Week		4.50
(ii) Short-term motorcycle Day		.50
(iii) Ticket books (persons identified in WAC 478-116-240(6) and 478-116-250(1) only)		
(A) 5 ticket book - Dept./Indv.		4.25
(B) 10 ticket book - Dept./Indv.		8.50
(C) 25 ticket book - Dept./Indv.		21.25
(iv) Steno person (SP) and special services (SS) Year		204.00
	Quarter	51.00
((ff)) (g) Mechanically controlled parking areas as designated (parking meters, ticket dispensers, automatic gates, etc.)		.25-.75
((g)) (h) Athletic events -		
(i) Football and other stadium events in excess of 24,000 attendance		
(A) Automobiles ((3-00))		
(I) One occupant		7.00
(II) Two occupants		6.00
(III) Three or more occupants		3.00
(B) Motor homes		6.00
(C) Buses ((10-00))		15.00
(ii) All other events - Pavilion and stadium lots		
(A) When staffed by attendants		2.00
(B) When controlled by mechanical equipment (E1-only)		.60
((hh)) (i) Miscellaneous fees -		
(i) Transfer from one area to another by request of individual		2.00
(ii) Gate keycard replacement - not to exceed		5.40
(iii) Vehicle gate keycard deposit (Amount of deposit will be set by the manager of the parking division. Deposit will be returned to individual when key is returned to parking division.) Not to exceed		10.00
(iv) Permit replacement		
(A) With signed certificate of destruction or theft		1.10
(B) Without certificate of destruction or theft		2.15
(v) Impound fee At cost		
(vi) Carpools - (Daily pay parking in certain designated areas. Two or more persons.)		.25-.50

NOTE: The schedule above includes applicable Washington state sales tax.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-2, filed 6/24/81)

WAC 478-138-050 USE OF UNIVERSITY STADIUM BOAT MOORAGE FACILITIES—MOORAGE FEE (FOR EACH EVENT).

Private Boats:

Length to ((20)) 50 feet	.....	\$ ((3-00)) .30 per foot
((Length 21 to 30 feet	.....	\$ 6.00
Length 31 to 40 feet	.....	\$10.00))
Length over ((40)) 50 feet	.....	\$((+2-00)) 20.00

The number of permits issued to private boats over fifty feet in length may be limited as determined by the manager of the parking division.

Private boat owners must submit a copy of certificate of insurance and boat registration to the parking division prior to issuance of a moorage permit.

Charter Boats:

Load and unload plus moorage	.....	\$((60-00)) 70.00
Load and unload only	.....	\$((+2-00)) 15.00

Other Craft: Set by manager of the parking division if necessary for single occurrence.

**WSR 86-11-032
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
[Filed May 15, 1986]**

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Ecology intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning Grays Harbor County, WAC 173-19-220.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on June 3, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is chapters 43.21A and 34.04 RCW.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200.

This notice is connected to and continues the matter in Notice No. WSR 86-07-068 filed with the code reviser's office on March 19, 1986.

Dated: May 8, 1986
By: Phillip Johnson
Deputy Director, Programs

**WSR 86-11-033
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
EDMONDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
[Memorandum—May 16, 1986]**

May 20, 1986
Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.
Board of Trustees Meeting
Lynnwood Hall, Room 424

The facilities for this meeting are free of mobility barriers and interpreters for deaf individuals and brailled or taped information for blind individuals will be provided upon request when adequate notice is given.

**WSR 86-11-034
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING
(Securities Division)
[Filed May 16, 1986]**

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Licensing intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning definition of terms and exemption from registration:

New WAC 460-44A-200 Exemption from registration for secondary transactions pursuant to RCW 21.20.320(15).

Amd WAC 460-10A-160 Recognized securities manual;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, July 2, 1986, in the First Floor Conference Room, Securities Division, 1300 Quince Street, Olympia, WA 98504, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 9, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 21.20.450 (as to both rules).

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 21.20.320(15) as to WAC 460-44A-200 and RCW 21.20.320(2) as to WAC 460-10A-160.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before July 2, 1986.

The department reserves the right to modify the text of these proposed rules before the hearing or in response to written or oral comments received before or during the hearing.

The department may need to change the date for hearing or adoption on short notice. To ascertain that the hearing or adoption will take place as stated in this notice, an interested person may contact Jack L. Beyers, Administrator of Securities, whose address is set forth herein.

Written or oral submissions may also contain data, views, or agreements concerning the effect of the proposed rules or amendments of rules on economic values, pursuant to chapter 43.21H RCW.

Correspondence relating to this notice and the proposed rules shall be addressed to:

Jack L. Beyers
Securities Administrator
P.O. Box 648
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-6928

Dated: May 14, 1986

By: Theresa Anna Aragon
Director

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Name of Agency: Department of Licensing.

General Purpose: The rules shown below are proposed under the Securities Act of Washington, chapter 21.20 RCW. New section WAC 460-44A-200 interprets RCW 21.20.320(15) which provides an exemption from registration for market price secondary transactions by registered broker-dealers in certain securities; and amendatory section WAC 460-10A-160 clarifies which securities manuals are "recognized" for the purpose of RCW 21.20.320(2).

Description and Summary of the Rule: WAC 460-44A-200 defines the term "securities previously sold and distributed to the public" as used in RCW 21.20.320(15) to exclude securities distributed pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation D that re [are] not registered with the administrator of this state; and WAC 460-10A-160 specifically defines which securities manuals are recognized for the purposes of exemption from registration for secondary trading under RCW 21.20.320(2).

Statutory Authority: RCW 21.20.450.

Statute Implemented: RCW 21.20.320 (2) and (15).

Reason Proposed: WAC 460-44A-200, to effectuate the legislative intent of RCW 21.20.320(15) which was to provide an exemption for secondary transactions by registered broker-dealers in publicly distributed securities which had been subject to Securities and Exchange Commission review and review by the securities regulators of at least one state; and WAC 460-10A-160, to remove uncertainty about which manuals published by the companies presently listed in the rule shall be deemed "recognized securities manuals" for the purposes of the RCW 21.20.320(2) exemption.

Responsible Department Personnel: In addition to the director of the Department of Licensing, the following agency personnel have responsibility for drafting, implementing and enforcing this rule: Joan Baird, Assistant Director, scan 234-2241, 753-2241; Jack Beyers, Securities Administrator, scan 234-6928, 753-6928; and Suzanne E. Sarason, Securities Examiner, scan 234-6928, 753-6928, 1300 Quince Street, Olympia, WA 98504.

Proponents and Opponents: This rule is proposed by the Department of Licensing, Securities Division.

Agency Comments: These rules are promulgated pursuant to the authority contained in RCW 21.20.450.

NEW SECTION

WAC 460-44A-200 EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION FOR SECONDARY TRANSACTIONS PURSUANT TO RCW 21.20.320(15) The term "securities previously sold and distributed to the public" as used in RCW 21.20.320(15) shall not include securities sold and distributed pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation D that have not been registered with the Securities Administrator of this state pursuant to the Securities Act of Washington. The Administrator finds that in enacting RCW 21.20.320(15) the legislature did not contemplate the exemption of offers and sales of securities in the state of Washington that have been reviewed by neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor the Securities Administrator of this state.

AMENDATORY SECTION

WAC 460-10A-160 RECOGNIZED SECURITIES MANUAL. For the purpose of RCW 21.20.320(2) "Recognized securities manual" shall mean: Fitch Investors Service, Moodys Investors Service (except for Moodys OTC-Industrial and International manuals), and Standard and Poor's Corporation(s) Records.

WSR 86-11-035
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING
(Securities Division)
[Filed May 16, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Licensing intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning the registration and exemption of securities as follows:

New	WAC 460-44A-505	Uniform offering exemption for limited offers and sales of securities not exceeding \$5,000,000.
Amd	WAC 460-44A-500	Preliminary notes.
Amd	WAC 460-44A-501	Definition and terms.
Amd	WAC 460-44A-502	General conditions to be met.

Amd WAC 460-44A-503 Filing of notice and payment of fee prior to offering.
 Amd WAC 460-44A-506 Exemption for nonpublic offers and sales without regard to dollar amount of offering;

Dated: May 14, 1986
 By: Theresa Anna Aragon
 Director

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, June 26, 1986, in the Conference Room, 1st Floor, Securities Division, Department of Licensing, 1300 Quince Street S.E., Olympia, WA 98504, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 3, 1986.

The authority under which WAC 460-44A-505 is proposed is RCW 21.20.320(17), 21.20.340(11) and 21.20.450. The specific statutes WAC 460-44A-505 is intended to implement are RCW 21.20.320(17) and 21.20.340(11). The authority under which amendment to WAC 460-44A-500 is proposed is RCW 21.20.320 (1) and (17) and 21.20.450. The specific statutes WAC 460-44A-500 is intended to implement are RCW 21.20.320 (1) and (17). The authority under which amendment to WAC 460-44A-501 is proposed is RCW 21.20.320 (1) and (17) and 21.20.450. The specific statutes WAC 460-44A-501 is intended to implement are RCW 21.20.320 (1) and (17). The authority under which amendment to WAC 460-44A-502 is proposed is RCW 21.20.320 (1) and (17) and 21.20.450. The specific statutes WAC 460-44A-502 is intended to implement are RCW 21.20.320 (1) and (17). The authority under which amendment to WAC 460-44A-503 is proposed is RCW 21.20.320 (1) and (17), 21.20.340(11) and 21.20.450. The specific statutes WAC 460-44A-503 is intended to implement are RCW 21.20.320 (1) and (17) and 21.20.340(11). The authority under which amendment to WAC 460-44A-506 is proposed is RCW 21.20.320(1), 21.20.340(11) and 21.20.450. The specific statutes WAC 460-44A-506 is intended to implement are RCW 21.20.320(1), 21.20.340(11) and 21.20.450.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 26, 1986.

The department reserves the right to modify the text of these proposed rules before the hearing or in response to written or oral comments received before or during the hearing.

The department may need to change the date for hearing or adoption on short notice. To ascertain that the hearing or adoption will take place as stated in this notice, an interested person may contact Jack L. Beyers, Administrator of Securities, whose address is set forth herein.

Written or oral submissions may also contain data, views, or agreements concerning the effect of the proposed rules or amendments of rules on economic values, pursuant to chapter 43.21H RCW.

Correspondence relating to this notice and the proposed rules shall be addressed to:

Jack L. Beyers
 Securities Administrator
 P.O. Box 648
 Olympia, WA 98504
 (206) 753-6928

Name of Agency: Department of Licensing.

General Purpose: The rules shown below are proposed under the Securities Act of Washington, chapter 21.20 RCW, to implement Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 505 and the North American Securities Administrators Association ("NASAA") uniform limited offering exemption as provided for in the enabling legislation in Substitute House Bill 205 passed March 8, 1986. Existing rules are proposed to be amended to adjust for the new uniform limited offering exemption. Adoption of these rules will make the securities laws of the state of Washington more uniform with the federal securities laws and the securities laws of other states.

Description and Summary of the Rules: WAC 460-44A-500 states the general purpose and background for the rules of WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-506; 460-44A-501 sets out and defines specific terms used in the rules of WAC 460-44A-500 through 460-44A-506; 460-44A-502 sets forth the general conditions for the exemptions of WAC 460-44A-505 and 460-44A-506; 460-44A-503 provides for notice, payment of a fee, and report of sales within specified periods; 460-44A-505 adopts the NASAA uniform limited offering exemption providing for sales to thirty-five nonaccredited purchasers as well as sales to an unlimited number of sales to accredited investors; and 460-44A-506 provides an exemption from registration uniform with Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation D, Rule 506, with additional conditions.

Statutory Authority and Implementation: See above.

Responsible Department Personnel: In addition to the director of the Department of Licensing, the following agency personnel have responsibility for Implementation: Joan Baird, Assistant Director, Business and Professions Administration, 1300 Quince Street S.E., Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 753-2241; Enforcement: Jack L. Beyers, Securities Administrator, Securities Division, 1300 Quince Street S.E. or P.O. Box 648, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 753-6928; and Drafting: Michael E. Stevenson, Securities Examiner, 1300 Quince Street S.E. or P.O. Box 648, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 753-6928.

Name of Organization Proposing Rules: Department of Licensing, Securities Division.

Reasons Supporting the Proposed Rules: These rules seek to make the securities laws of Washington more uniform with the laws of other states and the Securities and Exchange Commission by adopting Regulation D, Rule 505 and the NASAA uniform limited offering exemption.

Department Comments: These rules are intended to implement the provisions of Substitute House Bill 205 passed in the 1986 legislative session.

Federal or State Laws: These rules are not necessary to comply with any federal law or federal or state court decisions.

Small Business Impact Statement: A small business economic impact statement has not been prepared because the department does not believe that any economic impact is involved in creating an additional exemption from registration or adjusting an existing one. Any impact that the rules may have upon business is intended to fall equally on all businesses. Comments regarding any possible economic impact on small business should be directed to Jack L. Beyers, Administrator of Securities at the address or telephone number shown above.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order SDO-98-82, filed 10/15/82)

WAC 460-44A-500 PRELIMINARY NOTES. (1) The rules of WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-506 relate to transactions exempted from the registration requirements of the Federal Securities Act of 1933 and RCW 21.20.140. WAC 460-44A-505 is an exemption from registration for offerings exempted under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 505. WAC 460-44A-506 is an exemption from registration for offerings exempted under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 506. Such transactions are not exempt from the anti-fraud, civil liability, or other provisions of the securities laws. Issuers are reminded of their obligation to provide such further material information, if any, as may be necessary to make the information required under these rules, in light of the circumstances under which it is furnished, not misleading.

(2) Attempted compliance with the rules in WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-506 does not act as an exclusive election; the issuer can also claim the availability of any other applicable exemption.

(3) These rules are available only to the issuer of the securities and not to any affiliate of that issuer or to any other person for resale of the issuer's securities. The rules provide an exemption only for the transactions in which the securities are offered or sold by the issuer, not for the securities themselves.

(4) In any proceeding involving the rules in WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-506, the burden of proving the exemption or an exception from a definition or condition is upon the person claiming it.

(5) The effective date of rules WAC 460-44A-501 ((through)), 460-44A-502, 460-44A-503, and 460-44A-506 is May 25, 1982. Existing rules WAC 460-44A-010 through 460-44A-045 will be repealed on the adoption and effectiveness of the permanent rules WAC 460-44A-501 ((through)), 460-44A-502, 460-44A-503, and 460-44A-506; no filings for exemption under rules WAC 460-44A-010 through 460-44A-045 will be accepted after repeal. For those offerings made in compliance with WAC 460-44A-010 through 460-44A-045 which commence or commenced prior to the date of repeal and which continue past the date of repeal, no registration is required if the offering terminates before June 30, 1983.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order SDO-98-82, filed 10/15/82)

WAC 460-44A-501 DEFINITIONS AND TERMS. As used in rules WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-506, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

(1) "Accredited investor" shall mean any person who comes within any of the following categories, or who the issuer reasonably believes comes within any of the following categories, at the time of the sale of the securities to that person:

(a) Any bank as defined in section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 whether acting in its individual or fiduciary capacity; insurance company as defined in section 2(13) of the Securities Act of 1933; investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or a business development company as defined in section 2(a)(48) of that act; small business investment company licensed by the U.S. Small Business Administration under section 301(c) or (d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; employee benefit plan within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, if the investment decision is made by a plan fiduciary, as defined in section 3(21) of such act which is either a bank, insurance company, or registered investment adviser, or if the employee benefit plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000;

(b) Any private business development company as defined in section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940;

(c) Any organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000;

(d) Any director, executive officer, or general partner of the issuer of the securities being offered or sold, or any director, executive officer, or general partner of a general partner of that issuer;

(e) Any person who purchases at least \$150,000 of the securities being offered, where the purchaser's total purchase price does not exceed 20 percent of the purchaser's net worth at the time of sale, or joint net worth with that person's spouse, for one or any combination of the following: (i) Cash, (ii) securities for which market quotations are readily available, (iii) an unconditional obligation to pay cash or securities for which market quotations are readily available which obligation is to be discharged within five years of the sale of the securities to the purchaser, or (iv) the cancellation of any indebtedness owed by the issuer to the purchaser;

Note: The Washington state securities administrator's interpretation of (e) of this subsection varies from that of the Securities and Exchange Commission. For the purpose of sales in this state, the net worth of the general partners in an investment partnership may not be aggregated in determining whether the partnership is an accredited investor.

(f) Any natural person whose individual net worth, or joint net worth with that person's spouse, at the time of his purchase exceeds \$1,000,000;

(g) Any natural person who had an individual income in excess of \$200,000 in each of the two most recent years and who reasonably expects an income in excess of \$200,000 in the current year; and

(h) Any entity in which all of the equity owners are accredited investors under WAC 460-44A-501 (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (f), or (g);

(2) "Affiliate" an "affiliate" of, or person "affiliated" with, a specified person shall mean a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified;

(3) "Aggregate offering price" shall mean the sum of all cash, services, property, notes, cancellation of debt, or other consideration received by an issuer for issuance of its securities. Where securities are being offered for both cash and noncash consideration, the aggregate offering price shall be based on the price at which the securities are offered for cash. If securities are not offered for cash, the aggregate offering price shall be based on the value of the consideration as established by bona fide sales of that consideration made within a reasonable time, or, in the absence of sales, on the fair value as determined by an accepted standard;

(4) "Business combination" shall mean any transaction of the type specified in paragraph (a) of Rule 145 under the Securities Act of 1933 and any transaction involving the acquisition by one issuer, in exchange for all or a part of its own or its parent's stock, of stock of another issuer if, immediately after the acquisition, the acquiring issuer has control of the other issuer (whether or not it had control before the acquisition);

(5) "Calculation of number of purchasers." For purposes of calculating the number of purchasers under WAC 460-44A-505 and 460-44A-506((?)) the following shall apply:

(a) The following purchasers shall be excluded:

(i) Any relative, spouse or relative of the spouse of a purchaser who has the same principal residence as the purchaser;

(ii) Any trust or estate in which a purchaser and any of the persons related to him as specified in WAC 460-44A-501 (5)(a)(i) or (iii) collectively have more than 50 percent of the beneficial interest (excluding contingent interests);

(iii) Any corporation or other organization of which a purchaser and any of the persons related to him as specified in WAC 460-44A-501 (5)(a)(i) or (iii) collectively are beneficial owners of more than 50 percent of the equity securities (excluding directors' qualifying shares) or equity interests; and

(iv) Any accredited investor.

(b) A corporation, partnership or other entity shall be counted as one purchaser. If, however, that entity is organized for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered and is not an accredited investor under WAC 460-44A-501 (1)(h), then each beneficial owner of equity securities or equity interests in the entity shall count as a separate purchaser for all provisions of WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-506.

Note: The issuer must satisfy all the other provisions of WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-506 for all purchasers whether or not they are included in calculating the number of purchasers. Clients of an investment adviser or customers of a broker-dealer shall be considered

the "purchasers" under WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-506 regardless of the amount of discretion given to the investment adviser or broker-dealer to act on behalf of the client or customer.

(6) "Executive officer" shall mean the president, any vice president in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration or finance), or any other officer who performs a policy making function, or any other person who performs similar policy making functions for the issuer. Executive officers of subsidiaries may be deemed executive officers of the issuer if they perform such policy making functions for the issuer.

(7) "Issuer" as defined in Section 2(4) of the Securities Act of 1933 or RCW 21.20.005(7) shall apply, except that in the case of a proceeding under the Federal Bankruptcy Code (11 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), the trustee or debtor in possession shall be considered the issuer in an offering under a plan or reorganization, if the securities are to be issued under the plan.

(8) "Purchaser representative" shall mean any person who satisfies all of the following conditions or who the issuer reasonably believes satisfies all of the following conditions:

(a) Is not an affiliate, director, officer or other employee of the issuer, or beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of any class of the equity securities or 10 percent or more of the equity interest in the issuer, except where the purchaser is:

(i) A relative of the purchaser representative by blood, marriage or adoption and not more remote than a first cousin;

(ii) A trust or estate in which the purchaser representative and any person related to him as specified in WAC 460-44A-501 (8)(a)(i) or (iii) collectively have more than 50 percent of the beneficial interest (excluding contingent interest) or of which the purchaser representative serves as trustee, executor, or in any similar capacity; or

(iii) A corporation or other organization of which the purchaser representative and any persons related to him as specified in WAC 460-44A-501 (8)(a)(i) or (ii) collectively are the beneficial owners of more than 50 percent of the equity securities (excluding directors' qualifying shares) or equity interests;

(b) Has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that he is capable of evaluating, alone, or together with other purchaser representatives of the purchaser, or together with the purchaser, the merits and risks of the prospective investment;

(c) Is acknowledged by the purchaser in writing, during the course of the transaction, to be his purchaser representative in connection with evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment; and

(d) Discloses to the purchaser in writing prior to the acknowledgment specified in WAC 460-44A-501 (8)(c) any material relationship between himself or his affiliates and the issuer or its affiliates that then exists, that is mutually understood to be contemplated, or that has existed at any time during the previous two years, and any compensation received or to be received as a result of such relationship.

Note 1: A person acting as a purchaser representative should consider the applicability of the registration and antifraud provisions relating to broker-dealers under chapter 21.20 RCW and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq., as amended) and relating to investment advisers under chapter 21.20 RCW and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

Note 2: The acknowledgment required by paragraph (8)(c) and the disclosure required by paragraph (8)(d) of this WAC 460-44A-501 must be made with specific reference to each prospective investment. Advance blanket acknowledgment, such as for "all securities transactions" or "all private placements," is not sufficient.

Note 3: Disclosure of any material relationships between the purchaser representative or his affiliates and the issuer of its affiliates does not relieve the purchaser representative of his obligation to act in the best interest of the purchaser.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order SDO-98-82, filed 10/15/82)

WAC 460-44A-502 GENERAL CONDITIONS TO BE MET. The following conditions shall be applicable to offers and sales made under WAC 460-44A-505 or 460-44A-506:

(1) "Intergration." All sales that are part of the same offering under these rules must meet all of the terms and conditions of these rules. Offers and sales that are made more than six months before the start of an offering or are made more than six months after completion of an offering, will not be considered part of that offering, so long as during those six month periods there are no offers or sales of securities by or for the issuer that are of the same or a similar class as those offered

or sold under these rules, other than those offers or sales of securities under an employee benefit plan.

Note: The term "offering" is not defined in the securities acts. If the issuer offers or sells securities for which the safe harbor rule in WAC 460-44A-502(1) is unavailable, the determination as to whether separate sales of securities are part of the same offering (i.e. are considered "integrated") depends on the particular facts and circumstances.

The following factors should be considered in determining whether offers and sales should be integrated for purposes of the exemptions under these rules:

(a) Whether the sales are part of a single plan of financing;

(b) Whether the sales involve issuance of the same class of securities;

(c) Whether the sales have been made at or about the same time;

(d) Whether the same type of consideration is received; and

(e) Whether the sales are made for the same general purpose.

See Securities and Exchange Commission Release No. 33-4552 (November 6, 1962).

(2) Information requirements.

(a) When information must be furnished.

(i) If the issuer sells securities only to accredited investors, WAC 460-44A-502(2) does not require that specific information be furnished to purchasers.

(ii) If the issuer sells securities under WAC 460-44A-505 or 460-44A-506 to any purchaser that is not an accredited investor, the issuer shall furnish the information specified in WAC 460-44A-502 (2)(b) to all purchasers during the course of the offering and prior to sale.

(b) Type of information to be furnished.

(i) If the issuer is not subject to the reporting requirements of section 13 or 15(d) of the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the issuer shall furnish the following information to the extent material to an understanding of the issuer, its business, and the securities being offered:

(A) Offerings up to \$5,000,000. The same kind of information as would be required in Part I of Form S-18 under the Securities Act of 1933, except that only the financial statements for the issuer's most recent fiscal year must be certified by an independent public or certified accountant. If Form S-18 is not available to an issuer, then the issuer shall furnish the same kind of information as would be required in Part I of a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 on the form that the issuer would be entitled to use, except that only the financial statements for the most recent two fiscal years prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles shall be furnished and only the financial statements for the issuer's most recent fiscal year shall be certified by an independent public or certified accountant. If an issuer, other than a limited partnership, cannot obtain audited financial statements without unreasonable effort or expense, then only the issuer's balance sheet, which shall be dated within 120 days of the start of the offering, must be audited. If the issuer is a limited partnership and cannot obtain the required financial statements without unreasonable effort or expense, it may furnish financial statements that have been prepared on the basis of federal income tax requirements and examined and reported on in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by an independent public or certified accountant.

(B) Offerings over \$5,000,000. The same kind of information as would be required in Part I of a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 on the form that the issuer would be entitled to use. If an issuer, other than a limited partnership, cannot obtain audited financial statements without unreasonable effort or expense, then only the issuer's balance sheet, which shall be dated within 120 days of the start of the offering, must be audited. If the issuer is a limited partnership and cannot obtain the required financial statements without unreasonable effort or expense, it may furnish financial statements that have been prepared on the basis of federal income tax requirements and examined and reported on in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by an independent public or certified accountant.

(ii) If the issuer is subject to the reporting requirements of section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the issuer shall furnish the information required by Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation D, Rule 502 (b)(2)(ii).

(iii) Exhibits required to be filed with the administrator of securities or the securities and exchange commission as part of a registration statement or report, other than an annual report to shareholders or parts of that report incorporated by reference in a Form 10-K report, need not be furnished to each purchaser if the contents of the exhibits

are identified and the exhibits are made available to the purchaser, upon his written request, prior to his purchase.

(iv) At a reasonable time prior to the purchase of securities by any purchaser that is not an accredited investor in a transaction under WAC 460-44A-505 or 460-44A-506, the issuer shall furnish the purchaser a brief description in writing of any written information concerning the offering that has been provided by the issuer to any accredited investor. The issuer shall furnish any portion or all of this information to the purchaser, upon his written request, prior to his purchase.

(v) The issuer shall also make available to each purchaser at a reasonable time prior to his purchase of securities in a transaction under WAC 460-44A-505 or 460-44A-506 the opportunity to ask questions and receive answers concerning the terms and conditions of the offering and to obtain any additional information which the issuer possesses or can acquire without unreasonable effort or expense that is necessary to verify the accuracy of information furnished under WAC 460-44A-502 (2)(b)(i) or (ii).

(vi) For business combinations, in addition to information required by WAC 460-44A-502 (2)(b), the issuer shall provide to each purchaser at the time the plan is submitted to security holders, or, with an exchange, during the course of the transaction and prior to sale, written information about any terms or arrangements of the proposed transaction that are materially different from those for all other security holders.

(3) Limitation on manner of offering. Neither the issuer nor any person acting on its behalf shall offer or sell the securities by any form of general solicitation or general advertising, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Any advertisement, article, notice or other communication published in any newspaper, magazine, or similar media or broadcast over television or radio; and

(b) Any seminar or meeting whose attendees have been invited by any general solicitation or general advertising.

(4) Limitations on resale. Securities acquired in a transaction under these rules shall have the status of restricted securities acquired in a nonpublic offering transaction under section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and RCW 21.20.320(1) and cannot be resold without registration under the Securities Act of Washington or an exemption therefrom. The issuer shall exercise reasonable care to assure that the securities are restricted and that the purchasers of the securities are not underwriters within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act of 1933, which reasonable care shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Reasonable inquiry to determine if the purchaser is acquiring the securities for himself or for other persons;

(b) Written disclosure to each purchaser prior to sale that the administrator of securities has not reviewed the offering or offering circular and the securities have not been registered under the Securities Act of Washington, chapter 21.20 RCW, and, therefore, cannot be resold unless they are registered under the Securities Act of Washington chapter 21.20 RCW or unless an exemption from registration is available; and

(c) Placement of a legend on the certificate or other document that evidences the securities stating that the securities have not been registered under the Securities Act of Washington chapter 21.20 RCW and setting forth or referring to the restrictions on transferability and sale of the securities.

(d) A written disclosure or legend will be deemed to comply with the provisions of WAC 460-44A-502 (4)(b) or (c) if it substantially states that the offering has not been reviewed or approved by state securities administrators and that the securities offering is not registered under applicable state securities laws.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order SDO-98-82, filed 10/15/82)

WAC 460-44A-503 FILING OF NOTICE AND PAYMENT OF FEE PRIOR TO (~~OFFERING~~) SALE. (1)(~~(a)~~) The issuer shall file with the administrator of securities of the department of licensing a notice (~~prescribed by the administrator and pay a filing fee of \$300 ten business days (or such lesser period as the administrator may allow) prior to making any offer or sale of securities in the state of Washington~~) and pay a filing fee as follows:

(a)(i) The issuer shall file the initial notice on Securities and Exchange Commission Form D checking box 505 or 506, as applicable, and pay a filing fee of three hundred dollars no later than ten business

days prior to the receipt of consideration or the delivery of a signed subscription agreement by an investor in the state of Washington which results from an offer being made in reliance on the exemption of WAC 460-44A-505 or 460-44A-506;

(ii) The issuer shall also file with or on the initial notice a representation that the issuer has reviewed all the conditions of WAC 460-44A-505 or 460-44A-506 and such conditions shall be met; and

(iii) Unless otherwise available, the issuer shall include with the initial notice an executed uniform consent to service of process on Form U-2.

(b) The issuer shall file with the administrator such other notices on Form D as are required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(c) The issuer shall file a report of sales in the state of Washington on a form prescribed by the administrator no later than ((30)) thirty days after the last sale of securities in the offering.

((~~(c)~~)) (d) The notice or report of sales shall be manually signed by a person duly authorized by the issuer.

(2) By filing for the exemption of WAC 460-44A-505 or 460-44A-506, the issuer undertakes to furnish to the administrator, upon ((the written)) request ((of the staff)), the information to be furnished or furnished by the issuer under WAC 460-44A-502 (2)(b) to any purchaser that is not an accredited investor, or the information required to be retained under WAC 460-44A-505 (2)(c) or 460-44A-506 (2)(b)(ii). Failure to submit the information in a timely manner will be a ground for denial or revocation of the exemption of WAC 460-44A-505 or 460-44A-506.

((~~(3)~~)) The form of notice and report of sales may be obtained from the Securities Division, P.O. Box 648, Olympia, Washington 98504.

(4) Issuers filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation D, Rule 506, may file the notice required by WAC 460-44A-503 (1)(a) on Form D if accompanied by a representation of the issuer that all conditions of rule WAC 460-44A-506 shall be met.

NEW SECTION

WAC 460-44A-505 UNIFORM OFFERING EXEMPTION FOR LIMITED OFFERS AND SALES OF SECURITIES NOT EXCEEDING \$5,000,000. (1) Exemption. Offers and sales of securities by an issuer in compliance with the Securities Act of 1933, Regulation D, Rules 230.501 through 230.503 and 230.505 as made effective in Release No. 33-6389 that satisfy the conditions in subsection (2) of this section shall be exempt transactions under RCW 21.20.320(17).

(2) Conditions to be met.

(a) General conditions. To qualify for exemption under this section, offers and sales must satisfy all the terms and conditions of WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-503.

(b) Specific conditions.

(i) Any person who offers or sells a security in this state to any purchaser that is not an accredited investor shall be appropriately registered in this state as a broker-dealer or salesperson.

(ii) It is a defense to a violation of (b)(i) of this subsection if the issuer sustains the burden of proof to establish that he did not know and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known that the person who offered or sold the security was not appropriately registered in this state.

(c) In all sales to nonaccredited investors in this state under this section the issuer and any person acting on its behalf shall have reasonable grounds to believe and after making reasonable inquiry shall believe that, as to each purchaser, one of the following conditions, (i) or (ii) of this subsection, is satisfied:

(i) The investment is suitable for the purchaser upon the basis of the facts, if any, disclosed by the purchaser as to his other security holdings and as to his financial situation and needs, and the purchaser's investment in the offering shall not exceed ten percent of the purchaser's net worth (or joint net worth with that person's spouse) at the time of sale; or

(ii) The purchaser either alone or with his purchaser representative(s) has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that he is or they are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment.

The issuer shall prepare and retain for three years following termination of an offering in reliance of this section, written documentation supporting the qualification of each nonaccredited investor, as meeting the conditions of (c)(i) or (ii) of this subsection.

(d) No exemption under this rule shall be available for the securities of any issuer if any of the parties described in Securities Act of 1933, Regulation A, Rule 230.252 sections (c), (d), (e), or (f):

(i) Has filed a registration statement which is the subject of a currently effective registration stop order entered pursuant to the Securities Act of Washington, chapter 21.20 RCW, or any other state's securities law, within five years prior to the filing of the notice required under this exemption.

(ii) Has been convicted within ten years prior to the filing of the notice required under this exemption of any felony or misdemeanor in connection with the offer, purchase or sale of any security or any felony involving fraud or deceit, including but not limited to forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, larceny, or conspiracy to defraud.

(iii) Is currently subject to any state administrative enforcement order or judgment entered by the Washington state administrator of securities or any other state's securities administrator within five years prior to the filing of the notice required under this section or is subject to any state's administrative enforcement order or judgment in which fraud or deceit, including but not limited to making untrue statements of material facts and omitting to state material facts, was found and the order or judgment was entered within five years prior to the filing of the notice required under this exemption.

(iv) Is subject to an order or judgment of the Washington state administrator of securities or any other state's administrative enforcement order or judgment which prohibits, denies or revokes the use of any exemption from registration in connection with the offer, purchase or sale of securities.

(v) Is currently subject to any order, judgment, or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction temporarily or preliminarily restraining or enjoining, or is subject to any order, judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently restraining or enjoining, such party from engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or involving the making of any filing with this or any state entered within five years prior to the filing of the notice required under this exemption.

(vi) The prohibitions of (d)(i), (ii), (iii), and (v) of this subsection shall not apply if the person subject to the disqualification is duly licensed or registered to conduct securities related business in this state and the Form B-D filed with this state discloses the order, conviction, judgment or decree relating to such person. No person disqualified under (c) of this subsection may act in a capacity other than that for which the person is licensed or registered.

(vii) Any disqualification caused by (c) of this subsection is automatically waived if the Washington state administrator of securities or the state securities administrator or other agency which created the basis for disqualification determines upon a showing of good cause that it is not necessary under the circumstances that the exemption of this section be denied.

(e) The issuer shall file a notice, with a consent to service of process, and pay a filing fee as set forth in WAC 460-44A-503.

(3) Transactions which are exempt under this section may not be combined with offers and sales exempt under any other rule or section of the Securities Act of Washington, however, nothing in this limitation shall act as an election. Should for any reason the offer and sale fail to comply with all of the conditions for the exemption of this section, the issuer may claim the availability of any other applicable exemption.

(4) The Washington state administrator of securities may, by rule or order, waive the conditions of this section.

(5) The exemption authorized by this section shall be known and may be cited as the "Washington Uniform Limited Offering Exemption."

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order SDO-196-84, filed 12/17/84)

WAC 460-44A-506 EXEMPTION FOR NONPUBLIC OFFERS AND SALES WITHOUT REGARD TO DOLLAR AMOUNT OF OFFERING. (1) Exemption. Offers and sales of securities by an issuer in compliance with the Securities Act of 1933, Regulation D, Rules 230.501 through 230.503 and 230.506 as made effective in Release No. 33-6389 that satisfy the conditions in subsection (2) of this section shall be deemed to be exempt transactions within the meaning of RCW 21.20.320(1).

(2) Conditions to be met.

(a) General conditions. To qualify for exemption under this section, offers and sales must satisfy all the terms and conditions of WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-503.

(b) Specific conditions.

~~(i) (Limitation on number of purchasers. The issuer shall reasonably believe that there are no more than 35 purchasers (including those located outside the state of Washington) of securities from the issuer in any offering under this section.~~

~~Note: See WAC 460-44A-501(5) for the calculation of the number of purchasers and WAC 460-44A-502(1) for what may or may not constitute an offering under this section.) No selling commission unless registered as a broker-dealer or salesperson.~~

~~(A) No commission, fee, or other remuneration shall be paid or given directly or indirectly, to any person for soliciting any prospective purchaser that is not an accredited investor in the state of Washington unless such person is appropriately registered in this state as a broker-dealer or salesperson.~~

~~(B) It is a defense to a violation of (b)(i)(A) of this subsection if the issuer sustains the burden of proof to establish that he did not know and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known that the person who received a commission, fee or other remuneration was not appropriately registered in this state.~~

~~(ii) (Nature of purchasers. The issuer shall reasonably believe immediately prior to making any sale that each purchaser who is not an accredited investor either alone or with his purchaser representative(s) has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that he is capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment.) Written documentation. The issuer shall prepare and retain for three years following termination of an offering in reliance of this section, written documentation supporting the qualification of each nonaccredited investor, whether separately or together with his purchaser representative or representatives, as having such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that he is capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment.~~

~~(iii) Limitation on selling expenses.~~

~~(A) Selling expenses in any offering under this section shall not exceed fifteen percent of the aggregate offering price. For the purposes of this section, "selling expenses" means the total underwriting and brokerage discounts and commissions (including fees of the underwriters' attorneys paid by the issuer) paid in connection with the offering plus all other expenses actually incurred by the issuer relating to printing, engraving, mailing, salaries of employees while engaged in sales activity, charges of transfer agents, registrars, trustees, escrow holders, depositaries, and engineers and other experts, expenses of qualification of the sale of the securities under federal and state laws, including taxes and fees, and any other expenses actually incurred by the issuer and directly related to the offering and sale of the securities, but excluding accountants' and the issuer's attorneys' fees and options to underwriters.~~

~~(B) The number of shares or units called for by options issuable to underwriters or other persons as compensation, in whole or in part, for the offer or sale of securities in reliance on this section shall not exceed ten percent of the number of shares or units actually sold in the offering.~~

~~(3) Offers or sales which are exempted under this section may not be combined in the same offering with offers or sales exempted under any other rule or section of chapter 21.20 RCW; however, nothing in this limitation shall act as an election. Should for any reason an offering fail to comply with all of the conditions for this section, the issuer may claim the availability of any other applicable exemption.~~

~~(4) The issuer shall file a notice, with a consent to service of process, and pay a filing fee as set forth in WAC 460-44A-503.~~

WSR 86-11-036
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING
 [Filed May 16, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Washington State Department of Licensing intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning:

Amd WAC 308-115-130 Staffing and teacher qualifications.
Amd WAC 308-115-180 Application for accreditation;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, July 15, 1986, in the Olympic Room, Vance Airport Inn, 18220 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, WA, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place immediately following the hearing.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 18.50.135.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 18.50.045.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before July 8, 1986.

Dated: May 12, 1986

By: Ruth A. Jacobson
Coordinator for Midwifery

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Name of Agency: Washington State Department of Licensing.

Purpose of Rules: WAC 308-115-130 contains the qualifying requirements of the staff and faculty that must be met in order for a midwifery school or program to be accredited. The amendments clarify the requirements for the academic director, faculty and staff; and 308-115-180 contains general information concerning the accreditation process. The amendment adds a general statement concerning the quality of the programs offered.

Statutory Authority: RCW 18.50.135.

Responsible Agency Personnel: The director of the Department of Licensing and the midwifery coordinator have the responsibility for drafting, implementing and enforcing these rules. The midwifery coordinator is Ruth Jacobson, Division of Professional Licensing, P.O. Box 9649, Olympia, Washington 98504, phone (206) 753-2807.

Proponents of the Proposed Amendments: The director of the Department of Licensing with the advice of the Midwifery Advisory Committee.

Federal Law or State or Federal Court Requirements: Not necessitated as a result of any state or federal court action or federal law.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: Not necessary since this rule does not impact small businesses as that term is defined by RCW 43.31.920.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order PL 406, filed 9/21/82)

WAC 308-115-130 STAFFING AND TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS. At the time of application for accreditation pursuant to WAC 308-115-180, the school shall provide proof of the following:

(1) That the academic director (~~shall be~~) for the midwifery program is either (a) a midwife licensed under chapter 18.50 RCW or (b) a ~~(CRN-)~~nurse midwife (ARNP) licensed under chapter 18.88 RCW (~~and shall have not less than three years of experience in midwifery clinical practice, or no less than three years experience as a midwifery educator.~~

(2) The core midwifery/obstetric faculty shall be only licensed midwives, CRNs (nurse midwives), licensed physicians or licensed osteopathic physicians and shall be currently licensed in Washington.

(3) The supporting faculty shall hold a degree in the subject area to be taught.

~~(4)) or (c) has been educated in a midwifery program having standards comparable to standards in Washington and has experience in legal midwifery clinical practice.~~

(2) That the clinical faculty (~~shall~~) and preceptors either (a) hold a current license in the (~~area of clinical practice to be taught and shall have professional experience~~) jurisdiction where they practice and demonstrate expertise in the subject area to be taught, or (b) are legally engaged in an active clinical practice and (~~shall~~) demonstrate expertise in (~~that~~) the subject area to be taught.

~~((5) Preceptors shall hold a current license in the state where they practice and shall be currently, legally engaged in active clinical obstetric practice.))~~

(3) That each member of the facility either (a) holds a certificate or degree in midwifery or the subject area to be taught, or (b) has no less than three years of experience in the subject area to be taught.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order PL 406, filed 9/21/82)

WAC 308-115-180 APPLICATION FOR ACCREDITATION. Applicants for accreditation as midwifery educational programs shall:

- (1) Apply for accreditation using a form provided by the director.
- (2) Comply with the department's accreditation procedures and obtain accreditation before its first class graduates, in order for these graduates to be eligible to take the state licensing examination.

The accreditation will be based on, but not limited to, the quality of the curriculum and the qualifications of the faculty and preceptors.

WSR 86-11-037

PROPOSED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(Transportation Commission)

[Filed May 16, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, 47.60.326 and 47.56.030, that the Washington State Transportation Commission intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning the adoption of a revised schedule of tolls for the Washington state ferry system by modifying the preferential loading of school buses;

that the agency will at 10 a.m., Thursday, July 24, 1986, in Room 1D2, Transportation Building, Olympia, Washington 98504, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 24, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 47.56.030 and 47.60.326.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 47.60.326.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before July 24, 1986.

Dated: May 16, 1986

By: Lue Clarkson
Administrator

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title: The adoption of a revised schedule of tolls for the Washington state ferry system.

Statutory Authority: RCW 47.60.326.

Summary of Rule: To revise the fare schedule on the state ferry system to meet the changing economic factors, including costs of inflation and higher operational costs.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: H. W. Parker, Assistant Secretary for Marine Transportation.

Person or Organization Proposing Rule, and Whether Public, Private, or Governmental: Washington State Transportation Commission, governmental.

Agency Comments or Recommendations Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, Fiscal Matters: No.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: The department has considered this rule and determined that it does not affect more than 10 percent of one industry or 20 percent of all industry.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 57, filed 7/15/80)

WAC 468-300-700 PREFERENTIAL LOADING. In order to protect public health, safety and commerce; to encourage more efficient use of the ferry system; and to reduce dependency on the single occupant private automobiles:

(1) Preferential loading privileges on vessels operated by Washington state ferries exempting vehicles from the standard first-serve rule shall be granted, in the order set forth below, to:

- (a) Emergency vehicles actually involved in emergency operations;
- (b) Vehicles transporting persons with severe illnesses or severe disabilities such that the delay in loading which would otherwise result would cause health risks, undue strain or undue discomfort to those persons;

(c) Public transportation and/or pupil transportation vehicles owned or operated by public or private transportation operators providing transit or charter service under a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the utilities and transportation commission of the state of Washington or owned and operated by a local school district or private school system;

(d) Commuter vanpools which are certified in the manner set forth in WAC 468-300-020;

(e) Commuter car pools which shall consist of a minimum number of persons as determined by ferry system management: PROVIDED, That such minimum number shall in no case be less than three, and provided further that a formal registration system may be required as determined by ferry system management;

(f) Commercial vehicles traveling on routes where Washington state ferries is the only major access for landbased traffic, provided that the vehicles are carrying wholesale perishable article(s) of commerce to be bought or sold in commercial activity or to be used in the production of other such articles.

(2) Such preferential loading privileges shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Privileges shall be granted only where physical facilities are deemed by ferry system management to be adequate to achieve an efficient operation;

(b) Documentation outlining details of travel will be required in advance from all agencies, companies, or individuals requesting such privileges;

(c) Privileges may be limited to specified time periods as determined by ferry system management;

(d) Privileges may require a minimum frequency of travel, as determined by ferry system management.

WSR 86-11-038

ADOPTED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Fire Marshal)

[Order 86-03—Filed May 16, 1986]

I, Richard J. Thompson, director of the Department of Community Development, do promulgate and adopt at the 9th and Columbia Building, GH-51, Olympia,

Washington 98504, the annexed rules relating to transient accommodations, standards for fire protection, chapter 212-52 WAC.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-064 filed with the code reviser on March 31, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated pursuant to chapter 70.62 RCW and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 13, 1986.

By Richard J. Thompson
Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

~~WAC 212-52-001 ((PURPOSE)) TITLE. ((This regulation, promulgated pursuant to the authority contained in RCW 70.62.290, establishes the minimum fire and life safety standards necessary for obtaining state fire marshal approval for buildings or portions thereof, which are licensed or applying for licensure as transient accommodations.)) The regulations contained in this chapter shall be known as transient accommodations, standards for fire protection, and may be cited as such, and will be referred to herein as "these regulations."~~

NEW SECTION

~~WAC 212-52-002 PURPOSE. These regulations, promulgated pursuant to the authority contained in RCW 70.62.290, establish the minimum standard fire and life safety requirements necessary for obtaining state fire marshal approval for buildings or portions thereof, either licensed or applying for a license as transient accommodations.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

~~WAC 212-52-005 DEFINITIONS. The following definitions shall apply when used in ((this)) these regulations:~~

(1) "Approved" as to fire protection systems, assemblies, and devices shall mean approved by the state fire marshal as the result of tests conducted by him, or by reason of accepted principals or tests by national authorities, technical or scientific organizations.

(2) "Audible" shall mean loud enough to be heard. (Webster's New World Dictionary.)

(3) "Automatic-closing" refers to a fire assembly which may remain in an open position, and which will close and latch automatically if subjected to an increase in temperature or actuation of smoke detector. ((Fusible links are not permitted on exit doors.))

(4) "Automatic fire alarm system" is a system which automatically detects a fire condition and actuates a fire alarm signal device.

(5) "Central station office" shall mean an office to which remote alarm and supervisory signalling devices are connected, where personnel are in attendance at all times to supervise the circuits and investigate signals.

~~((5))~~ (6) "Department" shall mean the Washington state department of social and health services.

(7) "Exit" is a continuous and unobstructed means of egress to a public way, and shall include intervening doors, doorways, corridors, exterior exit balconies, ramps, stairways, smoke-proof enclosures, horizontal exits, exit courts and yards.

~~((6))~~ (8) "Fire assembly" refers to the assembly of a fire door, fire windows or fire dampers, including all required hardware, anchorage, frames and sills.

~~((7))~~ (9) "Fire-resistive construction" shall mean the type of construction which meets recognized standard fire test conditions, measured in accordance with a common standard, normally expressed in hours or increments thereof, applicable to a variety of materials, situations and conditions of exposure.

~~((8))~~ (10) "Interior finish" shall mean interior wainscoting, panelling, or other finish applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, or similar purposes. Interior finish materials are classified numerically, based on their exposure to and reactions in specified fire tests. The numerical classes are referred to as "flame-spread classifications."

~~((9))~~ (11) "Licensee" is the person, firm or corporation to whom the transient accommodation license is issued.

~~((10))~~ "Licensing agency" shall mean the Washington state department of social and health services.

~~((11))~~ (12) "Lobby" shall mean an anteroom, a large vestibule, or the main floor circulation center of a hotel.

~~((12))~~ (13) "Lodging house" means any building or portion thereof containing not more than five guest rooms where rent is paid in money, goods, labor or otherwise.

(14) "Occupant load" is the total number of persons that may occupy a building or portion thereof at any one time.

(15) "Person" is a natural person, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and also includes a firm, partnership or corporation, its or their successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

(16) "Self-closing" refers to a fire assembly which is kept in a normally closed position, and is equipped with an approved device to ensure closing and latching after having been opened for use.

~~((13))~~ (17) "State Building Code Act" refers to chapter 19.27 RCW, effective January 1, 1975, which establishes statewide building and fire prevention codes, and mandates enforcement by each city, town and county.

~~((14))~~ (18) "Transient accommodation, as defined in chapter 70.62 RCW," shall mean any facility such as a hotel, motel, resort, condominium, or any other facility or place offering three or more lodging units to travelers and transient guests.

NOTE: WAC 248-144-020 supplements above definition by indicating that the three or more lodging units are offered "for periods of less than one month."

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 82-2, filed 5/11/82)

✓ WAC 212-52-012 APPLICATION AND SCOPE. ~~((All buildings or portions thereof licensed as transient accommodations shall comply with the fire and life safety standards as specified in this regulation.~~

~~EXCEPTIONS: (1) Transient accommodations designed and constructed after the effective date of this regulation shall, in addition to meeting the requirements of the current Uniform Building Code adopted for state-wide use by the State Building Code Act, comply with the following sections of this regulation: WAC 212-52-050 or the exceptions thereto, WAC 212-52-075, 212-52-105, 212-52-110, 212-52-115 and 212-52-120.~~

~~(2) Transient accommodations inspected and approved as meeting the fire and life safety requirements of chapter 212-52 WAC, adopted pursuant to Administrative Order FM-77-3, filed December 8, 1977, shall be deemed in compliance with this regulation. PROVIDED, That,~~

~~(a) The fire and life safety standards of the specified regulation have been maintained; and~~

~~(b) The continued use of the building as a transient accommodation is not dangerous to life.~~

~~(3) Transient accommodations located within a municipality which have been exempted from compliance with this regulation, based on a written agreement between the municipality and the state fire marshal's office.) The provisions of these regulations shall apply to existing conditions as well as to conditions arising after the adoption thereof, except that conditions legally in existence at the adoption of these regulations and not in strict compliance therewith shall be permitted to continue only if, in the opinion of the state fire marshal, they do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.~~

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 212-52-016 OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION. (1) Buildings having six or more guest rooms shall be classified as Group R, Division 1; Hotel/Motel as defined in the Uniform Building Code, 1985 edition.

(2) Buildings having not more than five guest rooms shall be classified as Group R, Division 3; Lodging House as defined in these regulations.

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 212-52-018 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS. (1) New construction or major remodelling of buildings having six or more guest rooms shall meet the Group R, Division 1 construction requirements of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 edition and the requirements contained in these regulations.

(2) New construction or major remodelling of buildings having not more than five guest rooms shall meet Group R, Division 3 construction requirements of the

Uniform Building Code, 1985 edition and comply with the following sections or subsections of these regulations.

WAC 212-52-075; NOTE: Reasonable exceptions to the requirements for distribution of devices is permitted, subject to the size of the building and arrangement of the exit system. WAC 212-52-080 (1) and (4); 212-52-100(1); 212-52-105; 212-52-110; 212-52-112 (2), (3), (4), (5), (7), and (8); 212-52-115 (1), (2), (3), and (4); 212-52-120.

(3) Mobile homes shall not be used for transient accommodations unless they meet the construction requirements set forth by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

(4) Factory built structures shall not be used for transient accommodations unless they meet the construction requirements enforced by the Washington state department of labor and industries.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓ WAC 212-52-020 EXEMPTION FROM COMPLIANCE WITH ~~((THS))~~ THESE REGULATIONS—APPLICATION, PROCEDURE, REVIEW.

(1) Upon receipt of written application for exemption, municipalities ~~((having))~~ enforcing comprehensive regulatory programs covering transient accommodations which provide fire and life safety ~~((standards))~~ compliance equal to or more restrictive than the standards established by ~~((this))~~ these regulations, may be exempted from compliance with ~~((this))~~ these regulations.

(2) The state fire marshal shall provide the exempted municipality with a list of transient accommodations within their jurisdiction. The exempted municipality shall certify those ~~((facilities))~~ buildings approved for licensing as transient accommodations based on compliance with local fire and life safety requirements or written agreements necessary to bring the ~~((facility up to))~~ building into compliance with the requirements.

(3) The state fire marshal shall ~~((review))~~ audit the exemption program within exempted municipalities at two year intervals.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓ WAC 212-52-025 INSPECTIONS. (1) Upon receipt of an application for a license, ~~((or at least ninety days prior to the expiration date of a current license,))~~ the ~~((licensing agency shall))~~ department will submit a written request for inspection to the state fire marshal.

(2) The inspection request shall be evaluated to determine whether the ~~((facility))~~ building is subject to inspection by the state fire marshal. If an inspection by the state fire marshal is required, the ~~((facility))~~ building shall be inspected for compliance with ~~((this))~~ these regulations. ~~((Exception:))~~ Where the transient accommodation is located within an exempted municipality, the request for inspection shall be forwarded to the fire marshal of the exempted municipality for action.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓ WAC 212-52-027 APPROVAL. Upon completion of the inspection, and the ~~((facility))~~ building is found to be in substantial compliance with ~~((this))~~ these regulations, a notice of conditional approval shall be forwarded to the ~~((licensing agency))~~ department. ~~((After))~~ When subsequent reinspections indicate full compliance with ~~((this))~~ these regulations, a notice of ~~((full))~~ approval shall be forwarded to the ~~((licensing agency))~~ department.

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 212-52-028 DENIAL OF FIRE MARSHAL APPROVAL. The state fire marshal may deny approval of buildings which are structurally unsafe or not provided with adequate egress or fire warning systems; or by reason of fire hazard, dilapidation, inadequate maintenance, or conditions representing a clear and present danger to persons subject to occupy the building.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM-77-3, filed 12/8/77)

✓ WAC 212-52-030 RIGHT OF APPEAL. ~~((Within five days after receipt thereof, any person aggrieved by the violations noted during an inspection, may appeal to the state fire marshal. If the state fire marshal confirms the order, the order shall remain in force.))~~ An owner or occupant aggrieved by any such order made by a deputy state fire marshal may within five days after the date of the order appeal to the state fire marshal. If the state fire marshal confirms the order, the order shall remain in force and be complied with by the owner or occupant.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓ WAC 212-52-037 ALTERNATE METHODS. The state fire marshal may modify any of the provisions of ~~((this))~~ these regulations upon application in writing by the owner or licensee or his duly authorized representative, where there are practical difficulties in carrying out the strict letter of ~~((this))~~ these regulations. The particulars of such modification may be granted or allowed ~~((-PROVIDED, That))~~ if, in the opinion of the state fire marshal, the modification does not create a condition that is dangerous to life. The decision of the state fire marshal shall be entered upon the record, and a signed copy shall be furnished the owner or licensee.

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 212-52-041 REPORTING FIRE INCIDENTS. Every fire incident occurring in a licensed transient accommodation shall, in addition to being reported to the local fire department, be reported to the state fire marshal office. Details regarding the fire incident shall be entered on fire incident report, an example of which is shown in Figure 1 (WAC 212-52-99001). The fire incident report shall be prepared by the licensee or his designee, and submitted to the state fire marshal

office not later than seventy-two hours after occurrence of the incident. For the purpose of this rule, a fire shall mean any fire not used for cooking, heating, or recreational purposes or one not incidental to the normal operation of the property.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓WAC 212-52-045 HAZARDOUS AREAS. Every room containing a boiler or central heating plant, laundry, parking garage, storage room, commercial kitchen, mechanical room, electrical utility room, maintenance shop, and other spaces within the building ((which)) deemed by the state fire marshal to present ((an unusual or extreme)) a hazard to the safety of the guests shall be separated from the guest areas and the ((means of egress)) exits by at least one hour fire-resistive construction. Communicating openings shall be protected by approved self-closing fire doors.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓WAC 212-52-050 ((INTERIOR STAIRWAYS)) EXIT ENCLOSURES. (1) Every interior stairway shall be enclosed ((with walls of not less than one hour fire-resistive construction. Where existing partitions form part of a stairwell enclosure, wood lath and plaster in good condition will be acceptable in lieu of one hour fire-resistive construction. Doors to such enclosures shall be protected by a self-closing door equivalent to a solid wood door not less than 1 3/4 inches thick. Enclosures shall be required for landings between flights and any corridors, passageways or public rooms (lobby) necessary for continuous exit to the exterior of the building. The stairway need not be enclosed in a continuous shaft, if cut off at each story by the fire-resistive construction required for stairwell enclosures)) as specified in this section.

EXCEPTIONS: ((+)) Stairway enclosure((s shaft)) will not be required ((in buildings three or less stories in height if automatic sprinkler protection is provided in the following locations:

(a) Room side of each guest room door opening onto the corridor.

(b) Corridors, stairways, passageways, and ways leading to outside exits.

(c) Hazardous areas encroaching upon the means of egress or otherwise posing a threat to guest safety.

(2) Stairway enclosures shall not be required where the stairway serves only one adjacent floor: PROVIDED; That,

(a) Corridors, stairways, exit passageways, and ways leading to outside exits are equipped with an automatic smoke detection system electrically interconnected to an approved fire alarm system; and

(b) Activation of the building fire alarm system results in the transmission of alarm indication to the fire department legally committed to serve the facility or to an approved central station office)) for a stairway servicing only one adjacent floor and not connected to corridors or stairways servicing other floors.

(2) Enclosure walls shall be of not less than two-hour fire resistive construction in buildings more than four stories in height and shall be of not less than one-hour fire resistive construction elsewhere.

(3) There shall be no openings into exit enclosures except exit doorways and openings in exterior walls. All exit doors in an exit enclosure shall be protected by a fire assembly having a fire protection rating of not less than one hour where one-hour shaft construction is permitted and one and one-half hours where two-hour shaft construction is required. Doors shall be maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke detector interconnected to the fire alarm system.

(4) Stairway enclosures shall include landings and parts of floors connecting stairway flights and shall also include a corridor on the ground floor leading from the stairway to the exterior of the building. Enclosed corridors or passageways are not required from unenclosed stairways. Every opening into the corridor shall comply with the requirements of subsection (3) of this section.

(5) A stairway in an exit enclosure shall not continue below the grade level exit unless an approved barrier is provided at the ground floor level to prevent persons from accidentally continuing into the basement.

(6) There shall be no enclosed useable space under stairways in an exit enclosure, nor shall the open space under such stairways be used for any purpose.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓WAC 212-52-055 OTHER VERTICAL OPENINGS. ((In transient accommodations where stairway enclosures are required, elevators, dumbwaiters, laundry and rubbish chutes, pipe chases and other vertical openings between floors shall be firestopped at each floor level or enclosed in continuous shafts, with all openings provided with self-closing or locking doors. Shafts not of fire-resistive or noncombustible construction shall be provided with an automatic sprinkler head at the top, connected to the domestic water system:)) (1) Openings extending vertically through floors shall be enclosed in a shaft of fire resistive construction. Shafts shall be of two-hour fire resistive construction in fire resistive buildings, and one-hour fire resistive construction elsewhere.

EXCEPTION: (a) An enclosure will not be required for openings which serve only one adjacent floor and are not connected with openings serving other floors and which are not concealed within the building construction.

(b) In Type 5 buildings, chutes and dumbwaiter shafts with a cross-sectional area of not more than nine square feet may be unenclosed if lined with lath and plaster or gypsum wallboard, with such lining covered with not less than No. 26 galvanized sheet metal gauge with all joints in such sheet locklapped. All openings into such enclosure shall be protected by metal or metal-clad doors with either metal or metal-clad jambs, casings or frames.

(2) Every opening into a shaft enclosure shall be protected by a self-closing fire assembly having a fire protection rating of one hour for openings through one-hour

walls and one and one-half hours for openings through two-hour walls.

(3) In other than lodging houses, rubbish and linen chutes shall terminate in rooms separated from the remainder of the building by a one-hour fire resistive occupancy separation. Openings into the chutes shall not be located in exit corridors or stairways.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓ WAC 212-52-060 INTERIOR FINISH. ((Ceiling and wall covering materials in corridors, stairways, passageways and other areas through which travel is necessary for continuous exit to the outside of the building shall have flame spread ratings of seventy-five or less, unless these areas are provided with automatic sprinklers.

The flame-spread rating of nonconforming interior finish materials may be reduced to acceptable levels by the application of flame-retardant paints or finishes, applied according to manufacturer's recommendations. Records of date of application, product applied, and the manner and rate of application shall be maintained for verification.)) Interior finish of enclosed vertical exitways shall have a Class 1 flame spread rating. Other exitways shall have a Class 2 flame spread rating.

EXCEPTION: Where approved sprinkler protection is provided throughout the building, the flame spread rating may be reduced one classification, but in no case shall materials having a classification greater than Class 3 be used.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓ WAC 212-52-070 CORRIDORS, GUEST ROOM DOORS. ((1) Guest room doors shall be steel, 1 3/4 inch solid wood core or equivalent. EXCEPTION: (a) Existing 1 3/8 inch solid wood-core doors may be continued in use if the door frames are not adequate to accommodate 1 3/4 inch solid wood-core doors.

(b) Existing nonconforming panel-type doors may continue in use if converted or modified by the application of fire resistive materials securely fastened to the door rails.

(c) Existing nonconforming panel-type doors may continue in use if the corridors and guest room are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

(d) Guest room doors need not be 1 3/4 inch solid wood core if they open onto an exterior exit balcony, such as in motels.

(2) Guest room doors shall be self-closing and tight fitting to prevent the passage of smoke. Vision panels shall be wire glass, set in metal frames. EXCEPTION: (a) Guest room doors need not be self-closing if the corridors are protected by an automatic sprinkler system;

(b) Guest room doors need not be self-closing if corridors, stairways, passageways, and ways leading to outside exits are equipped with automatic smoke detectors, electrically interconnected to activate an approved fire

alarm system, which transmits a signal to the fire department legally committed to serve the facility or to an approved central station office;

(c) Guest room doors need not be self-closing if the door opens onto an outside exit balcony, such as in motels.)) When used in these regulations, the term "corridor" shall include exterior exit balconies and any covered or enclosed exit passageway including walkways and tunnels. Corridors serving as required exit for an occupant load of ten or more shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Exit corridors shall not be interrupted by intervening rooms.

EXCEPTION: Foyers, lobbies, or reception rooms constructed as required for corridors shall not be construed as intervening rooms.

(2) Corridors shall be not less than forty-four inches in width. Corridors in lodging houses shall be not less than thirty-six inches in width. The required width of corridors shall be unobstructed except for handrails and doors swinging to the fully opened position.

(3) Corridor walls shall be not less than one-hour fire resistive construction, and ceilings shall be not less than that required for one-hour fire resistive floor or roof system.

EXCEPTION: Exterior sides of exterior exit balconies.

(4) Corridors and exterior exit balconies shall have a clear height of seven feet measured from the lowest projection from the ceiling.

(5) When more than one exit is required, they shall be so arranged that it is possible to go in either direction from any point in a corridor to a separate exit, except for dead ends not exceeding twenty feet in length.

(6) Where corridor walls are required to be of one-hour fire resistive construction, every door opening shall be protected with a tight fitting smoke and draft control door assembly having a fire protection rating of not less than twenty minutes. Doors and frames shall be labeled to indicate the rating thereof, the name of the manufacturer and the identification of the service conducting the inspection of materials and workmanship at the factory during fabrication and assembly. Doors shall be maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke detector electrically interconnected to an approved fire alarm system.

EXCEPTIONS: (a) Protection of openings in the interior walls of exterior exit balconies is not required.

(b) Previously approved one and three-quarter inch and one and three-eighths inch solid wood core doors, and doors upgraded to meet minimum requirements for fire resistance by the installation of fire resistive materials securely fastened to the door rails.

(7) Where corridor walls are required to be of one-hour fire resistive construction, interior openings for other than doors or ducts shall be protected by fixed, approved one-fourth inch thick wired glass installed in steel frames. The total area of all openings, other than doors, in any portion of an interior corridor shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the area of the corridor wall of the room which it is separating from the corridor.

EXCEPTION: Protection of openings in the interior walls of exterior exit balconies is not required.

(8) Corridor walls not required to be one-hour fire resistive construction may be surfaced with wood lath and plaster in good condition or one-half inch gypsum wallboard. Penetrations shall be repaired using materials commensurate with the surrounding wall construction. Transoms shall be fixed in the closed position, and the opening covered with five-eighths inch gypsum wallboard securely fastened in the corridor and room side of the opening.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓WAC 212-52-075 FIRE ALARM SYSTEM. (1) An approved ((electrically supervised fire alarm system shall be provided in each transient accommodation where the guest rooms exit into a common interior corridor. Transient accommodations constructed or licensed after the effective date of this regulation, which are not equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, shall be provided with an approved automatic smoke detection system throughout common interior corridors, passageways, and ways leading to outside exits.

(2) Audible devices shall be located in such a manner that the alarm signal is audible throughout the transient lodging portion of the building.

(3)) automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in transient accommodations where the guest rooms exit into common interior corridors, hallways or passageways; or the building is three stories or more in height or containing twenty or more guest rooms. The fire alarm system shall include provisions for smoke detection and manual operation in interior corridors and automatic detection in storage rooms, laundry rooms, utility rooms, furnace rooms, janitorial-maintenance rooms, and toilets opening on exit corridors. Fire alarm system plans and equipment specifications shall be submitted for review and acceptance before the system is installed.

(2) Installation, inspection and maintenance of fire alarm systems shall be in accordance with these regulations and chapter 212-14 WAC.

(3) Signalling devices shall be located and installed to ensure the signal audibility level is not less than sixty decibels at the bed pillow in the most remote guest rooms, with all intervening doors in the closed position.

(4) An alarm sending station shall be provided at the desk or other location under continuous supervision by employees. Additional sending stations shall be located at or near each required exit from each floor.

((4)) (5) Where transient accommodations are equipped with automatic sprinkler systems, an electrical interconnection shall be provided between the sprinkler system and the fire alarm system, whereby activation of the sprinkler system will result in an alarm signal.

((5)) (6) The fire alarm system shall be under the supervision of a responsible person, who shall cause proper tests and inspections to be made at least once each month.

((6) At least one approved single station smoke detector shall be installed in each guest room in transient accommodations licensed after the effective date of this

regulation. Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer. The primary power supply for the smoke detectors may be either the commercial light and power supply normally available in the building, or from an integral battery or batteries. The smoke detectors shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.) (7) Every guest room in a transient accommodation used for sleeping purposes shall be provided with at least one Underwriters Laboratories (UL) listed smoke detector. This requirement shall apply retroactively to transient accommodations previously inspected and approved, as well as to transient accommodations inspected after the effective date of these regulations. In new construction, required smoke detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for over-current protection. Smoke detectors may be battery operated when installed in existing buildings or buildings without commercial power. Smoke detectors shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and these regulations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓WAC 212-52-080 NUMBER OF EXITS, ARRANGEMENT, EXIT DOORS. (1) ((Not less than two exits, remote from each other, shall be provided from each floor occupied for sleeping purposes. An existing fire escape may serve as one required exit if properly maintained, and access thereto is not obstructed. EXCEPTION: Second floors occupied by ten or less may be served by one exit)) Occupied floors above the first story having an occupant load of ten or more, floors above the second story, and basements shall have not less than two separate exits from the floor or basement.

EXCEPTIONS: (a) Floors and basements used exclusively for service of the building may be served by one exit.

(b) Storage rooms, laundry rooms, and maintenance offices not exceeding three hundred square feet in floor area may be served by one exit.

(c) Previously approved fire escapes may serve one required exit if well maintained and access thereto is not obstructed.

(2) ((Exits shall be arranged so that it is possible to go in either direction from any guest room and reach an exit, except that dead-end corridors not exceeding twenty feet in length from the guest room door may be permitted. In corridors equipped with an approved automatic smoke detection system throughout, dead-end corridors not exceeding thirty-five feet in length may be permitted)) If only two exits are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served measured in a straight line between exits. When three or more exits are required, they shall be arranged a reasonable distance apart so that if one becomes blocked others will be available.

(3) When the occupant load is ~~((more than))~~ ten or more above the first ~~((floor))~~ story, exterior exit balconies ~~((such as may be found on motels;))~~ shall be ~~((equipped))~~ provided with not less than two remote stairways to ground level. Dead ends shall not exceed twenty feet in length.

(4) Every sleeping room below the fourth ~~((floor shall have a window capable of being opened without tools; with a sill height not over forty-eight inches above the floor, and providing the minimum opening height dimension of twenty-four inches, width dimension of twenty inches, and a minimum net clear opening of 5.7 square feet.))~~ story shall have at least one operable window or exterior door approved for emergency escape or rescue. The units shall be operable from the inside to provide a full clear opening without the use of separate tools.

All escape or rescue windows from sleeping rooms shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5.7 square feet. The minimum net clear opening height dimension shall be twenty-four inches. The minimum net clear opening width dimension shall be twenty inches. Where windows are provided as a means of escape or rescue they shall have a finished sill height not more than forty-four inches above the floor.

(5) A sign or decal shall be posted adjacent to the elevator call button on each floor stating "IN CASE OF FIRE, USE EXIT STAIRWAY."

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM-77-3, filed 12/8/77)

✓ WAC 212-52-085 ACCESS TO EXITS. All exits shall be accessible from public areas or corridors without having to pass through intervening rooms. ((Access to fire escapes through window openings shall be permitted only if the window is replaced or altered so as to swing as a conventional door. Steps shall be provided, if the sill exceeds twelve inches in height.)) In other than lodging houses, exits shall not pass through kitchens, store rooms, restrooms, closets, or spaces used for similar purposes. Foyers, lobbies, and reception rooms constructed as required for corridors shall not be construed as intervening room.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓ WAC 212-52-090 EXIT DOORS. (1) ((Exterior)) Exit doors ((from the building)) shall be openable from the inside without the use of a key or any special knowledge or effort((, and the unlatching shall not require more than a single operation)).

EXCEPTION: Exit doors from guest rooms of Group R, Division 1 and Group R, Division 3 Occupancies having an occupant load of ten or less may be provided with a night latch, dead bolt or security chain, provided such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool and mounted at a height not to exceed forty-eight inches above the finished floor.

(2) Exit doors shall swing in the direction of ~~((egress. EXCEPTIONS: Exit doors need not swing in the direction of egress. (a) In transient accommodations having less~~

~~than ten guest rooms, or (b) Where the door may block access to fire escape balconies, or (c) If the door would otherwise block or restrict the means of egress))~~ exit travel when serving an occupant load of fifty or more. Except for approved power operated doors meeting requirements of Uniform Building Code standards; revolving, sliding and overhead doors shall not be used as required exits.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓ WAC 212-52-095 EXIT SIGNS. ((At every required exit doorway and wherever otherwise required to clearly indicate the direction of egress, an exit or directional sign shall be provided. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times the building is occupied. Exit signs may be of the internally illuminated type, or a standard placard containing the word "EXIT," which may be illuminated by an adjacent corridor light.)) (1) Exit signs shall be installed at required exit doorways and where otherwise necessary to clearly indicate the direction of egress when the exit serves an occupant load of fifty or more.

(2) The color and design of lettering, arrows and other symbols on exit signs shall be in high contrast with their background. Words on the sign shall be in block letters six inches in height with a stroke of not less than three-quarter inch.

(3) Signs shall be internally or externally illuminated by two electric lamps or shall be of an approved self-luminous type. When the luminance on the face of an exit sign is from an external source, it shall have an intensity of not less than 5.0 footcandles from either lamp. Internally illuminated signs shall provide equivalent luminance.

(4) When separate branch circuits are required for exit illumination by WAC 212-52-100(2), current supply to one of the lamps for exit signs shall be from a circuit having outlets only for other exit signs or exit illumination. Power to the other lamp shall be from a separate circuit that may supply other outlets.

(5) When separate sources of power are required for exit illumination by WAC 212-52-100(3), power to one of the lamps for exit signs shall be from storage batteries or an on-site generator set and the system shall be installed in accordance with the electrical code.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

✓ WAC 212-52-100 CORRIDOR LIGHTING— ((ILLUMINATING THE MEANS OF EGRESS)) EXIT ILLUMINATION. (1) ((Stairways, corridors, passageways, and public areas serving as required exits shall be provided with lighting to the extent that the way leading to outside exits is clearly visible at all times.

(2) In multistory transient accommodations having twenty-five or more guest rooms, power for corridor lighting shall be provided by means of separate circuits or separate energy sources.)) Except within guest rooms and sleeping rooms, exits shall be illuminated at any

time the building is occupied with light having intensity of not less than one footcandle at floor level.

(2) The power supply for exit illumination shall be provided by two separate branch circuits of the normal premises wiring system, unless an emergency system is installed, where the occupant load served by the exiting system exceeds three hundred. One of the required circuits shall supply only fixtures used for exit illumination or exit signs. The other circuit may supply current to other outlets.

(3) The power supply for exit illumination shall normally be provided by the premises wiring system. In the event of its failure, illumination shall be automatically provided from an emergency system where the occupant load served by an interior exit corridor system exceeds one hundred.

(4) Emergency systems shall be supplied from storage batteries or an on-site generator set and the system shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the electrical code.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

WAC 212-52-105 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. (1) At least one ((approved)) Underwriters Laboratory (UL) listed 2A-10BC rated fire extinguisher shall be provided in the corridor of each guest-occupied floor. Additional extinguishers shall be provided as required, to ensure that one is within seventy-five feet of each guest room door.

(2) In buildings not having public corridors, an ((approved)) extinguisher shall be provided at a convenient location near the registration desk in a plainly marked enclosure accessible at all times to guests.

(3) Additional extinguishers of a size and type commensurate with the hazard presented shall be provided as required in other areas in which a fire would affect guest safety.

NEW SECTION

WAC 212-52-112 CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND PRACTICES. (1) "NO SMOKING" signs shall be posted in rooms or areas where the state fire marshal determines smoking to be hazardous. Where smoking is permitted, suitable ash trays or receptacles shall be provided to deposit used smoking materials. When directed to do so, the licensee or owner shall obtain and install NO SMOKING signs at the locations specified by the state fire marshal.

(2) Unvented fuel-burning room heaters shall not be installed, used, maintained, or permitted to exist in a transient accommodation or lodging house subject to compliance with these regulations. Use of portable electric space heaters or hot plates in guest rooms, without prior written approval from the state fire marshal office, is prohibited.

(3) Flammable liquids shall be stored in flammable liquid storage cabinets meeting the design and construction requirements set forth in the Uniform Fire Code.

(4) Extension cords shall not be used in lieu of permanent wiring.

(5) Storage of combustible materials in furnace rooms, boiler rooms, mechanical or utility rooms is prohibited.

(6) Self-closing doors shall be maintained in the closed position unless they are held open on approved door holders electrically interconnected to the fire alarm system. Installation of kick-down door stops, or use of wedges on fire doors is prohibited.

(7) Electric baseboard heaters shall be frequently cleaned as required to preclude accumulation of dust, lint and debris. Combustible materials shall not be placed or installed within eighteen inches of electric baseboard heaters.

(8) Fireplaces shall not be used without a serviceable fireplace screen installed in the fireplace opening.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

WAC 212-52-115 MAINTENANCE. Fire protection systems, equipment and devices shall be ((properly)) maintained in accordance with these regulations and chapter 212-14 WAC.

(1) ((Manual fire alarm systems shall be operationally tested by the facility staff at least once each month. A record of the operational tests shall be maintained on the premises.

(2) Automatic fire detection systems shall be inspected at least annually. The inspection shall be conducted by a person or agency with the technical qualifications and special purpose equipment necessary to accomplish the inspection. A report of the inspection shall be provided on forms supplied by the state fire marshal office.

(3) Sprinkler systems shall be inspected at least annually. The inspection shall be conducted by a person or agency with the technical qualifications and special purpose equipment necessary to accomplish the inspection. A report of the inspection shall be provided on forms supplied by the state fire marshal office.

(4) Automatic smoke detection devices (single station) shall be operationally tested at monthly intervals by the facility staff, in accordance with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer. A record of the operational tests shall be maintained on the premises.

(5) At monthly intervals, the facility staff shall accomplish a visual inspection of fire extinguishers. The visual inspection must provide a reasonable assurance that the extinguisher is operational, and at its proper location. Monthly visual inspections shall be recorded, indicating the date inspected and initials of the inspector.

(6) Self-closing fire doors shall be maintained in the closed position, except where they are held open on approved door releases activated by products of combustion detectors other than heat. Under no conditions shall manually activated door stops be installed on a fire door.

(7) Fire door hardware, latches and closing devices shall be maintained in proper working condition.

(8) Guest room door self-closing devices shall be maintained in proper working condition.

(9) Corridor, stairway and exit lights shall be inspected daily. Burned-out bulbs shall be promptly replaced.

(10) Fire retardant paints or solutions shall be renewed at intervals necessary to maintain the fire retardant properties of the object or exposure to which it has been applied.

(11) "No smoking" signs shall be posted in rooms or areas where the state fire marshal determines smoking to be hazardous. Where smoking is permitted, suitable ash trays or receptacles shall be provided to deposit used smoking materials.) Sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, fire alarm systems, automatic fire detection systems, engineered or preengineered fixed fire extinguishing systems, portable fire extinguishers, exit lighting, fire doors, fire door hardware, closing mechanisms, and any other fire protection system or device required by these regulations shall be maintained in operative condition at all times.

(2) At annual intervals, every fire protection system and appliance shall undergo certification testing and inspection. Certification testing and inspection shall be accomplished by a person specializing in the fire protection system or appliance being tested and inspected. The person performing the certification testing and inspection shall possess the licenses or credentials required by Washington state law. Results of certification inspection and testing shall be verified on forms provided by the state fire marshal. With respect to portable fire extinguishers, maintenance is a "thorough check" of the extinguisher. It is intended to give maximum assurance that an extinguisher will operate effectively and safely. It includes a thorough examination and any necessary repair or replacement. It will normally reveal the need for hydrostatic testing.

(3) Visual inspections and tests of fire protection systems and appliances, within the capability of the licensee or owner, shall be performed in accordance with manufacturers instructions or NFPA standards. Records of licensee or owner testing shall be maintained.

(4) Wall and ceiling penetrations shall be repaired with materials commensurate with the surrounding wall or ceiling construction.

(5) Outside fire escapes serving as required exits shall be maintained in good repair. Fire escapes detected with rusted, twisted, or broken components shall be required to undergo structural and load testing as may be necessary to verify their serviceability.

(6) One or more fire watchmen shall be required at any time a fire alarm system, automatic fire detection system, or automatic sprinkler system is impaired or inoperative. Fire watchmen shall be obtained from professional security firms or may be fire service personnel. The establishment may utilize their own employees, provided they are full-time security staff employees with no other duties during their period of employment. Fire watchmen shall perform fire surveillance patrols throughout the effected portions of the building between the hours of 4:00 p.m. through 8:00 a.m. Fire surveillance patrols shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following actions:

(a) Patrolling corridors, stairways and passageways; observing for smoke or any suspicious smoke odors.

(b) Ensuring that corridors, stairways, and passageways are free of obstructions.

(c) Ensuring that fire doors are maintained in the closed position.

(d) Ensuring that firefighting appliances are at their proper location.

(e) Monitor gatherings of persons in assembly areas to preclude overcrowding.

(f) Maintain a record of surveillance patrols.

(g) Implement emergency plan procedures upon detecting smoke or fire.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order FM 81-1, filed 1/21/81)

WAC 212-52-120 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES PLAN. (1) Each licensed transient accommodation shall develop and maintain a written fire emergency plan, specifying actions to be taken by the staff in the event of a fire emergency. The procedure shall include: (a) The actions taken by the staff upon being notified of a fire, (b) the actions to take for summoning the fire department, (c) the actions to take for assisting guests or others endangered by fire, (d) the actions required for guest safety as directed by the fire department, or a procedure for evacuating the building.

(2) The licensee or facility manager is responsible for assuring the staff is familiar with their duties as defined in the emergency plan. Training classes, covering each element of the emergency plan, shall be conducted at the time of employment and at annual intervals thereafter. An employee training record, indicating the date of training and names of employees receiving training, shall be maintained for the record.

(3) Transient accommodations three stories or more in height, where exit travel is through interior corridors, shall develop and post a Fire Safety Information Placard. See Figure 2 (WAC 212-52-99002) for an example of the Fire Safety Information Placard. The placard shall contain information intended to enhance the personal safety of the guest during a fire incident. The placard shall be fabricated from a durable material and securely fastened to the room side of each guest room door at approximately eye level. The placard shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following information:

(a) The routes to primary and alternate exit doors or exit stairways.

(b) Location of manual fire alarm devices.

(c) Fire reporting telephone number.

(d) Type of fire alarm signalling device; such as bell, horn, buzzer, chime, electronic tone device and/or voice speaker.

(e) List of actions the guest should take for personal safety during a fire incident; actions to take prior to leaving the guest room, and actions when confined to the guest room.

(f) Information for fire reporting.

NEW SECTION

WAC 212-52-99001 FIGURE 1.

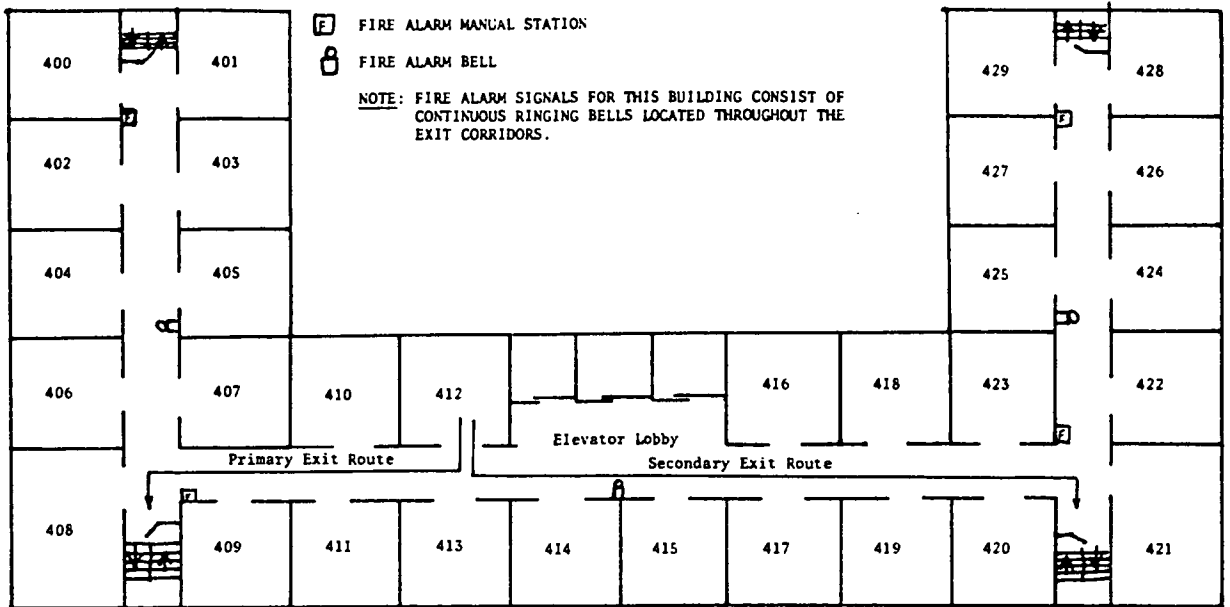
Washington State Fire Marshal		Return Completed Report To	
FIRE INCIDENT REPORT			
This report is to be prepared and submitted pursuant to the following chapters of the Washington Administrative Code; 212-52, 212-54, 212-55, 212-64, 212-65 and 212-70.			
Establishment Name:		Address:	
City:	Zip Code:	Phone No.	
<u>Type Establishment</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Transient Accommodation (Hotel, Motel, Resort, Condominium, Bed & Breakfast) <input type="checkbox"/> Day Care Center, Mini Day Care, Day Treatment Program <input type="checkbox"/> Group Care Facility; Group Home, Maternity Service, Juvenile Detention <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		<u>Cause</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Set By Person(s) Known <input type="checkbox"/> Set By Person(s) Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Carelessness, Negligence <input type="checkbox"/> Accidental, Unavoidable <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown, Undetermined <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
Structural: Room, Area, Occupancy Describe: _____			
Non-Structural: Describe: _____			
Fire Discovered By:		Time:	Date:
Fire Reported To:		By Means Of:	
Responding Agencies:		No. Personnel Responding:	
Where Fire Started:		Fire Spread To:	
First Material Burned:		Source Of Ignition:	
Method Of Extinguishment:		Damage Included:	
Number Injured:		Number Fatalities:	
Deficiencies In Alarm:			
Deficiencies In Extinguishment:			
Acts Or Omissions Causing Or Contributing To Fire Loss:			
Actions Taken To Prevent Re-Occurrence:			
Details:			
Final Disposition:			
Report Submitted By:		Title	Date

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 212-52-99002 FIGURE 2.

FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION PLACARD

(Example Of Emergency Exit Plan For Room 412)



FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION

1. NEVER SMOKE WHILE RECLINING OR LAYING ON THE BED!!
2. BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE EXITS ON THIS FLOOR; DO NOT CONSIDER USING AN ELEVATOR AS AN EXIT.
3. COUNT THE NUMBER OF DOORS BETWEEN YOUR ROOM AND THE NEAREST EXIT; OPEN THE EXIT DOOR AND CHECK FOR ANY OBSTRUCTIONS.
4. WHEN APPLICABLE, DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF THE FIRE ALARM MANUAL STATION ON THIS FLOOR.
5. DETERMINE WHETHER THE GUEST ROOM WINDOW CAN BE OPENED: IF OPENABLE, DETERMINE HOW IT IS OPENED.
6. KEEP YOUR ROOM KEY ON THE BEDSIDE TABLE.
7. IF YOU LEAVE YOUR ROOM, TAKE YOUR KEY; ENSURE THE GUEST ROOM DOOR IS CLOSED AND SECURELY LATCHED AFTER DEPARTING THE ROOM.
8. OBTAIN THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT, AND MAINTAIN NEXT TO THE TELEPHONE.

IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

1. MAINTAIN YOUR COMPOSURE; DO NOT PANIC!!
2. REPORT THE FIRE TO THE REGISTRATION DESK OR FIRE DEPARTMENT, AS APPROPRIATE.
3. IF SMOKE HAS ENTERED YOUR ROOM, DROP TO YOUR HANDS AND KNEES AND CRAWL TO THE DOOR.
4. FEEL THE DOOR KNOB; IF IT IS HOT TO TOUCH, DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR. IF COOL, SLOWLY OPEN THE DOOR.
5. IF THE CORRIDOR IS SMOKEY, CRAWL NEXT TO THE WALL, COUNTING THE DOORS AS YOU CRAWL TO THE EXIT DOOR.
6. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO USE THE ELEVATORS!!
7. WHEN APPLICABLE, ACTIVATE THE FIRE ALARM MANUAL STATION UPON ENTERING THE EXIT STAIRWAY.
8. DO NOT WEDGE OR PROP EXIT STAIRWAY DOORS IN THE OPEN POSITION.
9. GRASP THE HANDRAIL AND WALK DOWN THE EXIT STAIRWAY.

IF YOU CANNOT LEAVE YOUR ROOM

10. CALL THE REGISTRATION DESK, FIRE DEPARTMENT OR PUBLIC EMERGENCY NUMBER, AND ADVISE THAT YOU ARE CONFINED TO YOUR ROOM.
11. FILL THE BATHTUB AND SINK WITH COLD WATER; MAINTAIN FULL THROUGHOUT THE FIRE EMERGENCY.
12. WET BEDSHEETS, TOWELS OR CLOTHING ITEMS AND INSERT IN THE CRACKS AROUND DOOR(S) AND VENTS.
13. CHECK TO SEE IF THERE IS ANY SMOKE OUTSIDE YOUR WINDOW; IF NOT, AND IF THE WINDOW CAN BE OPENED, HANG A SHEET OR LIGHT COLORED CLOTHING ITEM OUT THE WINDOW.
14. IF SMOKE ENTERS THE ROOM, TURN ON THE BATHROOM EXHAUST FAN; FOLD A WET CLOTH IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT CAN BE TIED OVER YOUR NOSE AND MOUTH. MAKE AN EFFORT TO AVOID SMOKE ACCUMULATING NEAR THE CEILING.
15. USING THE ICE BUCKET OR OTHER CONTAINER, DIP WATER FROM THE BATHTUB AND DISPENSE ON THE DOOR AND WALLS TO FACILITATE COOLING.
16. ATTEMPT TO MAKE YOURSELF VISIBLE TO FIREFIGHTING/RESCUE FORCES BY WAVING A LIGHT COLORED OBJECT WHILE STANDING AT THE WINDOW.
17. MAINTAIN YOUR FIREFIGHTING EFFORT UNTIL RESCUE OCCURS.

FIRE REPORTING TELEPHONE NUMBER IS: _____

BUILDING ADDRESS IS: _____

MY ROOM NUMBER IS: _____

REPEALER

The following sections of the Washington Administrative Code are repealed:

- ✓ WAC 212-52-040 OCCUPANCY SEPARATION.
- ✓ WAC 212-52-065 GUEST ROOM PROTECTION.

<u>WINNING COMBINATIONS</u>	<u>PRIZE CATEGORIES</u>	<u>ODDS OF WINNING (ONE PLAY)</u>
All six winning numbers in one play	First Prize (Jackpot)	1:7,059,052
Any five but not six winning numbers in one play	Second Prize	1:30,960
Any four but not five or six winning numbers in one play	Third Prize	1:670
Any three but not four, five, or six winning numbers in one play	Fourth Prize	1:42

**WSR 86-11-039
EMERGENCY RULES
LOTTERY COMMISSION**
[Order 93—Filed May 16, 1986]

Be it resolved by the Washington State Lottery Commission, acting at Pasco, Washington, that it does adopt the annexed rules relating to:

- Amd WAC 315-32-040 Prizes for Lotto.
- New WAC 315-04-230 Licensing of enterprises operated by or subject to Indian tribes.

We, the Washington State Lottery Commission, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is these rules are required before permanent rules would be effective. Delay in implementation would be contrary to public interest.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 67.70.040 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 16, 1986.

By Duane Kovacevich
Deputy Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90, filed 3/14/86)

WAC 315-32-040 PRIZES FOR LOTTO. (1) The prize amounts to be paid to each Lotto player who selects a winning combination of numbers in the first, second, and third prize categories vary due to the parimutuel calculation of prizes. The prize amounts are based on the total amount in the prize pool for that Lotto drawing distributed over the number of winning tickets in each category. The prize amount to be paid in the fourth prize category is a fixed value and shall be the same regardless of the number of fourth prize winners.

(2) Prize allocation. The prize allocation consists of forty-five percent of Lotto revenue. The prize allocation will be divided between the prize pool and the prize reserve as follows: Prize pool—forty-three percent of Lotto revenue and prize reserve—two percent of Lotto revenue.

(3) Prize amounts.

(a) First prize (jackpot). Fifty-eight percent of the prize pool is to be divided equally among all players who selected all six winning numbers in one play (in any sequence). The director may increase the cash value of the jackpot by an amount not to exceed the amount (added to the jackpot from the prior week's sales) in the prize reserve.

(b) Second prize. Ten percent of the prize pool is to be divided equally among all players who selected five of the six winning numbers in one play (in any sequence).

(c) Third prize. Nineteen percent of the prize pool is to be divided equally among all players who selected four of the six winning numbers in one play (in any sequence).

(d) Fourth prize. All players who selected three of the six winning numbers in one play (in any sequence) will receive a free ticket of \$1.00 value for a future purchase of Lotto or Daily Number Game tickets.

(e) Prize reserve. The prize reserve will be held for payment of prizes at the discretion of the director.

(f) All prizes (allocations) will be rounded to nearest dollar. The remainder or shortages, if any, from the rounding process shall be placed in or taken from the prize reserve.

(g) The holder of a winning ticket may win only one prize per play in connection with the winning number drawn but shall be entitled only to the highest prize category won by those numbers.

(h) The holder of two or more jackpot winning tickets with a cumulative total cash value of \$250,000 or more may elect to receive a single prize based on the total cash value with prize payments in accordance with subsection (5)(a) or (b) or this section.

(i) In the event any player who has selected three, four, five, or six of the six winning numbers does not claim the prize won within one hundred eighty days after the drawing in which the prize was won, that player's prize shall be retained in the state lottery account for further use as prizes, pursuant to RCW 67.70.190.

(4) Roll-over feature.

(a) If no player selects all six winning numbers for any given drawing, the jackpot accumulated for that drawing will be added to the jackpot accumulation for the next drawing. This process is repeated until the jackpot is won.

(b) If no player selects five of the six winning numbers for any given drawing, the second prize allocation will be added to the jackpot accumulation for the next drawing or placed in the prize reserve for future consideration at the discretion of the director.

(c) If no player selects four of the six winning numbers for any given drawing, the third prize allocation will be added to the jackpot accumulation for the next drawing or placed in the prize reserve for future consideration at the discretion of the director.

(d) If no player selects three of the six winning numbers for any given drawing, the fourth prize allocation will be added to the jackpot accumulation for the next drawing or placed in the prize reserve for future consideration at the discretion of the director.

(5) Prize payments will be made in accordance with WAC 315-30-030(6), provided, fourth prize winning tickets submitted to the lottery for payment will receive \$1.00 in lieu of a free ticket.

(a) Each prize that has a cash value of \$500,000 or more shall be paid in twenty annual payments.

(b) Each prize that has a cash value from \$250,000 up to but not including \$500,000 shall, at the discretion of the director, be paid either in ten annual payments (~~provided, if a cash value between \$250,000 and \$500,000 will fund a prize paid over twenty years of \$1,000,000 or more, the director may elect to pay the prize in~~) or twenty annual payments.

(c) Each prize that has a cash value of less than \$250,000 shall be paid in a single payment.

(d) For prizes paid over a period of years, the lottery will make the first annual payment. The remaining payments will be paid in the form designated by the director.

NEW SECTION

WAC 315-04-230 LICENSING OF ENTERPRISES OPERATED BY OR SUBJECT TO JURISDICTION OF INDIAN TRIBES. (1) The director is authorized to license as lottery retailers businesses which are operated by federally recognized Indian tribes, or operated upon lands subject to the jurisdiction of such Indian tribes, if the tribal council of the tribe having jurisdiction has passed an ordinance agreeing to the following provisions:

(a) All matters relating to the issuance and revocation of such license, as well as the manner in which the sale of lottery tickets is conducted by the licensee, shall be governed exclusively by the laws of the state of Washington, and no inconsistent tribal laws, ordinances, or rules exist or will be enacted.

(b) In the event of litigation involving the issuance or revocation of any such license, the conduct of the business as a lottery retailer, the financial relationship between any licensee and the lottery or any other matter connected with the lottery or its operation, the courts of the state of Washington shall have jurisdiction, and venue shall be proper only in Thurston county.

(c) Administrative disputes shall be submitted to the jurisdiction of the director, Washington state lottery, or any lawfully appointed designee thereof, and shall be conducted in accordance with Washington state law.

(d) Lottery employees, including investigators and enforcement officers, may enter upon trust lands and property including lands owned by the tribe or its members, solely for the purposes of conducting investigations and enforcing the provisions of chapter 67.70 RCW.

(2) A certified copy of such ordinance shall be filed along with the application for licensure of any business located on Indian lands, or operated by an Indian tribe.

WSR 86-11-040 PROPOSED RULES HOSPITAL COMMISSION

[Filed May 16, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Washington State Hospital Commission intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning revisions to WAC 261-20-045 and 261-40-201;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, June 12, 1986, in the Vance Airport Inn, Seattle, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on June 12, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 70.39.180 and 34.04.020.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is chapter 70.39 RCW.

This notice is connected to and continues the matter in Notice No. WSR 86-08-077 filed with the code reviser's office on April 2, 1986.

Dated: May 16, 1986
By: Maurice A. Click
Executive Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-05, Resolution No. 84-05, filed 10/1/84)

WAC 261-20-045 BUDGET AMENDMENT SUBMITTALS AUTHORIZED—TIME LIMITATIONS—PRESUMPTION. (1) Hospitals are authorized, upon learning of facts justifying revision of their approved budgets, to submit amendments to such budgets not less than thirty days in advance of the proposed effective date of any associated proposed rate changes, however, any budget amendment must be received more than ~~((ninty))~~ one hundred five days prior to the hospital's fiscal year end; amendments submitted without effective dates will be assigned effective dates falling thirty days after receipt.

(2) Within thirty days after receipt of a budget amendment submittal, the staff shall determine whether it is complete and conforms to commission regulations, policies, and instructions, and shall verify the data contained therein.

(3) The provisions of WAC 261-40-100, 261-40-105, 261-40-110, 261-40-115, 261-40-120, ~~261-40-125~~, 261-40-130, 261-40-135, 261-40-140, 261-40-145, ~~((and))~~ 261-40-150, and ~~261-40-160~~ shall apply to budget amendment submittals with the same force with which they apply to annual budget submittals.

(4) Any element of a hospital's budget amendment submittal which is not specifically identified as changed from the previously approved amount may be reopened to assure that the hospital's amended budget complies with WAC 261-40-150.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-02, Resolution No. 83-02, filed 2/28/83)

WAC 261-40-201 CLASSIFICATION OF PARTIES. Parties to proceedings before the commission shall be styled applicants, intervenors, petitioners, ~~((or))~~ or staff, according to the nature of the proceeding and the relationship of the parties thereto.

(1) Applicants: Hospitals applying for any right or authority from the commission, including an approved rate, rate schedule, or other charges, or any change therein, or the reconsideration of an informal hearing decision shall be styled "applicants." Hospitals shall maintain their status as a party and shall continue to be styled "applicants" where their budgets have been approved at an informal hearing and another party requests and is granted reconsideration of the decision at the informal hearing.

(2) Intervenors: Persons permitted to intervene, as hereinafter provided, shall be styled "intervenors."

(3) Petitioners: Persons petitioning for opportunity to intervene, or for other relief shall be styled "petitioners."

(4) Protestants: Persons (~~including the staff,~~) opposing petitions or applications or seeking the disapproval or modification of requests therein shall be styled "protestants."

(5) Staff: Staff of the commission who may be a party to any proceeding without the necessity of formal pleading or intervention.

WSR 86-11-041

ADOPTED RULES

HOSPITAL COMMISSION

[Order 86-01, Resolution No. 86-01—Filed May 16, 1986]

Be it resolved by the Washington State Hospital Commission, acting at the Vance Airport Inn, Seattle, Washington, that it does adopt the annexed rules relating to revisions to chapters 261-02, 261-10, 261-12, 261-14, 261-20 and 261-40 WAC.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-077 filed with the code reviser on April 2, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 70.39.180 and 34.04.020 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 15, 1986.

By Maurice A. Click
Executive Director

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 261-02-050 PETITION FOR ADOPTION, AMENDMENT, REPEAL OF RULE. (1) Who may request. Any interested person may petition the commission requesting the promulgation, amendment, or repeal of any rule.

(2) Contents of petition. Where the petition requests the promulgation of a rule, the requested or proposed rule must be set out in full. The petition must also include all the reasons for the requested rule. Where the petition requests the amendment or repeal of a rule presently in effect, the rule or portion of the rule in question must be set out as well as a suggested amended form, if any. The petition must include all reasons for the requested amendment or repeal of the rule.

(3) Consideration of petition. Within thirty days after the petition is filed, or at the next meeting of the commission if it does not meet within thirty days, the commission shall consider the petition and may, in its discretion, order a hearing for the further consideration and discussion of the requested promulgation, amendment, repeal, or modification of any rule.

(4) Disposition. The commission shall within twenty days after the petition is considered, either deny the petition in writing (stating its reasons for denial) or initiate rule-making proceedings in accordance with RCW 34.04.025.

(5) Forms. Any interested person petitioning the commission requesting the promulgation, amendment, or repeal of any rules shall generally adhere to the following form for such purpose:

(a) At the top of the page shall appear the wording "Before the Washington State Hospital Commission." On the left side of the page below the foregoing the following caption shall be set out: "In the matter of the petition of (name of petitioning party) for (state whether promulgation, amendment, or repeal) of rule (or rules)." Opposite the foregoing caption shall appear the word "petition."

(b) The body of the petition shall be set out in numbered paragraphs. The first paragraph shall state the name and address of the petitioning party and whether petitioner seeks the promulgation of new rule or rules, or amendment or repeal of existing rule or rules. The second paragraph, in case of a proposed new rule or amendment of an existing rule, shall set forth the desired rule in its entirety. Where the petition is for amendment, the new matter shall be underscored and the matter proposed to be deleted shall appear in double parentheses. Where the petition is for repeal of an existing rule, such shall be stated and the rule proposed to be repealed shall either be set forth in full or shall be referred to by commission rule number. The third paragraph shall set forth concisely the reasons for the proposal of the petitioner and shall contain a statement as to the interest of the petitioner in the subject matter of the rule. Additional numbered paragraphs may be used to give full explanation of petitioner's reason for the action sought.

(c) Petitions shall be dated and signed by the person or entity named in the first paragraph or by his/her attorney. The original and two legible copies of the petition shall be filed with the commission. Petitions shall be on white paper, either 8-1/2" x 11" or 8-1/2" x 13" in size.

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 261-02-060 DECLARATORY RULINGS.

(1) Petition for declaratory ruling. Any interested person may petition the commission for a declaratory ruling as prescribed by RCW 34.04.080.

(2) Form of petition. Any interested person petitioning the commission for a declaratory ruling pursuant to RCW 34.04.080, shall generally adhere to the following form for such purpose:

(a) At the top of the page shall appear the wording "Before the Washington State Hospital Commission."

On the left side of the page before the foregoing the following caption shall be set out: "In the matter of the petition of (name of the petitioning party) for a declaratory ruling." Opposite the foregoing caption shall appear the word "petition."

(b) The body of the petition shall be set out in numbered paragraphs. The first paragraph shall state the name and address of the petitioning party. The second paragraph shall state all rules or statutes that may be brought into issue by the petition. Succeeding paragraphs shall set out the statement of facts relied upon in form similar to that applicable to complaints in civil actions before the superior courts of this state. The concluding paragraph shall contain the prayer of the petitioner. The petition shall be subscribed and verified in the manner prescribed for verification of complaints in the superior courts of this state.

(c) The original and two legible copies shall be filed with the commission. Petitions shall be on white paper, either 8-1/2" x 11" or 8-1/2" x 13" in size.

(3) Consideration and disposition of petition. The commission shall consider the petition and within a reasonable time shall:

- (a) Issue a nonbinding declaratory ruling; or
- (b) Notify the person that no declaratory ruling is to be issued; or
- (c) Set a reasonable time and place for a hearing on the submission of written evidence upon the matter, and give reasonable notification to the person of the time and place for such hearing and of the issues involved. If a hearing is held or evidence is submitted, as provided in this subdivision, the commission shall within a reasonable time:
 - (i) Issue a binding declaratory ruling; or
 - (ii) Issue a nonbinding declaratory ruling; or
 - (iii) Notify the person that no declaratory ruling is to be issued.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 74-03, filed 2/15/74)

✓ ~~WAC 261-10-080 ((CRIMINAL PROVISIONS))~~
PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION. RCW 70.39.200 provides that every person who shall violate or knowingly aid and abet the violation of chapter 70.39 RCW or any valid orders, rules, or regulations thereunder, or who fails to perform any act which ~~((it is herein made))~~ that chapter makes it his/her duty to perform shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Following official notice to the accused by the commission of the existence of an alleged violation, each day upon which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation. Any person violating the provisions of chapter 70.39 RCW may be enjoined from continuing such violation. Failure to remit the payment required by WAC 261-10-040 or file the reports required by WAC 261-10-060 shall constitute a violation, and the commission may levy a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars per day for each day following official notice of the violation by the commission. The executive director of the commission may grant extensions of time to remit the payment or file the reports, in which cases failure to file the reports shall not constitute a violation until the extension period has expired.

NEW SECTION

✓ ~~WAC 261-12-090~~ **PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION.** RCW 70.39.200 provides that every person who shall violate or knowingly aid and abet the violation of chapter 70.39 RCW or any valid orders, rules, or regulations thereunder, or who fails to perform any act which that chapter makes it his/her duty to perform shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Following official notice to the accused by the commission of the existence of an alleged violation, each day upon which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation. Any person violating the provisions of chapter 70.39 RCW may be enjoined from continuing such violation. Failure to file the reports required by WAC 261-12-040, 261-12-050, 261-12-055, 261-12-060, and 261-12-070 shall constitute a violation, and the commission may levy a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars per day for each day following official notice of the violation by the commission. The executive director of the commission may grant extensions of time to file the reports, in which cases failure to file the reports shall not constitute a violation until the extension period has expired.

NEW SECTION

✓ ~~WAC 261-14-090~~ **PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION.** RCW 70.39.200 provides that every person who shall violate or knowingly aid and abet the violation of chapter 70.39 RCW or any valid orders, rules, or regulations thereunder, or who fails to perform any act which that chapter makes it his/her duty to perform shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Following official notice to the accused by the commission of the existence of an alleged violation, each day upon which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation. Any person violating the provisions of chapter 70.39 RCW may be enjoined from continuing such violation. Failure to file the reports required by WAC 261-14-040 shall constitute a violation, and the commission may levy a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars per day for each day following official notice of the violation by the commission. The executive director of the commission may grant extensions of time to file the reports, in which cases failure to file the reports shall not constitute a violation until the extension period has expired.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-05, Resolution No. 84-05, filed 10/1/84)

✓ ~~WAC 261-20-040~~ **SUBMISSION OF BUDGET AND RATE REQUEST.** (1) Each hospital shall submit its budget and rate request to the commission not less than ~~((seventy-five))~~ eighty-three days prior to the beginning of its fiscal year, including the effect of proposals made by area-wide and state comprehensive health planning agencies. The budget and rate request shall contain that information specified in the commission's manual and shall be submitted in the form and manner specified in the manual. Where more than one hospital is operated by the reporting organization, the information required by this section shall be reported for each hospital separately.

(2) The chief executive officer and presiding officer of the hospital's governing body shall attest that the information submitted under this section or budget amendments under WAC 261-20-045 has been examined by such person and that to the best of his/her knowledge and belief such information is a true and correct statement of the total financial needs of the hospital and the rates necessary to meet those needs for the budget period.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-01, Resolution No. 85-01, filed 1/31/85)

✓ WAC 261-20-090 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION. RCW 70.39.200 provides that every person who shall violate or knowingly aid and abet the violation of chapter 70.39 RCW or any valid orders, rules, or regulations thereunder, or who fails to perform any act which that chapter makes it his/her duty to perform shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Following official notice to the accused by the commission of the existence of an alleged violation, each day upon which ~~((a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation. Any person))~~ a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation. Any person violating the provisions of chapter 70.39 RCW may be enjoined from continuing such violation. Failure to file the reports required by WAC 261-20-040(1), 261-20-050(1), and 261-20-057(1) shall constitute a violation, and the commission may levy a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars per day for each day following official notice of the violation by the commission. The executive director of the commission may grant extensions of time to file the reports, in which cases failure to file the reports shall not constitute a violation until the extension period has expired.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-06, Resolution No. 85-06, filed 11/1/85)

✓ WAC 261-40-135 STAFF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMITTAL. (1) Hospital commission staff shall review each hospital's annual budget submittal. The staff shall utilize the methodology and address the criteria as set out in WAC 261-40-150. Requests involving variance from any criteria set out therein shall be specifically addressed by staff, who shall also make recommendations upon such requests and specify the basis for such recommendations.

(2) Contents: Upon completion of the staff review of a hospital's annual budget submittal, the staff shall prepare a written statement of its findings and recommendations to the commission. Such statement shall include:

(a) An analysis of the annual budget submittal in such form as the commission shall direct, as corrected or modified by the hospital in response to WAC 261-40-110(1) notice;

(b) A description of the exceptions noted in the primary, secondary, or detailed expense screening process used by the staff together with any explanation or justification provided by the hospital or determined by the staff for such exception;

(c) Recommendations of the staff regarding the rates, rate schedules, other charges, or changes therein proposed in the annual budget submittal; and

(d) Such other matters as the staff deems appropriate.

(3) Date of providing of statement: A copy of the staff's statement shall be made available at the commission's administrative office and may be picked up or shall be ~~((provided))~~ sent to the hospital and other interested persons who have requested to receive copies of staff statements, by mail or other means of delivery which is as fast or faster than mail, not less than ~~((fifteen))~~ twenty days prior to the date last set for commission consideration of the hospital's annual budget submittal. Copies of the statement also shall be ~~((provided))~~ sent to commission members by that same date, either by mail or other means of delivery.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-02, Resolution No. 83-02, filed 2/28/83)

✓ WAC 261-40-140 NOTICE TO PUBLIC REGARDING ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMITTAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND PUBLIC HEARING. Not less than twenty days prior to the date last set for commission consideration of a hospital's annual budget submittal, the staff shall ~~((provide))~~ send notice, by mail or other means of delivery which is as fast or faster than mail, to that hospital and by mail to those persons on the commission's general mailing list regarding the impending hearing. Any person may be placed on the commission's general mailing list by written request to the commission.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-02, Resolution No. 83-02, filed 2/28/83)

✓ WAC 261-40-145 HOSPITAL'S RESPONSE TO STAFF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS; WRITTEN TESTIMONY FROM GENERAL PUBLIC, TIME FOR SUBMISSION. A hospital or other interested person may submit to the commission a response to the staff findings and recommendations. Such response, and any other written response submitted pursuant to WAC 261-40-140 notice, must be received in the commission's office not less than ~~((three))~~ six days prior to the date last set for commission consideration of the hospital's annual budget submittal in any informal hearing. Any response received after that date may ~~((not))~~ be considered by the commission at the hearing or, upon motion of an interested person or its own motion, the commission may defer consideration of the response until a later time if it determines that it cannot adequately consider the substance of the response at that time or that the response requires a detailed staff response. In the event the commission defers consideration of the response, it may permit a temporary change of rates, suspend the effective date of any proposed change of rates, or take any other action as allowed by law.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-03, Resolution No. 85-03, filed 7/29/85)

✓ WAC 261-40-170 NEGOTIATED RATES. (1) After July 1, 1985, any hospital may negotiate with and

charge any particular payer or purchaser rates that are less than those approved by the commission, if:

- (a) The rates are cost justified; and
- (b) The rates do not result in any shifting of costs to other payers or purchasers in the current or any subsequent year; and
- (c) The rates do not result in any policies which limit access to individuals who are unable to pay or for whom the hospital receives less than anticipated charges for or costs of necessary health care services; and
- (d) All the terms of such negotiated rates are filed with the commission within ten working days and made available for public inspection.

(2) Within ten working days after the contract is signed, the hospital must submit full disclosure of each negotiated rate, including:

- (a) The names of the parties to the negotiation;
- (b) The period of time covered by the agreement;
- (c) The negotiated rate or the amount of the reduction from the rate approved by the commission; and
- (d) Any other terms or conditions related to the negotiated rates.

(3) Following publication of a negotiated rate as required by WAC 261-40-170(8), each hospital shall make the information reported in WAC 261-40-170(2) for that negotiated rate available to the public upon request.

(4) The differential between billed charges, based on the hospital's full established rates, and the payment received, based on the negotiated rate, must be separately identified for each negotiated contract and reported on lines ~~((26-31))~~ 23-31, Form ~~((RE-8))~~ SS-8 deductions from revenue. These amounts are "memo" only and may not be allocated to other payers or purchasers in the current or any subsequent year.

(5) The commission shall review a negotiated rate upon the request of any concerned party. Such a request shall include the following:

- (a) Identification of the party requesting the review;
- (b) Identification of the particular negotiated rate involved;
- (c) A clear statement of the violation alleged, e.g., it is not cost justified; it results in a cost shift to other payers or purchasers; or it does not otherwise conform with the provisions of RCW 70.39.140;
- (d) A statement of how the party is affected by the negotiated rate;
- (e) Evidence supporting the party's claim; and
- (f) The action requested of the commission.

(6) If upon review the negotiated rate is found to contravene any provision of RCW 70.39.140, the commission may disapprove such rate. Such disapproval shall be effective as of the date of the commission's order disapproving the negotiated rate. Once a negotiated rate is disapproved by the commission, the hospital may no longer charge such rate.

(7) The commission will publish on meeting agendas a list of all negotiated rates filed by hospitals, including the names of the parties to the negotiation, within thirty days after filing.

(8) The provisions of WAC 261-40-170 apply to all negotiated rates in effect on or after July 1, 1985.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-02, Resolution No. 83-02, filed 2/28/83)

✓ WAC 261-40-200 CONTINUANCES. Any person who desires a continuance of any proceeding before the commission shall, as soon as facts requiring such continuance come to his/her knowledge, notify the commission. The notice shall identify the interest of the person in the proceeding as well as the reasons why such continuance is necessary. The commission, or presiding officer in a formal hearing, on passing upon a request for a continuance shall consider whether such request was promptly made. Except in cases of hardship or unless good cause is shown, no such continuance shall be granted unless such a request is made to the commission at least three days preceding the date upon which the matter is set for hearing. The commission may grant such a continuance and may at any time order a continuance upon its own motion. During the proceeding, if it appears in the public interest that further testimony or argument should be received, the presiding officer may in his/her discretion continue the hearing and fix the date for introduction of additional testimony or presentation of argument. Such oral notice shall constitute final notice of such continued hearing. The granting of a continuance by the commission may result in a concurrent suspension of the effective date of proposed rates or the setting of a temporary rate.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-02, Resolution No. 83-02, filed 2/28/83)

✓ WAC 261-40-220 RULES OF EVIDENCE. (1) General: In accordance with the provisions of RCW 70.39.160(3), formal rules of evidence shall not apply to matters coming before the commission. During informal and formal hearings, the commission, in its discretion, either with or without objection, shall determine whether testimony or evidence presented to it for consideration is admissible for consideration. Generally, ~~((the commission will consider))~~ any relevant testimony or other evidence presented ~~((to it in an informal hearing))~~ will be considered. When objection is made to the admissibility of evidence, such evidence may be received subject to later ruling by the commission. Parties objecting to the introduction of evidence shall state the grounds of such objections at the time such evidence is offered. In any hearing the presiding officer may, in his/her discretion, either with or without objection, order cumulative evidence discontinued.

(2) Official notice: In addition to matters which courts of this state may take judicial notice and those matters specified in WAC 1-08-370 and 1-08-380, official notice may be taken of the following matters by the commission in informal hearings, and by the presiding officer or hearing examiner in formal hearings, respectively:

- (a) Rules, regulations, administrative rulings and orders, exclusive of findings of fact, of the commission and other governmental agencies;
- (b) Contents of certificates, permits and licenses issued by the commission or other governmental agencies;
- (c) Rates, classifications, and schedules established or approved by the commission.

In addition, upon request by all parties, official notice may be taken of the results of the commission's own inspection of the physical conditions involved. Official notice may be taken of the results of previous commission experience in similar situations, and the general information concerning the subject which goes to make up the commission's fund of expert knowledge. Where official notice is taken of any matter, the findings of fact shall so specify and shall state the basis upon which notice is taken.

(3) Resolutions: Resolutions, properly authenticated, of the governing bodies of cities, towns, other municipal corporations, and of comprehensive health planning agencies and associations of hospitals will be received in evidence. Such resolution shall be received subject to rebuttal by adversely affected parties as to either the authenticity of the resolution or the circumstances surrounding its procurement. Recitals of facts contained in resolutions shall not be deemed proof of those facts.

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 261-40-250 FILING AND SERVICE. (1) Filing with the commission: Documents shall be deemed filed upon actual receipt by the commission either at an official meeting of the commission or at its administrative office as described in WAC 261-02-040(3).

(2) Service—By whom. The commission shall cause to be served all orders, notices, and other papers issued by it, together with any other papers which it is required by law to serve. Every other paper shall be served by the party filing it.

(3) Service—Manner and timing. Service of pleadings and other documents shall be made by delivering one copy to each party in person or by mail, properly addressed with postage prepaid. Except as otherwise provided, when any party has appeared by an attorney or other authorized representative, service upon such attorney or representative will be deemed valid service upon the party of all future pleadings and other documents. Service of pleadings and other documents shall be deemed complete when a true copy of such document, properly addressed and stamped, is deposited in the United States mail. Attorneys or authorized representatives withdrawing from a proceeding shall immediately so notify the commission and all parties to the proceeding.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-05, Resolution No. 84-05, filed 10/1/84)

✓ WAC 261-40-315 COMMISSION RIGHT TO TERMINATE INFORMAL HEARING. The commission may terminate an informal hearing at any time either to protect substantial rights of the public, a hospital, or the commission or its staff; or, in connection with an annual budget submittal before it for review, to assure all purchasers of that hospital's health care services that total hospital costs are reasonably related to total services, that costs do not exceed those that are necessary for prudently and reasonably managed hospitals, that hospital rates are reasonably related to aggregate costs, and that rates are set equitably among all

purchasers of these services without undue discrimination. Whenever an informal hearing is so terminated, the commission shall attempt to give advance notice of such action to the hospital, staff, and public, but it is not required to do so. In the event an informal hearing is so terminated, the commission (~~shall immediately schedule a formal hearing regarding the annual budget submittal previously being reviewed in the informal~~) may, in its discretion, continue the informal hearing to a later date or set the matter for a formal hearing.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-02, Resolution No. 83-02, filed 2/28/83)

✓ WAC 261-40-400 OPPORTUNITIES FOR FORMAL HEARINGS. ~~((+))~~ Petition for reconsideration of informal hearing decision: A hospital or other person that has been aggrieved by a final decision of the commission in an informal hearing, may petition the commission for a reconsideration of its decision through a formal hearing process. Such petition shall state in detail the issues or portions of the commission's informal hearing decision that should be reconsidered by the commission, together with the reasons therefor. The petition must be filed with the commission within thirty days after service of the final decision and order in the informal hearing.

~~((2) As initial hearing on hospital's annual budget submittal: A hospital may submit its annual budget submittal to the commission, together with a petition that it be considered initially in a formal hearing rather than informal hearing pursuant to Part III of this chapter.)~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-02, Resolution No. 83-02, filed 2/28/83)

✓ WAC 261-40-405 COMMISSION ACTION ON PETITION FOR FORMAL HEARING. (1) General: At its earliest opportunity the commission shall consider and approve or deny a petition submitted pursuant to WAC 261-40-400~~((1))~~, and shall approve a petition submitted pursuant to WAC 261-40-400~~((2))~~.

(2) Criteria for denial of WAC 261-40-400~~((+))~~ petition: A petition submitted to the commission pursuant to WAC 261-40-400~~((+))~~ may be denied on the following grounds:

(a) The petition is frivolous;

(b) The petitioner has not been aggrieved by the commission's informal hearing decision or has been aggrieved to such a minor amount that reconsideration is not justifiable;

(c) The reasons for reconsideration stated in the petition do not justify reconsideration;

(d) The petition was not timely filed.

(3) Notice of commission action: The petitioner and all other parties shall be notified in writing of the commission's action regarding the petition, together with the reasons therefor, following such action.

(4) Effect of commission action:

(a) No stay of enforcement or effect of the informal hearing decision: Neither the filing with the commission pursuant to WAC 261-40-400~~((+))~~ nor the granting of a petition for reconsideration through the formal

hearing process of all or any portions of a decision by the commission made in an informal hearing, shall stay enforcement or the effect of the commission's decision in the informal hearing.

(b) De novo hearing on reconsideration: Issues included in the petition for formal hearing reconsideration shall be considered on a de novo basis by the commission.

(c) Reviewability of action: A decision by the commission denying a petition for reconsideration submitted pursuant to WAC 261-40-400(~~((+))~~) shall be the final decision of the commission for purposes of judicial review under chapter 34.04 RCW.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 75-05, filed 11/10/75)

~~WAC 261-40-410 ((HEARING EXAMINER)) PRESIDING OFFICER. ((The commission, upon motion, may designate one of its members, or appoint a nonmember, as a hearing examiner, who shall act on behalf of the commission and serve as the presiding officer in any formal hearing before the commission until such time as he/she has filed with the commission and served on all parties a copy of his/her proposed order. The hearing examiner shall have all the procedural rights and duties of the commission when presiding in a formal hearing.))~~ A formal hearing shall be presided over by the commission or by an administrative law judge assigned under chapter 34.12 RCW. Where an administrative law judge presides, he or she shall have all the procedural rights and duties of the commission and shall issue a proposed decision, including proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 75-05, filed 11/10/75)

~~WAC 261-40-435 FORMS. A hospital applying to the commission for the approval of a rate, rate schedule, other charges, or any change therein as described in its annual budget submittal, shall submit to the commission such information as the commission shall require pursuant to chapter 70.39 RCW and WAC ((261-30-040)) 261-20-040.~~ In addition, such hospital, as well as any other party shall generally adhere to the following form in connection with such action before the commission:

At the top of the page shall appear the wording "Before the Washington state hospital commission." On the left side of the page below the foregoing the following caption shall be set out: "In the matter of the application of (name of hospital) for the approval of hospital rates." Opposite the foregoing caption shall appear the type of pleading (e.g., "application," "response," etc.).

The body of the pleading shall be set out in numbered paragraphs. The first paragraph shall state the name and address of the party submitting the pleading. The second paragraph shall set out all statutes or rules that may be brought into issue by the pleading. Succeeding paragraphs shall set out the statement of facts relied upon. The concluding paragraphs shall contain the request for action sought by the party.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 75-05, filed 11/10/75)

~~WAC 261-40-470 RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS. ((A full and complete record of all proceedings in any formal hearing had before the commission shall be taken down by a reporter appointed by the commission. In case of an action to review any order of the commission, a transcript of such testimony, together with all exhibits introduced, and of the record and proceedings in the cause, shall constitute the record of the commission.))~~ (1) The record in a formal hearing shall include:

- (a) All pleadings, motions, intermediate rulings;
- (b) Evidence received or considered;
- (c) A statement of matters officially noticed;
- (d) Questions and offers of proof, objections, and rulings thereon;
- (e) Proposed findings and exceptions;
- (f) Any decision, opinion, or report by the officer presiding at the hearing.

(2) Oral proceedings shall be transcribed for purposes of commission decision pursuant to RCW 34.04.110, as now or hereafter amended, rehearing, or court review. A copy of the record or any part thereof shall be transcribed and furnished to any party to the hearing upon request therefor and payment of reasonable costs thereof.

(3) All formal hearings shall be recorded by manual, electronic, or other type of recording device.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-05, Resolution No. 84-05, filed 10/1/84)

~~WAC 261-40-480 BRIEFS. Briefs may be filed in any formal commission hearing by any interested party, and shall be filed by any party to the proceeding upon the request of the presiding officer, and within such time as shall he/she directs. The presiding officer may require the filing of all briefs within three days after the close of the hearing if he/she considers the proceeding to be such that an order should issue promptly; and in the case of matters requiring an immediate decision, he/she may require the parties, or their counsel, to present their arguments and authority orally at the close of the hearing, instead of by written brief. Briefs should set out the leading facts and conclusion which the evidence tends to prove, and point out the particular evidence relied upon to support such conclusion. Briefs may be printed multilithed, mimeographed, typewritten or otherwise mechanically reproduced (size 8 1/2" x 11"), and all copies shall be clearly legible. ((Ten)) Three copies of each brief shall be filed with the commission and copies thereof shall be served on all parties to the case, or their counsel, and proof of such service furnished to the commission ((in the manner provided by WAC 261-40-440(3))).~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-05, Resolution No. 84-05, filed 10/1/84)

~~WAC 261-40-485 ORDERS. (1) Preparation of proposed order: The presiding officer for a formal hearing shall prepare a proposed order including a concise~~

statement of the nature and background of the proceeding, appropriate numbered findings of fact based exclusively on the record, conclusions of law, including citations of statutes and rules relied upon, and a decision regarding the hospital's annual budget submittal and the rates, rate schedules, other charges, and changes therein; and the same shall be served upon all parties of record.

(2) Exceptions: Number filed and time for filing: ~~((Ten))~~ Three copies of exceptions to proposed orders must be filed with the commission and a copy must be served upon all other parties within twenty days from the date of ~~((issuance))~~ service of said order, unless a different time for filing is designated by the commission at or following the issuance of the proposed order. ~~((Proof of service must be made in accordance with WAC 261-40-440(3).))~~

(3) Exceptions: Who may file: Any party of record may file exceptions to the presiding officer's proposed order.

(4) Exceptions: Contents: Exceptions to proposed orders shall be specific and must be stated and numbered separately. Exceptions to findings of fact must be supported by a reference to that page or part of the record or in the alternative by a statement of the evidence relied upon to support the exception, and shall be accompanied by a recommended finding of fact. Exceptions to conclusions of law must be supported by reference to the appropriate statute or regulation involved and shall be accompanied by a corrected conclusion of law. When exceptions are taken to conclusions in the summary portion of the proposed order there shall be included a statement showing the legal or factual justification for such exceptions, together with a statement showing how the alleged defect in the summary affects the findings of fact or conclusions of law, or the ultimate decision.

(5) Replies: ~~((Ten))~~ Three copies of a reply to exceptions must be filed with the commission and a copy served upon the excepting party within ten days of the date of service of the exceptions, unless a different time for filing is designated by the commission.

(6) Briefs and arguments supporting exceptions or replies: Briefs or written arguments supporting exceptions or replies thereto shall be attached to such documents and shall be served and filed in the same manner as provided in subsections (2) and (5). The commission may in its discretion hear oral arguments at a time and place to be designated by it upon notice to all affected parties.

(7) Final order: After reviewing the exceptions, replies, briefs, oral arguments, if any, and the record or such portions thereof as may be cited by the parties, a majority of the commission may affirm the proposed order by an appropriate final order, or it may make such changes as it deems necessary in its final order. A copy of the final decision and order and the accompanying findings and conclusions shall be served, as set out in WAC 261-40-250(3), on each party and each party's attorney of record, if any. The statutory time for judicial review under chapter 34.04 RCW shall not commence until the date of service of the commission's final order.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 75-05, filed 11/10/75)

✓ WAC 261-40-490 NO DISCUSSION OF PROCEEDING UNTIL DECISION. After the filing of an application or petition in a contested formal proceeding and prior to the issuance of a final order therein, no party to the proceeding or party's counsel, shall discuss the merits of such matter or proceeding with any commission member or with the presiding officer involved, unless reasonable notice is given to all parties who have appeared therein, to enable such parties to be present during such discussion. When, after filing of an application or petition and prior to the issuance of a final order thereon, letters are directed to the commission, or any member of its staff, regarding a formal proceeding, copies of such letters shall be mailed to all parties of record and proof of such service furnished to the commission. This section does not prohibit the use by the commission or the presiding officer of personal assistants or other staff of the commission who have not participated in the proceeding in any manner, who are not engaged for the commission in any investigative functions in the same or any current factually related case and who are not engaged for the commission in any prosecutory functions, as allowed pursuant to RCW 34.04.115, as now or hereafter amended.

WSR 86-11-042

EMERGENCY RULES

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Order 86-31—Filed May 16, 1986]

I, William R. Wilkerson, director of the Department of Fisheries, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to commercial fishing rules; and personal use rules.

I, William R. Wilkerson, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is test fishery has indicated there is an adequate supply of shrimp for limited harvest.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 75.08.080 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 16, 1986.

By Russell W. Cahill
for William R. Wilkerson
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-56-32500H **PERSONAL USE-SHRIMP SEASON-HOOD CANAL** Notwithstanding the Provisions of WAC 220-56-325, it is lawful to take, fish for and possess for personal use, shrimp taken in Hood Canal southerly of the Hood Canal Floating Bridge from 9:00 a.m. May 17, to 9:50 p.m. June 1, 1986 and from 9:00 a.m. June 7 to 10:00 p.m. June 29, 1986. The daily bag limit is 10 pounds or 10 quarts in the shell of fresh shrimp. Additional shrimp may be possessed in a frozen or processed form.

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-52-05300Q **COMMERCIAL-SHRIMP SEASON-HOOD CANAL**. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-52-050 and WAC 220-52-053 it is unlawful to take, fish for or possess shrimp for commercial purposes in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 27A, 27B and 27C, except as follows:

From 9:00 a.m. June 7 to 10:00 p.m. June 29, 1986 with shellfish pots (maximum of 50 pots)

WSR 86-11-043
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
 [Order 86-32—Filed May 16, 1986]

I, William R. Wilkerson, director of the Department of Fisheries, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to commercial fishing regulations.

I, William R. Wilkerson, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is harvestable quota has been taken.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 75.08.080 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 16, 1986.

By Russell W. Cahill
 for William R. Wilkerson
 Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-24-02000M **TROLL FISHERY CLOSURE**. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-24-010, 220-24-020, and 220-24-030, effective 12:01

a.m. May 18, 1986, it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for commercial purposes with troll gear from those waters west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh Line, the Pacific Ocean, or west of a line drawn true north-south through Buoy 10 at the mouth of the Columbia River, and any salmon taken during the open period, May 14th through 17th, must be landed prior to 12:01 a.m. May 19, 1986.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 12:01 a.m., May 18, 1986:

WAC 220-24-02000L **LAWFUL ACTS—TROLL FISHERY**. (86-28)

WSR 86-11-044
PROPOSED RULES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
 [Filed May 16, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Employment Security Department intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning requirements of corporations electing coverage of corporate officers, WAC 192-12-025;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, June 24, 1986, in the Commissioner's Conference Room, 212 Maple Park, Olympia, WA, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on June 24, 1986, at 2:00 p.m.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 50.12.010 and 50.12.040.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 50.04.165 and chapter 110, Laws of 1986.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 15, 1986.

Dated: May 16, 1986
 By: Ernest F. LaPalm
 Deputy Commissioner

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The following statement has been prepared by the Employment Security Department for the purpose of legislative review of agency rules as provided by chapter 34.04 RCW.

WAC 192-12-025 Election of coverage for corporate officers, amendment brings this rule into conformity with the change made to RCW 50.04.165. The amendment replaces previous statutory wording with the new statutory language promulgated by the legislature in chapter 110, Laws of 1986. In addition, the last part of subsection (3) of the current rule has been deleted, and a new subsection (7) is being added.

The changes in the law, and the subsequent changes to the rule, are necessary to clear up the confusion caused by the phrase, "in the capacity", and to require

that the notice furnished to corporate officers be in writing.

This rule was revised by Thomas LePique of the UI Program Analysis Branch of the Employment Security Department. His office address is Mailstop KG-11, Olympia, Washington 98504. His telephone number is 753-5181. The Chief of UI Tax Administration and the Chief of UI Tax Field Operations are responsible for implementation and enforcement of the rules. Their office address is Employment Security Department, Mailstop KG-11, Olympia, Washington 98504. Their telephone numbers are 753-3822 and 438-4601, respectively.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3-83, filed 11/9/83)

WAC 192-12-025 REQUIREMENTS OF CORPORATIONS ELECTING COVERAGE OF CORPORATE OFFICERS. RCW 50.04.165 provides: "Services performed (~~after September 30, 1983, in the capacity of~~) by corporate officers, as defined in RCW 23A.08-.470, other than those covered by chapter 50.44 RCW, shall not be considered services in employment. However, a corporation may elect to cover not less than all of its corporate officers under RCW 50.24-.160. If an employer does not elect to cover its corporate officers under RCW 50.24.160, the employer must notify its corporate officers in writing that they are ineligible for unemployment benefits. If the employer fails to notify any corporate officer, then that person shall not be considered to be a corporate officer for the purposes of this section."

In order for the employment security department to make timely and accurate employer liability determinations and unemployment insurance payments, the commissioner prescribes:

(1) The term "corporate officer" is defined the same as in RCW 23A.08.470, which states "The officers of a corporation shall consist of a president, one or more vice presidents as may be prescribed by the bylaws, a secretary, and a treasurer, each of whom shall be elected by the board of directors at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by the bylaws. Such other officers and assistant officers and agents as may be deemed necessary may be elected or appointed by the board of directors or chosen in such other manner as may be prescribed by the bylaws. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person, except the offices of president and secretary, except that when all of the issued and outstanding stock of the corporation is owned of record by one shareholder, one person may hold all or any combination of offices."

(2) All services of corporate officers are deemed exempt until the effective date of approval of election of coverage by the commissioner.

(3) A written request for voluntary coverage must be submitted by the employer and be signed by someone authorized to legally bind the corporation. The request must be received by the department no later than thirty days prior to the end of the quarter in which the change of coverage is to begin. (~~However, if an employer wishes to voluntarily cover the services of corporate officers beginning with the fourth quarter of 1983, written notice must be received by the department no later than October 31, 1983.~~)

(4) All changes in elected coverage of services of corporate officers can be effective from the beginning of any calendar quarter, and will remain in effect for not less than two calendar years. Coverage can be terminated only at the end of a calendar year, provided a written request for termination is submitted to the agency by the employer, on or before the 15th of January immediately following the end of the last calendar year of desired coverage.

(5) Wages or salary paid for services of corporate officers exempt under RCW 50.04.165 will not be used to determine liability of agricultural employers. However, if a corporation voluntarily covers its officers, the wages or (~~salary~~) salaries paid for such services (~~of those officers~~) shall be used to determine the liability of agricultural employers.

(6) A corporation exempt from covering the services of its officers under RCW 50.04.165 should not include those officers' names, social security numbers, wages or hours on any employment security quarterly wage and tax reports submitted for any calendar quarters which fall during the period of exemption.

(7) For wages paid on or after July 1, 1986, corporate officers are exempt under RCW 50.04.165 only if their employer has notified them

in writing that they are ineligible for unemployment benefits, with the exemption becoming effective as of the date of the written notice.

WSR 86-11-045
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)
[Filed May 19, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Social and Health Services intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning inpatient hospital care, amending WAC 388-86-050;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, June 25, 1986, in the Auditorium, Office Building #2, Olympia, Washington 98504, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 2, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 74.08.090.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is chapter 74.09 RCW.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 25, 1986.

Correspondence concerning this notice and proposed rules attached should be addressed to:

Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
Division of Administration and Personnel
Department of Social and Health Services
Mailstop OB 14
Olympia, WA 98504

Interpreters for people with hearing impairments and brailled or taped information for people with visual impairments can be provided. Please contact Administrative Regulations Section, State Office Building #2, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, WA, phone (206) 753-7015 by June 11, 1986. The meeting site is in a location which is barrier free.

Dated: May 16, 1986

By: Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
Division of Administration and Personnel

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This statement is filed pursuant to RCW 34.04.045.

Re: Amending WAC 388-86-050.

Purpose of the Rule: To change the length of state requirements for non-DRG hospital services.

Reason for the Change: Present rules require nonproductive reviews by the department.

Statutory Authority: RCW 74.08.090.

Summary: The present rule requires an approval request for all non-DRG hospital days beyond the fiftieth percentile for PAS hospitals. This requirement would be changed to days beyond the seventy-fifth percentile. Most days between the fiftieth and seventy-fifth percentile have been approved.

Person Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement of the Rule: Jim Sparks, Program Manager, Division of Medical Assistance, mailstop HB-41, phone 753-7316.

Rules proposed by DSHS.

This rule is not necessary as a result of a change in federal or state law.

No economic impact statement is required under the Regulatory Fairness Act.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2321, filed 12/27/85)

WAC 388-86-050 INPATIENT HOSPITAL CARE. (1) The department will provide hospitalization for recipients under age sixty-five and for recipients sixty-five and over who have exhausted Medicare benefits. With exceptions and limitations the recipient will have free choice of hospitalization.

(2) Prior approval is required for nonemergent hospital admissions.

(3) The division of medical assistance will certify hospital admission, length of stay and/or services for all recipients.

(4) Department authorization for inpatient hospital care, in hospitals excepted from the diagnosis-related group based pricing system, for eligible individuals shall be limited to the number of days established at the ((50th)) 75th percentile in the 1983 edition of the publication Length of Stay in PAS Hospitals, by Diagnosis United States Western Region, unless prior contractual arrangements are made by the department for a specified length of stay. When hospitalization of a recipient exceeds the number of days as limited by this subsection, the hospital shall submit to the local medical consultant a request with adequate justification and signed by the attending physician within sixty days of final service for approval of the extension.

(a) Eligible recipients are covered for involuntary admissions for acute psychiatric conditions up to a maximum of seventeen days under the Involuntary Treatment Act in hospitals certified as evaluation and treatment facilities. If an involuntarily committed recipient reverts to voluntary status, PAS days are computed from day of admission and applied to any period exceeding the mandatory seventeen days. If PAS days are less than seventeen, the maximum of seventeen days will prevail.

(b) No payment will be made for care in a private psychiatric hospital that has not been certified under Title XVIII. Authorization for admission of an eligible individual to a private psychiatric hospital shall be under the same conditions and program limitations as for treatment of psychiatric conditions in a general hospital.

(c) Medicaid payment will be made for care in a state mental institution for categorically needy and medically needy individuals under age twenty-one and age sixty-five and older.

(d) Medicaid payments will be made for care in an approved psychiatric facility for categorically needy and medically needy individuals under age twenty-one.

(5) Hospitalization for the treatment of acute and chronic renal failure shall be provided, except that the department shall pay only deductibles and coinsurance for a recipient who is a Medicare beneficiary and who is hospitalized for such treatment or for kidney transplant.

(6) Nonemergent hospital admissions shall not be made on Friday or Saturday for scheduled surgery on Monday. The attending physician may admit the recipient on Sunday to accomplish the necessary preoperative work-up.

(7) Approval for hospitalization of a recipient shall be based on the recipient's need for semi-private accommodations and reimbursement made at the multiple occupancy rate regardless of accommodations provided by the hospital. Special rates may be established for recipients covered by the Involuntary Treatment Act. Semi-private accommodations shall mean not less than two nor more than a four-bed room.

(8) The department covers medically necessary services provided in a hospital in connection with the care or treatment of teeth, jaws, or structures directly supporting the teeth if the procedure requires hospitalization in connection with the provision of such services. Services covered under this subsection must be furnished under the direction of a physician or dentist.

WSR 86-11-046
PROPOSED RULES
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD
[Filed May 19, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Washington State Liquor Control Board intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning musicians, disc jockeys, sound or lighting technicians, persons performing janitorial services, employees of amusement device companies, security officers, fire fighters and law enforcement officers, employment, WAC 314-16-075;

that the agency will at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, July 15, 1986, in the Office of the Liquor Control Board, 5th Floor, Capital Plaza Building, 1025 East Union Avenue, Olympia, WA 98504, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place immediately following the hearing.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 66.08.030.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 66.44.316, 66.44.310 and 66.44.350.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before July 15, 1986.

Dated: May 16, 1986

By: L. H. Pedersen
Chairman

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title: WAC 314-16-075 Musicians, disc jockeys, sound or lighting technicians, persons performing janitorial services, employees of amusement device companies, security officers, fire fighters and law enforcement officers, employment.

Description of Purpose: To implement the exceptions regarding employment of persons under 21 years of age on licensed premises, as permitted by the recent amendment to RCW 66.44.316.

Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030.

Statutes Implemented by the Rule: RCW 66.44.316, 66.44.310 and 66.44.350.

Summary of Rule: Removes the reporting requirements for licensees that employ professional minor musicians and would extend the exceptions regarding employees eighteen years of age or older permitted to enter and remain on premises licensed under chapter 66.24 RCW, to include janitorial services, disc jockeys, sound and lighting technicians, security personnel, employees of amusement device companies, fire fighters and law enforcement officers as permitted by statute.

Reason Supporting Proposed Action: This rule change is necessary to implement the recent amendment to RCW 66.44.316.

Agency Personnel Involved: In addition to the board, the following agency personnel have responsibility for drafting, implementing and enforcing this rule: Gary W. Gilbert, Chief, Enforcement Division, Capital Plaza Building, Olympia, WA 98504, phone (206) 753-6270.

Person or Organization Proposing Rule: Washington State Liquor Control Board.

Agency Comments: None.

Necessity of Rule: Not made necessary as a result of federal law or federal or state court action.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: There will be no negative cost impact.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 9, filed 2/17/70)

WAC 314-16-075 (~~PROFESSIONAL MINOR MUSICIANS EMPLOYMENT~~) MUSICIANS, DISC JOCKEYS, SOUND OR LIGHTING TECHNICIANS, PERSONS PERFORMING JANITORIAL SERVICES, EMPLOYEES OF AMUSEMENT DEVICE COMPANIES, SECURITY OFFICERS, FIRE FIGHTERS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS EMPLOYMENT. Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 250, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. (RCW (~~66.44.315~~) 66.44.316), professional musicians 18 years of age and older are permitted to enter and to remain in liquor licensed establishments during and in the course of their employment as musicians. The following definitions and requirements shall be applicable.

(1) Definitions:

(a) The term "professional minor musician" shall be construed as a person between 18 and 21 years of age who is employed to perform in his or her capacity as a musician at a retail liquor licensed establishment.

(b) The term "professional minor musician" shall include a person who plays a musical instrument and/or is a vocalist, professional disc jockeys, or professional sound or lighting technicians actively engaged in support of professional musicians or professional disc jockeys.

(c) To assure that the professional minor musician employed is engaged for that purpose, he or she shall be compensated at a rate not less than the minimum wage provided for by state law.

(2) Areas in licensed establishments where professional minor musicians may perform:

(a) Professional minor musicians during their performance shall, except as provided in (~~subdivision~~) (b) and (c) of this subsection, remain on the stage or bandstand of the licensed premises.

(b) The style of a "strolling musician" or a group of "strolling musicians" may be utilized in licensed establishments.

(c) Disc jockeys and sound and lighting technicians may enter and remain on the licensed premises, in such locations as required, during and in the course of their employment.

(3) Areas where professional minor musicians may remain when not performing:

(a) Prior to commencing a performance; at breaks or intermissions during the performance; and after concluding a performance, professional minor musicians shall be permitted only: On the stage or bandstand; in a private room or separate area on the premises in which no liquor is served; or in areas where minors are permitted under the licensee's minor classification [for example, in the restaurant section of a Class H licensed premises].

(b) Professional minor musicians are permitted to enter and remain on the licensed premises not more than (~~30 minutes~~) one hour prior to the start of their performance, in order to set up their equipment and tune their musical instruments, and to remain not more than (~~30 minutes~~) one hour after concluding their performance in order to properly secure their equipment.

(4) Responsibilities of licensees:

(a) (~~(*)~~) Licensees having board authorization for live music and wishing to employ professional minor musicians (~~shall notify his local inspection office in writing before his initial employment of said professional minor musicians:~~

(~~b~~) Licensees shall have available for inspection by the board, or any peace officer, at all reasonable times, a current list of professional minor musicians employed at the licensed premises. Such list shall be retained for a period of 30 days after termination of employment and shall designate the following information with respect to each minor:

- (i) True name and professional or stage name, if any.
- (ii) Permanent resident address and temporary address, if any.
- (iii) Date and place of birth.
- (iv) Mother's maiden name; father's name.
- (v) Social security number.

(vi) Terms of the agreement of employment.

(~~(b)~~) Licensees shall at all times provide adequate supervision in order to insure that there will be neither the sale of nor the supplying of any alcoholic beverages to professional minor musicians, and that professional minor musicians will not be permitted to consume alcoholic beverages at any place on the premises.

(5) Responsibilities of professional minor musician:

(a) Professional minor musicians shall at all times during the course of their employment on licensed retail premises have with them documents available for inspection which disclose their true age and date of birth.

(6) Practice sessions — "jam sessions":

(a) Practice sessions involving professional minor musicians shall not be permitted on licensed premises.

(b) "Jam sessions" involving professional minor musicians shall not be permitted on any licensed premises unless the participants are being paid for such "jam sessions" in accordance with subsection (1)(c) of this regulation.

(7) Persons eighteen years of age and older performing janitorial services may enter and remain on premises licensed under the provisions of Title 66 RCW during the hours when there is no sale, service, or consumption of liquor on the premises (or in the area being cleaned), but only during and in the course of their performance of janitorial services.

(8) Employees of amusement device companies or companies which are in the business of installing, maintaining, and repairing amusement devices, which employees are eighteen years of age or older, may enter and remain in any premises licensed under the provisions of Title 66 RCW, but only during and in the course of their employment for the purpose of installing, maintaining, repairing, or removing an amusement device. For the purposes of this section amusement device means coin-operated video games, pinball machines, juke boxes, or other similar devices.

(9) Security officers, fire fighters and law enforcement officers eighteen years and over are permitted to enter and remain on premises licensed under the provisions of Title 66 RCW, but only during and in the course of their employment or official duties and only if they are not the direct employees of the licensee. Provided, however, that security officers access to classified portions of liquor licensed premises is limited to only isolated incidents arising in the course of their duties.

WSR 86-11-047
PROPOSED RULES
PIERCE COLLEGE
 [Filed May 19, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28B.19.030, that Community College District 11, Fort Steilacoom Community College, intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning changing the college name to Pierce College and amending the existing rule on meeting time and place;

that the institution will at 12:30, Wednesday, July 9, 1986, in the FSCC Campus, P-12, Board Room, 9401 Farwest Drive S.W., Tacoma, WA 98498, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place immediately following the hearing.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 28B.50.140.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this institution in writing to be received by this institution before July 9, 1986.

Dated: May 19, 1986
 By: Lorraine L. Wilson
 for Shawn Newman
 Assistant Attorney General

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title 132K WAC.

Description of Purpose: To change college name to Pierce College and to amend existing rule on meeting time and place.

Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.50.140(15).

Specific Statute Rule is Intended to Implement: N/A.

Summary of Rule: To change college name to Pierce College and to amend existing rule on meeting time and place.

Reasons Supporting Proposed Action: Desire of Community College District 11 board of trustees to have a name more indicative of the district.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Shelly Brockel, scan 346-1592; and Shawn Newman, Assistant Attorney General, 459-6573.

Person or Organization Proposing Rule, and Whether Public, Private, or Governmental: Community College District 11 board of trustees.

Agency Comments or Recommendations Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, Fiscal Matters: The agency believes the fiscal impact will be minimal.

Whether Rule is Necessary as Result of Federal Law or Federal or State Court Action: N/A.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: N/A.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending D-1, filed 9/20/67)

WAC 132K-04-001 INTRODUCTION. The (~~Clover Park Community College~~) Pierce College board of trustees, under law, is charged with the responsibility of Community College District #11. The authority is vested in the board, not in its individual board members. To assist the board in carrying out its responsibilities, it employs a president of the college district and delegates to him the responsibility for administering the district under policies approved by the board.

Policies of the board of trustees are found in the records of board action and in the policies and procedures manual of which this document is a part. The bylaws which follow contain rules adopted by the board which are in force and which relate to the organization and powers of the board and its method of conducting business.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending D-1, filed 9/20/67)

WAC 132K-04-050 BOARD MEETINGS—AGENDA. The order of the agenda governing all regular meetings of the board of trustees of (~~Clover Park Community College~~) Pierce College shall be as follows:

- (1) Roll call
- (2) Establishment of quorum
- (3) Approval of minutes of the previous meeting
- (4) Recommendations for action of the board
- (5) New business
- (6) Correspondence
- (7) Reports to the board
- (8) Chairman calls for agenda items for the next meeting
- (9) Adjournment

The order of the agenda may be changed by the chairman with the consent of the board members present.

The chairman shall announce at the beginning of each meeting that members of the audience may speak to any item on the agenda at the time of its presentation to the board. The chairman shall have the right to limit the length of time used by a speaker for the discussion of a subject.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending D-1, filed 9/20/67)

WAC 132K-04-080 OFFICERS OF BOARD. At the first regular meeting of the board each year, the board shall elect, from its membership, a chairman and vice chairman to serve for the ensuing

year. In addition, the president of the (~~Clover Park Community College~~) Pierce College district shall serve as secretary to the board of trustees as specified by state law. The secretary may, at his discretion, appoint his executive secretary or other appropriate college staff member to act as recording secretary for all regular and special meetings of the board.

The chairman, in addition to any duties imposed by rules and regulations of the state board, shall preside at each regular or special meeting of the board, sign all legal and official documents recording actions of the board, and review the agenda prepared for each meeting of the board. The chairman shall, while presiding at official meetings, have full right of discussion and vote.

The vice chairman, in addition to any duties imposed by rules and regulations of the state board shall act as chairman of the board in the absence of the chairman.

The secretary of the board shall be the president of the college district. In addition to any duties imposed by rules and regulations of the state board, he shall keep the official seal of the board, maintain all records of meetings and other official actions of the board. He shall give notice of all meetings in the manner required by the bylaws and state statutes.

The secretary shall also be responsible for board correspondence, compiling the agenda of meetings, and distributing the minutes of the meetings and related reports.

The secretary, or his designate, must attend all regular and special meetings of the board, and official minutes must be kept of all such meetings.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending D-1, filed 9/20/67)

WAC 132K-04-110 OFFICIAL SEAL. The board of trustees shall maintain an official seal for use upon any or all official documents of the board. The seal shall have inscribed upon it the name of the college which shall be:

(~~"Clover Park Community College"~~)
Pierce College

District No. 11

State of Washington

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending D-1, filed 9/20/67)

WAC 132K-04-130 DELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITY. It shall be the responsibility of the (~~Clover Park Community College~~) Pierce College board of trustees to establish policy and to evaluate the success of the college operation. To administer the college, the board of trustees shall employ a college district president and hold him responsible for the interpretation of board policy into administrative action and for the administration of the college in general.

Specific policies and their administrative interpretation shall be described in detail in the several sections of the official policies and procedures manual of the college district.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order, filed 5/5/69)

WAC 132K-12-180 DISCIPLINARY ACTION. Any action which reflects discredit upon the employer or is a direct hindrance to the effective performance of institutional functions shall be considered sufficient cause for disciplinary action. Sufficient cause shall include but not be limited to: Neglect of duty, inefficiency, incompetence, insubordination, indolence, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, malfeasance, or gross misconduct.

(1) Reprimand. The appointing authority may reprimand an employee for cause. If such reprimand is to be put in writing, it shall be addressed to the employee and a signed copy shall be sent to the director for inclusion in the employee's personnel file. A permanent employee who is reprimanded in this manner may appeal for a hearing in writing to the director within five calendar days of receipt of the reprimand. (RCW 41.06.170)

(2) Suspension. The appointing authority may suspend an employee without pay for cause for a period or periods not exceeding fifteen calendar days for any single offense. The appointing authority shall notify the employee concerned in writing by certified mail, with a copy (~~to~~) to the director, not later than one day after the suspension is made effective. Such notice shall include the specified charges for and the duration of the suspension. Any permanent employee who is suspended shall have the right to appeal to the committee not later than thirty calendar days after the effective date of such action.

(3) Demotion. The appointing authority may demote an employee for cause. A written statement of the specified charges for any such action shall be furnished to the employee by certified mail and a copy filed with the director at least fifteen calendar days prior to the effective date of the action. No demotion shall be made as a disciplinary action unless the employee to be demoted is eligible for employment in the lower class, and shall not be made if any permanent employee in the lower class will be laid off by reason of the action. A permanent employee who is demoted shall have the right to appeal to the committee not later than thirty calendar days after the effective date of dismissal.

The appointing authority will be expected to discuss employee deficiencies with the employee prior to filing written complaint in the employee's permanent record.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order, filed 5/5/69)

WAC 132K-12-242 ELECTION AND BARGAINING RIGHTS. Any organization desiring exclusive recognition shall request in writing of the director that an election be held to determine whether the majority of such employees in an appropriate unit desire to designate it as their representative for the purpose of this rule. Upon the receipt of such a request, the director shall request an independent and neutral person or association to determine whether thirty percent or more of the employees of the unit have indicated their desire to be represented by that organization for such purposes. The independent and neutral person or association shall make such a determination on the basis of records of dues-paying memberships, signed authorizations to represent, or other reliable evidence.

If the independent and neutral person or association determines that thirty percent or more of the employees of the appropriate unit desire to be represented by that organization for such purposes, the director will publish a notice that an election will be held to determine whether the employees of the unit desire the requesting organization or any other organization to represent them for the purposes of collective bargaining.

Any other organization of employees showing proof of at least ten percent of the employees within the unit desiring to designate the organization as their representative shall, within seven days after the publication of such a notice by the director, file with the director a request in writing that its name be included on the ballot in the election to be held. No organization shall be permitted to have its name placed on the ballot used in the election unless such a request has been received within seven days after the publication of the notice that an election will be held.

The notice published by the director pursuant to these rules shall state the date, hours, and polling places for the election. The notice shall also designate a chief election officer of the election and charge him with the duty of preparing the ballots and promulgating instructions concerning the details of the election to be conducted pursuant to these rules.

In any election conducted pursuant to these rules, lists of certified employees eligible to vote shall be prepared by the institution listing employees by voting places. Such lists shall be posted in places where notices to employees are customarily posted at least twenty-four hours before the election. Such lists shall be for informational purposes and shall not be conclusive as to the right of an employee to vote in an election.

The election officer shall designate at least one inspector for each polling place to observe the conduct of the election. Any organization whose name shall appear on the ballot in the election shall also be entitled to have one inspector present at each polling place to observe the conduct of the election. Each organization shall also be entitled to have an inspector present during the counting of the ballots cast. Such inspectors must refrain from electioneering during the election. They may challenge the eligibility of any person to vote in the election, and upon such challenge the ballot of that person shall be treated as provided in these rules. Inspectors shall also report in writing to the chief election officer any conduct which they observe in the course of balloting which they believe may have improperly affected the result of the voting at the polling place at which they serve as observers.

The ballots used in any election held pursuant to this part shall be in the following form:

To select for representation purposes for collective bargaining, a majority organization to represent

..... of
(description of appropriate unit) (the institution)

Vote for one
Organization X
Organization Y
No Organization

Do not sign your name or put other identifying marks on this ballot.

At the time of the election the name of each employee voting shall be recorded by his signature written beside his name on the voting list for the polling place at which he votes. Each employee may cast only one ballot in any election held pursuant to these rules, and the presence of a signature beside the name of an employee desiring to vote shall automatically constitute grounds for challenge to his right to cast a ballot in an election.

Any voter who incorrectly marks his ballot may obtain a new ballot by returning the incorrectly marked ballot to the chief election officer's inspector. Such incorrectly marked ballot shall be marked void in the presence of the inspectors of organizations participating in the election before the new ballot is delivered to the voter.

Voters shall be provided with tables or desks so arranged that a voter may mark his ballot without making it possible for other persons to observe the ((~~matter~~ ~~manner~~)) manner in which he has marked it.

Each voter shall fold his ballot so that the manner in which he has marked it cannot be observed and shall then place it in the locked ballot box provided at the designated voting place.

A challenged ballot shall be placed in an envelope bearing no identifying marks. It shall then be placed in another envelope upon which shall be written the name of the employee desiring to cast the ballot, the reasons for which the ballot was challenged, by whom it was challenged and the polling place at which it was challenged, and the envelope shall be sealed and initialed by the election inspectors.

At the time for closing the polls, all employees present and waiting at the polling place shall be entitled to vote. The ballot box shall then be sealed. All unused ballots shall then be counted in the presence of election inspectors.

When all voting has terminated at a polling place, the election inspectors will bring to the chief election officer the following: (1) Signed voting list of eligible certificated employees, (2) all unused ballots, (3) all challenged ballots, and (4) the sealed ballot box containing all ballots cast.

The challenged ballots previously placed in separate envelopes shall be placed in a sealed envelope marked "challenged ballots" and sent along with the tally sheet to the chief election officer. The challenged ballots shall not be opened or counted unless the counting of such ballots might affect the results of the election. If the challenged ballots might affect the results of the election, the chief election officer shall conduct an investigation into, or if necessary a formal hearing on, the validity of the challenges made. If he concludes that the challenge was properly made, that ballot shall be excluded from the count. Otherwise, such ballot shall be counted as cast.

When ballot boxes from all voting places have been received by the chief election officer's inspector, he shall open them and thoroughly mix all ballots cast so that it is impossible to identify the polling place from which any particular ballot came. The ballots cast shall be separated into the categories as they have been cast for organizations participating in the election, for no organization, and void ballots which are unintelligible or for an organization not participating in the election. The ballots in these categories shall be counted by the chief election officer with the assistance of such of his election inspectors as shall be necessary in the presence of the inspectors for the organizations participating in the election. After the ballots have been so counted the inspector designated by the organizations to serve at the counting of the ballots shall indicate by his signature upon the tally sheet that he agrees with the count made, or in case of disagreement, he shall write a short statement of his grounds for disagreement with the count. The chief election officer shall certify to the director the results of the election within 48 hours after the polls have been closed. The used ballots, the unused ballots, the challenged ballots, and the signed voting lists of eligible certificated employees shall be kept by the chief election officer or some person designated by him for one year after the election.

No election signs, banners, or buttons shall be permitted in the room in which the balloting takes place, nor shall any person in that room discuss the advantages or disadvantages of representation by any organization whether on the ballot or otherwise, nor shall any person in that room engage in any other form of electioneering.

Any organization which appears on the ballot, or any employee, may within five days after the certification of the results of the election under the provisions of this part, file objections to the conduct of the

election with the chief election officer pursuant to this rule. The election officer shall investigate such objections and if necessary hold formal hearings thereon and report such findings to the director. If the director shall conclude that the conduct objected to may have improperly affected the results of the election he shall order a new election. Otherwise he shall overrule the objections and the results of the election shall be considered final. Objections to the conduct of the election which are not filed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be waived and of no effect.

An organization of employees which receives a majority of the valid votes cast in an election held in accordance with these rules shall be recognized as the exclusive representative of the employees of that bargaining unit. If more than one organization of employees has participated in an election and a majority of the valid votes cast has not been either for representation by one of the organizations or for no representation, a run-off election shall be held. In such a run-off only those two choices receiving the highest number of valid votes cast in the initial election shall appear on the ballot.

Another election shall not be held until the lapse of one year from the date of the certification of the results of the earlier election.

Alternate recognition procedure. As an alternate procedure to the voting described previously, the director shall certify an employee organization as exclusive representative of the employees of a bargaining unit when such an organization shows proof that it represents a majority of such employees and such proof is not contested by the institution, or any other interested party. Prior to certification the director shall give ten days' notice that an employee representative has petitioned to be named the exclusive representative of a bargaining unit. Such notice shall inform all other interested parties that an election may be requested in accordance with these rules and that the petition may be contested by appropriate request or objection in writing filed with the director of personnel within ten days.

Representation upon certification. When an employee organization has been certified as the exclusive representative of the employees of a bargaining unit, it shall be entitled to act for and to negotiate agreements covering all employees in the unit and shall be responsible for representing the interests of all such employees. Individual grievances or minority group grievances of employees may, however, be presented to the appointing authority and may be adjusted by the appointing authority so long as the adjustment is not inconsistent with the collective agreement and the exclusive representative has had an opportunity to review such adjustments. Minority employee organizations may also present their view to the appointing authority.

Decertification. Upon petition to the director by not less than thirty percent of the employees of a bargaining unit, decertification or a new certification shall be determined by a majority of the votes cast in a secret vote of the employees of the bargaining unit, provided twelve months have elapsed since the last certification. The election shall be conducted in accordance with these rules. No question concerning representation may be raised within six months of an election in a bargaining unit.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 4, filed 1/13/71)

WAC 132K-16-010 INTRODUCTION. Broadly stated, the purpose of ((Fort Steilacoom Community College)) Pierce College, District No. 11, is to provide opportunities for all who desire to pursue educational goals. To implement this objective, it is necessary to insure that an environment is created wherein all students may progress in accordance with their capabilities and intensity of interest. The responsibility to create and maintain such an environment is shared by all members of the college; students, faculty and administration.

It is the intent that rights and responsibilities specified herein shall apply on any campus, site, or location and to any student enrolled in any program, course or class under jurisdiction of Community College District No. 11 and that where feasible the same or similar procedures be followed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 4, filed 1/13/71)

WAC 132K-16-040 RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES. (1)

*Freedom of speech

(a) As an institution of higher learning devoted to the search for truth in a democratic society, ((Fort Steilacoom Community College)) Pierce College is dedicated to the maintenance and expression of a spirit of free inquiry. For its students, accordingly, it promotes the development of an atmosphere of open exchange and of conditions conducive to critical evaluation of divergent points of view.

(b) All students shall have the right to address members of the student body in such a fashion that does not materially and substantially disrupt the operation of the college.

(c) It is expected that off-campus speakers will contribute to the exploration of new ideas and become an integral part of the educative process at ((Fort Steilacoom)) Pierce College. Therefore, any student, faculty member or administrator may invite a speaker to be heard on the campus of the college, subject to the restraints imposed by federal, state, and/or municipal constitutions and statutes, as well as the rules and regulations of the college, provided the following circumstances exist:

(i) The person or group inviting the speaker has submitted the request form to the director of student activities at least one week before the date of the scheduled meeting, for permission to use college facilities.

(ii) Suitable facilities are available.

(iii) That an opportunity is provided at the end of the speaker's presentation for discussion of, and, if desired, opposition to the views of the speaker.

(d) Requests by persons to speak on the campus shall be made to the director of student activities and shall be subject to the above regulations.

(e) Questions concerning any speaker's application shall be referred to a standing committee consisting of two students, two faculty members, and two administrators appointed by the respective groups.

This committee shall be continually empowered to deliberate and determine any action deemed necessary to preserve -

(i) The right of the audience to hear speakers,

(ii) The freedom of the speaker to express whatever view he holds,

(iii) The right of the institution and community to offer meaningful discussion and/or rebuttal.

(f) The director of student activities will serve as the spokesman for the committee and the college in relationships with speakers and their representatives.

(g) It is understood that the trustees, administration, faculty, and students do not necessarily endorse views of speakers.

*This policy does not apply to those speakers who are brought on campus as part of the in-class instructional program, even if open to the public.

(2) Right of assembly

(a) ((Fort Steilacoom Community College)) Pierce College will preserve the rights of its students who wish to assemble but will not permit this assembly to materially and substantially disrupt an operation of the college.

(b) Nonstudents who participate in or aid or abet any assembly or assemblies in violation of this section shall be subject to prosecution under the state criminal trespass law and/or any other possible civil or criminal remedies available to the college.

(3) Distribution of material on campus

(a) Distribution on campus of printed material for purely commercial purposes, or material which is inconsistent with the preservation of the educational environment is prohibited.

(b) The director of student activities shall have responsibility for this determination.

(c) Any question about decisions of the director shall be referred to a standing committee composed of two students, two faculty members and two administrators, who shall make final disposition of the matter.

(d) Distribution on campus of printed material by students or student groups shall always be permitted, subject to the following:

(i) Materials for posting shall be stamped in the office of the director of student activities to indicate how long they are to be displayed.

(ii) All materials must bear identification as to publishing agency and distributing organization or individual.

(iii) Distribution of material shall be in such a manner as not to materially or substantially disrupt the operation of the college.

(iv) Materials for posting shall be posted in those areas designated for that purpose.

(v) The distributing agency, group or individual is responsible for the condition, removal or resultant litter of distributed materials.

(e) Distribution of material on campus by noncollege related people is prohibited.

(f) Any distribution of the materials regulated in this section shall not be construed as approval of the same by the college or by the board of trustees of Community College District No. 11.

(4) Use of alcohol and drugs

(a) The possession, use, sale, or distribution of any intoxicant or illegal drug on the college campus is prohibited.

(b) The use of illegal drugs by any (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College student attending a college sponsored event is also prohibited, even though the event does not take place at the college.

(c) The use of alcohol by students attending such events shall conform to state law.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 4, filed 1/13/71)

WAC 132K-16-060 PROCEDURES. ((+)) Disciplinary authority of the office of the dean of students

((+)) (1) All disciplinary proceedings will be initiated by the office of the dean of students. Disciplinary proceedings will be conducted informally between the student and the dean of students. The dean may also establish advisory panels to advise or act for him in disciplinary matters.

((+)) (2) In all cases the student shall be advised of his rights by reference to the (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College student rights and responsibilities, specifically WAC 132K-16-070.

((+)) (3) In order that the informality of procedure in these instances not mislead a student as to the seriousness of the matter under consideration, the student involved should be apprised at the initial conference of the potential seriousness of the charges being considered. If further consideration reveals that more severe disciplinary action may be appropriate, the student shall be so advised in writing.

((+)) (4) After considering the evidence in the case and interviewing the student or students involved, the dean of students may take any of the following actions:

((+)) (a) Terminate the inquiry, exonerating the student or students.

((+)) (b) Dismiss the case after whatever counseling and advice may be appropriate.

((+)) (c) Impose sanctions directly (warning, reprimand, disciplinary probation, dismissal) subject to the student's right of appeal described below. The student shall be notified of the action taken; this notice must be in writing when sanctions are imposed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 4, filed 1/13/71)

WAC 132K-16-070 GUIDELINES AND SAFEGUARDS. (1) In the event that it becomes necessary for the college to take disciplinary action against a student, the following procedural steps will be followed prior to such action.

(a) The student will be notified in writing -
(i) Of the charges which will include the specific regulations alleged to be violated and the names of the complaining witnesses.

(ii) Of the date, time and place of the hearing relative to the charge and the general nature of the planned proceedings, including the statement that a new hearing date will be fixed if additional time to prepare a response to the charge is desired.

(iii) Of the opportunity to present information to establish innocence or mitigation of the circumstances, including a specific statement that supporting witnesses or statements will be welcome and that a student may have the assistance of or utilize a spokesman in the presentation of his position at the hearing.

(b) Notification will be given the student, prior to the receipt of any evidence at the hearing, that the student will not be required to give evidence which may be self-incriminating.

(c) The student will be advised of his right and appeal procedures and will sign a statement indicating that he has been apprised of these rights and appeal procedures.

(d) No transcription of the testimony will be made at this hearing; however, records of the disposition of the case will be maintained.

(2) Appeals

(a) Any disciplinary decisions involving (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College students may be appealed to the disciplinary appeals committee by the involved student or other students, faculty, or administrators, with the written consent of the involved student.

(b) The disciplinary appeals committee shall be a standing committee composed of three students and three faculty members.

(i) Faculty members - as chosen by the faculty senate.

(ii) Student members - appointed by the chairman of the student board of directors of (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College.

(c) The committee shall select a chairman from their membership, and he shall be a voting member. This committee will function as a hearing committee and will make decisions according to a majority vote. In the case of a tie, each committee member's recommendation will be referred to the president of the college for his decision in the case. The decision of this committee or college president (in case of a tie) will be referred to the dean of students for action.

(d) Any decision of the disciplinary appeals committee or the college president may be appealed, by the involved student, to the board of trustees of Community College District No. 11 for review. The decision of the board of trustees shall be referred to the dean of students for action.

(3) Due process The following committee procedures are established to satisfy the requirements of procedural due process.

(a) No member of the committee, who is otherwise interested in the case, will sit in judgment during the proceedings. Replacement faculty appointments will be made by the president of the faculty senate and replacement student appointments will be made by the chairman of the student board of directors of (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College.

(b) The student will be notified, in writing, of the reasons for the proposed hearing at least one week before the scheduled committee hearing. If the student finds the date fixed inconvenient or burdensome, a new hearing date will be fixed upon request by the student, in writing, directed to the disciplinary appeals committee.

(c) The student appearing before the committee has the right to be assisted in his defense by an advisor or spokesman of his choice.

(d) The burden of proof rests upon the individual or official bringing the charge.

(e) The student has the opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses. He has the opportunity to hear and question all witnesses.

(f) Thorough record will be made of the committee hearing. The student shall receive a written report of committee hearings regarding his case.

(4) Readmission

(a) A student dismissed from the college may be readmitted only on written petition to the dean of students. Such petitions must indicate how specific conditions have been met and any reasons which support a reconsideration of the matter. If the petition is refused, the dismissed student may appeal to the disciplinary appeals committee under the rules set forth under disciplinary proceedings.

(5) Student rights and responsibilities policy review

(a) This document shall be reviewed by the student board of directors and the dean of students at least once each year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 5, filed 2/11/71)

WAC 132K-20-010 PURPOSE. The board of trustees of Community College District No. 11 hereby establishes the following rules on faculty tenure, the purpose of which is twofold:

(1) To protect faculty appointment rights and faculty involvement in the establishment and protection of those rights at (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College and all subsequent community colleges hereafter established within Community College District No. 11; and

(2) To assure that tenure is granted to faculty members of such character and scholarly ability that the district, so far as its resources permit, can justifiably undertake to employ them for the rest of their academic careers. However, after tenure is granted to a faculty member, it becomes the responsibility of each tenured faculty member to maintain his teaching excellence and pursue professional improvement. It will be the primary responsibility of the tenured faculty members as a group to maintain a program of professional improvement. The college will maintain a program of continuing evaluation of instruction to facilitate this process.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 27, filed 4/9/75)

WAC 132K-20-020 DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter the following terms and definitions shall mean:

(1) "Appointing authority" shall mean the board of trustees of Community College District No. 11.

(2) The definition of "tenure," "faculty appointment," "probationary appointment," shall be the same as are contained within section 33, chapter 283, Laws of 1969 ex. sess., as amended by sections 1 and 3, chapter 5, Laws of 1970, by chapter 33, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. and as are hereafter amended.

(3) "Regular college year" shall mean a faculty appointment inclusive of consecutive fall, winter, and spring quarters.

(4) "President" shall mean the president of ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College and of any other college hereafter established within Community College District No. 11, or in such president's absence, the acting president.

(5) "College" shall mean ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College and any subsequent community college hereafter established within Community College District No. 11.

(6) "Review committee" shall mean a committee composed of three faculty members who hold either faculty appointments or probationary faculty appointments and two administrators, and one student appointed pursuant to WAC 132K-20-030.

(7) "Full time" shall mean a faculty member holding a contract for maximum specified teaching days of the regular college year and who is receiving monetary compensation from his position on the full-time faculty salary schedule.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 43, filed 3/12/81)

WAC 132K-20-070 PROCEDURE RELATING TO THE DISMISSAL OF A TENURED OR PROBATIONARY FACULTY MEMBER FOR CAUSE. (1) A dismissal review committee created for the express purpose of hearing dismissal cases shall be established no later than October 15 of each academic year (except if this provision is passed after October 15 of any academic year, the dismissal review committee will be chosen within thirty days after passage of this provision), and shall be comprised of the following members:

(a) One member chosen by the college president
 (b) Two faculty members and two alternates shall be chosen by the faculty acting in a body. (The review committees required by RCW 28B.50.850 through 28B.50.869 shall be composed of members of the administrative staff and the teaching faculty. The representatives of the teaching faculty shall represent a majority of the members on each review committee. The members representing the teaching faculty on each review committee shall be selected by a majority of the teaching faculty and faculty department heads acting as a body.)

(c) The college president shall choose one alternate member to serve on the dismissal review committee should the regularly appointed member be unable to serve on the committee.

(d) The alternate shall be called upon if the first appointee is the subject of review.

(e) The dismissal review committee will select one of its members to serve as chairman.

(2) When the president receives or initiates a formal written recommendation about a faculty member which may warrant dismissal, he shall inform that faculty member. Within ten days after having been so informed, the faculty member will be afforded an opportunity to meet with the president or his designee and the chairman of the division. At this preliminary meeting, which in dismissal cases shall be an information-gathering session, an adjustment may be mutually agreed upon. If the matter is not settled or adjusted to the satisfaction of the college president, he shall recommend that the faculty member be dismissed.

(3) If the president recommends that the faculty member be dismissed, he shall:

(a) Deliver a short and plain statement to the faculty member which shall contain

(i) The grounds for dismissal in reasonable particularity;
 (ii) A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;
 (iii) Reference to any particular statutes or rules involved.

(b) Call into action the dismissal review committee ~~((and deliver the above statement to the members of the dismissal review committee))~~ and deliver the above statement to the members of the dismissal review committee, if the academic employee requests a hearing.

(4) After receiving the president's recommendation for dismissal, the affected academic employee may request a hearing within the following five days. If the president does not receive this request within five days, the academic employee's right to a hearing will be deemed waived.

(5) If the president receives a request for a hearing, the dismissal review committee shall, after receiving the written recommendation from the college president, establish a date for a committee hearing giving the faculty member so charged twenty days notice of such hearing, and inform in writing the faculty member so charged of the time, date and place of such hearing.

(6) The dismissal review committee shall:

(a) Hear testimony from all interested parties, including but not limited to other faculty members and students and receive any evidence offered by same;

(b) Afford the faculty member whose case is being heard the right of cross-examination and the opportunity to defend himself and be accompanied by legal counsel;

(c) Allow the college administration to be represented by an assistant attorney general.

(7) The dismissal review committee shall appoint a presiding or hearing officer. Such presiding or hearing officer shall not be a voting member of the committee; it shall be his responsibility to:

(a) Make all rulings regarding the evidentiary and procedural issues presented during the course of the dismissal review committee hearings;

(b) Meet and confer with the members of the dismissal review committee and advise them in regard to procedural and evidentiary issues considered during the course of the committee's deliberations;

(c) Appoint a court reporter, who shall operate at the direction of the presiding officer and shall record all testimony, receive all documents and other evidence introduced during the course of hearing, and record any other matters related to the hearing as directed by the presiding officer;

(d) The hearing officer shall prepare proposed findings of fact and a record for review by the appointing authority which shall include:

(i) All pleadings, motions and rulings;
 (ii) All evidence received or considered;
 (iii) A statement of any matters officially noticed;
 (iv) All questions and offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon;
 (v) Proposed findings and exceptions;
 (vi) A copy of the recommendations of the dismissal review committee.

(8) A copy of the above shall be transcribed and furnished to the faculty member whose case is being heard.

(9) The hearing shall be closed. However, interested parties, including but not limited to faculty members and students, will be given an opportunity to present evidence.

(10) Within ten business days of the conclusion of the hearing, the dismissal review committee will arrive at its recommendations in conference on the basis of the hearing. Before doing so, it should give the faculty member or his counsel(s) and the representative designated by the president of the college the opportunity to argue orally before it. If written briefs would be helpful, the dismissal review committee may request them. The dismissal review committee may proceed to a recommendation promptly or await the availability of a transcript if making a fair recommendation would be aided thereby. Within ten business days of the conclusion of the hearing the president of the college, the faculty member and the board of trustees will be presented with recommendations in writing and given a copy of the record of the hearing.

(11) The board of trustees shall meet within thirty days subsequent to its receipt of the dismissal review committee recommendations to consider those recommendations. The board of trustees shall afford the parties the right to oral and written argument with respect to whether they will dismiss the faculty member involved. The board of trustees may hold such other proceedings as they deem advisable before reaching their decision. A record of the proceedings at the board level shall be made and the final decision shall be based only upon the record made before the board and the dismissal review committee, including the briefs and oral arguments. The decision to dismiss or not to dismiss shall rest, with respect to both the facts and the decision, with the board of trustees after giving reasonable consideration to the recommendation of the dismissal review committee. The dismissal review committee's recommendations shall be advisory only and in no respect binding in fact or law upon the decision ~~((make(r)))~~ -maker, the board of trustees. The board of trustees shall within ten days following the conclusion of their review, notify the charged faculty member in writing of its final decision.

(12) Suspension of the faculty member by the president during the administrative proceedings involving him (prior to the final decision of the board of trustees) is justified if immediate harm to himself or others is threatened by his continuance. Any such suspension shall be with pay.

(13) Except for such simple announcements as may be required covering the time of the hearing and similar matters, no public statements about the case shall be made by the faculty member, the dismissal review committee or administrative officers of the board of

trustees until all administrative proceedings and appeals have been completed.

(14) Any dismissed faculty member shall have the right to appeal the final decision of the board of trustees within ten days of the receipt of the notice of dismissal. The filing of an appeal shall not stay enforcement of the decision of the board of trustees.

(15) If the president of the Community College District No. 11 initiates a formal written recommendation that a faculty member be dismissed and the board of trustees decides to retain the faculty member, or if the trustees' decision to dismiss a faculty member is reversed by a court, all evidence concerning the dismissal will be removed from the faculty member's permanent personnel file if the reason for the denial of the recommendation was the president's failure to establish the facts which were the basis for the dismissal recommendation.

~~((If the facts which were the basis for the dismissal recommendation were shown to the satisfaction of the trustees and the courts, but the dismissal recommendation was not followed because the trustees or the courts decided that the facts were not sufficient to warrant dismissal, the facts which were shown would be retained in the faculty member's permanent personnel file along with a record of the outcome of the dismissal proceeding.~~

~~If the facts are to be retained in the faculty member's permanent personnel file, the faculty member will be given an opportunity to review the facts and to write an explanation which will be retained along with the findings of fact.)) If the facts which were the basis for the dismissal recommendation were shown to the satisfaction of the trustees and the courts, but the dismissal recommendation was not followed because the trustees or the courts decided that the facts were not sufficient to warrant dismissal, the facts which were shown would be retained in the faculty member's permanent personnel file along with a record of the outcome of the dismissal proceeding.~~

~~If the facts are to be retained in the faculty member's permanent personnel file, the faculty member will be given an opportunity to review the facts and to write an explanation which will be retained along with the findings of fact.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 38, filed 11/13/78)

WAC 132K-20-080 DESIGNATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS. The following positions are hereby designated administrative appointments in respect to which tenure may not be acquired:

- ~~((a))~~ (1) President.
- ~~((b))~~ (2) Dean of instruction.
- ~~((c))~~ (3) Dean of students.
- ~~((d))~~ (4) Dean of administrative services/director of classified personnel~~((f))~~.
- ~~((e))~~ (5) Associate dean of students for student development.
- ~~((f))~~ (6) Associate dean basic education, community service and military~~((f))~~.
- ~~((g))~~ (7) Associate dean for career education.
- ~~((h))~~ (8) Controller associate dean of administrative services.
- ~~((i))~~ (9) Director of learning center resource.
- ~~((j))~~ (10) Associate dean of student services~~((f))~~.
- ~~((k))~~
- ~~((m))~~ (11) Any ~~((other(s)))~~ others specifically so designated by the appointment authority.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 13, filed 2/20/73)

WAC 132K-116-010 INTRODUCTION. Section 1. ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College District Number Eleven hereby establishes these regulations to govern pedestrian and vehicular traffic and parking upon state lands devoted mainly to the educational activities of ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 36, filed 9/6/77)

WAC 132K-116-025 PERMITS REQUIRED FOR VEHICLES ON CAMPUS. Section 4. Except as provided in ~~((section 5 [WAC 132K-116-030] of these regulations))~~ WAC 132K-116-030, no person shall drive any vehicle, nor shall any person stop, park, ~~((leave or))~~ leave or abandon ~~((any))~~ any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the campus of the college without a permit issued by the parking office of the college.

Abandoned vehicle~~((f))~~; For purposes of this chapter~~((f))~~, "abandoned vehicle~~((f))~~" shall mean any vehicle left on college property in violation of college parking rules and without the written consent of the college for a period of 24 hours or longer~~((f))~~. Written consent shall be granted the owner or operator of an abandoned vehicle who is unable to remove the vehicle from the place where it is located and so notifies the physical plant director and requests assistance~~((f))~~.

(1) Permission to drive on campus or to park thereon will be shown by ~~((the))~~ the display of a valid permit issued by the parking office of the college.

(2) A valid permit is:

(a) An unexpired parking sticker properly registered and displayed in accordance with instructions, or

(b) A temporary permit authorized by the parking office of the college and displayed in accordance with instructions on the permit, or

(c) A parking permit issued by the college parking booth attendant, which permit must be displayed on the vehicle in accordance with instructions.

(3) Parking permits are not transferable.

(4) The college reserves the right to refuse the issuance of a parking permit.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 36, filed 9/6/77)

WAC 132K-116-065 DISABLED AND INOPERATIVE OR ABANDONED VEHICLES—IMPOUNDING. Section 12. No disabled ~~((or))~~ or inoperative ~~((or))~~ or abandoned vehicle shall be parked on the campus without a permit to do so. Vehicles which have been disabled, inoperative or abandoned may be impounded and stored at the expense of either or both the owner and operator thereof following 24 hours notice posted at a conspicuous place on the vehicle~~((f))~~. Neither the college nor its employees shall be liable for loss or damage of any kind resulting from such impounding and storage.

Impoundment without notice~~((f))~~: A vehicle may be impounded without notice to the owner or operator in the following circumstances~~((f))~~:

~~((f))~~ (1) When in the judgment of the physical plant director, the vehicle is obstructing or may impede the flow of traffic; or

~~((f))~~ (2) when in the judgment of the physical plant director, the vehicle poses an immediate threat to public safety~~((f))~~.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 36, filed 9/6/77)

WAC 132K-116-135 PROCEDURE—ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS OR TRAFFIC TICKETS. Section 26. Upon probable cause to believe that a violation of these regulations has occurred, an officer of the college parking office may issue a summons or traffic ticket setting forth the date, the approximate time, the locality, and the nature of the violation. Such summons may be served by attaching or affixing a copy thereof to the vehicle allegedly involved in such violation, or by placing a copy thereof in some prominent place outside such vehicle. Vehicles not displaying a valid permit may be towed after the third violation citation has been issued~~((f))~~. (See section 32~~((f))~~) Questions pertaining to citations may be directed to the physical plant department, Room 3014.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 36, filed 9/6/77)

WAC 132K-116-140 GRIEVANCE PROCEEDINGS—BOND FOR APPEARANCE—DATE OF HEARING. Section 27. (1) The summons or traffic ticket issued pursuant to ~~((section 26 [WAC 132K-116-135]))~~ WAC 132K-116-135 shall direct the alleged violator to appear before the college physical plant director within five school days. At that time, the alleged violator will be informed of the next meeting of the college parking committee which will convene on the last Thursday of each month.

(2) The alleged violator may then elect to waive his right to appear before the college parking committee and pay the appropriate fine or appeal the violation. If the alleged violator elects to appeal the violation, he/she will be informed that the appeal must be made in writing to the college physical plant director giving full particulars, listing witnesses, evidence, etc., within five school days following the issuance of summons or traffic ticket~~((f))~~.

The college parking committee shall consist of the college dean of students as chairperson, the college dean of administrative services, and the physical plant director.

Chapter 132K-120 WAC
STUDENT PUBLICATIONS CODE OF THE ASSOCIATED
STUDENTS OF (~~FORT STEILACOOM COMMUNITY COL-
LEGE~~) PIERCE COLLEGE

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 28, filed 11/10/75)

WAC 132K-120-010 STUDENT PUBLICATIONS BOARD. The (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College student publications board is a body whose primary responsibility is the judicious enforcement of policy pertaining to student publications which has been adopted through the prescribed administrative channels. The board may instigate its own action or take action at the request of any individual or group. Its decisions shall be based solely upon the fair and impartial interpretation of the student publications code and pertinent statements of purpose or philosophy or codes of ethics for the publication involved in addition to information presented to the board in relation to the issue(s) under consideration. Although the deliberations of the board are not comparable to those of a court of law and legal procedures do not apply, it is the responsibility of the board to afford all aggrieved parties concerned the right of due process and a fair and impartial hearing.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 28, filed 11/10/75)

WAC 132K-120-015 STUDENT GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY. The student government shall exercise its authority and responsibility concerning student publications through its monetary appropriation powers and the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC president's appointment of student members of the student publications board. The student government, through its monetary appropriation powers, may at the end of the fiscal year, vote to discontinue publication of a student publication for the coming fiscal year. However, the student government is prohibited from arbitrary discontinuation of budgeted funds and consequent suspension or discontinuation of a student publication during a fiscal year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 28, filed 11/10/75)

WAC 132K-120-020 COLLEGE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY. Legally, (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College is the publisher of all student publications. Therefore, all student publications come under the purview of the board of trustees and the college president who have the authority and responsibility to determine the broad policies and procedures which are to govern student publications. The authority and responsibility for promoting and enforcing those policies and procedures, except where specifically noted herein, has been delegated by the board of trustees and the college president to the student publications board through this student publications code.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 28, filed 11/10/75)

WAC 132K-120-025 STUDENT PUBLICATIONS BOARD MEMBERSHIP AND RULES. There shall be seven voting members, including:

- (A) Four students to be selected as follows:
- (1) Two students appointed by the outgoing student senate.
 - (2) Two students appointed by the incoming (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC president.
- (B) Three instructors or administrators to be selected as follows:
- (1) One administrator to be appointed by the college president.
 - (2) Two instructors to be appointed by the faculty.
- Ex officio (nonvoting) members shall include:
- (A) The manager of student programs.
 - (B) The student editor-in-chief of each student publication.
 - (C) The faculty advisor to each student publication.
 - (D) (~~ASFSEE~~) A Pierce College alumnus (selected by the voting members of the student publications board).
 - (E) A professional journalist (selected by the voting members of the student publications board).

Terms of office for voting student publications board members shall commence at the beginning of summer quarter and expire at the end of the following spring quarter. Appointments will be made after the spring (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC election but prior to the end of spring quarter. Student senate members and staff members of student publications may not be members of the student publications board. Student vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC

president. Faculty or administrative vacancies shall be filled by the faculty or presidential appointment respectively.

The voting members shall elect from their ranks a chairman and designate a secretary to record minutes of the meetings. A meeting may be called by the chairman or any three voting members. A quorum shall be necessary to conduct business and shall consist of five voting members.

At the end of spring quarter, the minutes of all board meetings and other board records shall be transmitted to the board secretary selected for the next academic year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 28, filed 11/10/75)

WAC 132K-120-045 STUDENT PUBLICATIONS BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES. The role of the student publications board is to do all within its power to foster at (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College an environment conducive to the maintenance, growth, and development of student publications of the highest quality. Responsibilities concomitant with this role include:

(A) Soliciting from the faculty advisor to each student publication recommendations for the appointment of the student editor-in-chief and making final appointment of the student editor-in-chief.

(B) Insuring that the "canons of journalism," as adopted by the American Society of Newspaper Editors and as they may be reasonably applied to all student publications, are actively practiced.

(C) Insuring that any statements of purpose or philosophy or codes of ethics as adopted by the student government and approved by the college president or his designee for a specific student publication are actively practiced.

(D) Providing constructive criticism to all students and college personnel involved in production of student publications.

(E) Establishing standards for student participation in the production of student publications.

(F) Providing for speedy and fair disposition or resolution of questions and complaints pertaining to student publications.

(G) Soliciting from the college community and forwarding to the appropriate personnel recommendations pertaining to policies, procedures, and practices concerning student publications.

(H) Soliciting from the faculty advisor and student editor-in-chief budget request recommendations and documentation, and approving a final request for each publication for admission to the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC budget sub-committee.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 28, filed 11/10/75)

WAC 132K-120-065 BUDGETS AND FISCAL AFFAIRS. Budget requests and expenditures for student publications shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC financial code.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 28, filed 11/10/75)

WAC 132K-120-085 AMENDMENT PROCEDURES. Proposed amendments to this code may be submitted to the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC student senate at any regularly scheduled meeting of the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC student senate. At the following regularly scheduled meeting, the proposed amendment shall be read for the first time. The proposed amendment may be voted upon at any regularly scheduled meeting following the first reading only if the time elapsed between the first reading and voting does not exceed one month. Amendments will be certified as passed by the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC president when two-thirds of the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC student senate, sitting in quorum, vote in the affirmative. The proposed amendment will then be forwarded for final approval to the college president or his designee. Approved amendments shall be returned to the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC student senate for insertion into the official copy of the (~~ASFSEE~~) ASPC student publications code.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 37, filed 9/2/77)

WAC 132K-122-010 GENERAL POLICY. (~~Fort Steilacoom Community College~~) Pierce College desires to insure that information contained in the educational records of its students is treated responsibly with due regard for its personal nature, and for the students', college's, and the community's needs. This chapter implements this general policy and responds to the requirements of Public Law 93-380 (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 37, filed 9/2/77)

WAC 132K-122-020 DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the definitions shown:

(1) A "student" is any person who is or has been in attendance at ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College with respect to whom ~~((Fort Steilacoom))~~ Pierce College maintains educational records or other information personally-identifiable by name, identification number, or other means of recognition.

(2) The term "education records" means those records, files, documents, and other materials maintained by ~~((Fort Steilacoom))~~ Pierce College which contain information directly related to the individual student. The term does not include:

(a) Records of instructional, supervisory and administrative personnel and educational personnel ancillary thereto which are in the sole possession of the maker, thereof and which are not accessible to or revealed to any other person except a person appointed to replace or assume responsibilities of the originator of the records on a temporary basis;

(b) Records made and maintained in the normal course of business which relates exclusively to the person's capacity as an employee and which are not available for any other purposes: PROVIDED, That this exception does not extend to records relating to individuals in attendance at ~~((Fort Steilacoom))~~ Pierce College who are employed as a result of their status as a student;

(c) Records of a student which are created or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist or other officially recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in his or her professional or paraprofessional capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are created, maintained or used only in connection with the provision of treatment to the student, and are not available to anyone other than persons providing such treatment: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That such records can be personally reviewed by a physician or other appropriate professional of the student's choice;

(d) Records and/or documents of the ~~((Fort Steilacoom))~~ Pierce College security office which are kept apart from the educational records and which are maintained solely for law enforcement purposes and which are not made available to persons other than law enforcement officials of the same jurisdiction;

(e) Records which contain only information relating to a person after that person was no longer a student at ~~((Fort Steilacoom))~~ Pierce College such as those dealing with activities of an alumni leaving ~~((Fort Steilacoom;))~~ Pierce College.

(3) The term "directory information" means the student's name, dates of attendance, and degrees received. Directory information may be disclosed at the discretion of the college and without the consent of the student unless he or she elects to prevent disclosure as provided for in WAC ~~((132K-122-100))~~ 132K-122-100.

(4) The term "personally identifiable" means data or information which includes: The name of the student, the student's parent(s), or other family members; the address of the student; a personal identifier such as the student's social security number or student number; a list of personal characteristics which would make the student's identity easily traceable; telephone number; date of birth; academic/occupational intent; information for participants in officially recognized athletic events; or other information which would make the student's identity easily traceable.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 37, filed 9/2/77)

WAC 132K-122-030 TYPE AND LOCATION OF EDUCATION RECORDS. ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College maintains, as student education records, records of the following general types: Academic, financial, counseling, personnel and placement records. For purposes of this chapter, these records are under the control of the college registrar who is located in the administration building and whose telephone number is 552-3983.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 37, filed 9/2/77)

WAC 132K-122-040 THE RIGHT TO INSPECT AND VIEW RECORDS. (1) ~~((Fort Steilacoom))~~ Pierce College students shall have the right to review and inspect their education records.

(2) A request by a student for a review of information contained in a student's education records should be made in writing to the ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College registrar who shall require presentation of proper identification including validation of

identity by way of the student's identification card and/or signatures of the requesting student.

(3) The registrar must respond to a request for inspection and review of education records within a reasonable period of time but in no case more than 45 days after the request has been made.

(4) ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College shall respond within 30 days of receipt of a reasonable student request for explanation and interpretation of the student's education records provided that such requests are in writing and signed by the requesting student and specific as to the portion or portions of the education records thought to be interpreted and explained.

(5) After reviewing his or her records, a student may request an amendment of the records if the student believes them to be inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student. The college shall, within 30 days after receipt of a written request for correction or deletion of information contained in the records signed by the student and specific as to the information to be deleted or corrected, inform the student of whether the request is accepted or denied. If the request for correction or deletion of inaccurate or misleading or otherwise inappropriate data has been denied, the student may seek redress through the hearing procedures provided for below and may place a written statement of rebuttal in his or her records.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 37, filed 9/2/77)

WAC 132K-122-080 PRIOR CONSENT TO DISCLOSURE AND WAIVER OF STUDENT RIGHTS. (1) The written consent required in WAC ~~((132K-122-070))~~ 132K-122-070 above shall be signed and dated by the student and shall include:

- A specification of the records to be disclosed;
- The purpose or purposes of the disclosure;
- The party or class of parties to whom the disclosure may be made.

(2) A student may waive any ~~((or forfeit))~~ of his or her rights under this chapter by submitting a written, signed and dated waiver to the officer of the registrar. Such a waiver shall be specific as to the records and persons or institutions covered. A waiver shall continue in effect according to its terms unless revoked in writing which is signed and dated.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 37, filed 9/2/77)

WAC 132K-122-100 PREVENTION OF THE DISCLOSURE OF DIRECTORY INFORMATION. A student may refuse to permit the disclosure of directory information as defined by WAC ~~((132K-122-020(3)))~~ 132K-122-020(3) by filing a request to prevent disclosure of directory information with the office of the registrar by the end of the third week of the fall quarter of each academic year. A separate request to prevent disclosure of directory information must be filed for each academic year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 37, filed 9/2/77)

WAC 132K-122-120 DENIAL OF COPIES OF EDUCATION RECORDS. ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College reserves the right to deny a request for a copy of all or any portion of the student education records where the student is indebted to the institution for an outstanding or overdue debt.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 37, filed 9/2/77)

WAC 132K-122-130 NOTICE OF RIGHTS. In order to insure that ~~((Fort Steilacoom Community College))~~ Pierce College students are fully apprised of their rights under this chapter, the college shall at the beginning of each academic year make available upon request to each student during the registration process a copy of this chapter. In addition, the college shall post at conspicuous places on the campus information the students of the existence of this chapter and of the availability of copies.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 18, filed 5/11/73)

WAC 132K-276-040 OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES. The district is established under RCW 28B.50.040 to implement the educational purposes established by RCW 28B.50.020. The college district is operated under the supervision and control of a board of trustees. The board of trustees is made up of five members each appointed by the governor to a term of five years. The trustees meet the

((~~first Tuesday~~)) second Wednesday of each month at ((~~2:30~~)) 12:30 p.m. in the district office board room of Community College District No. 11, unless public notice is given of a ((~~special meeting~~)) different time and location. At such time the trustees exercise the powers and duties granted it under RCW 28B.50.140.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Appendix, filed 9/20/67)

WAC 132K-995-990 APPENDIX—COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACT OF 1967—DEFINITIONS AND DISTRICTS. ((~~CLOVER PARK COMMUNITY COLLEGE~~)) PIERCE COLLEGE.

POLICIES & PROCEDURES MANUAL 1111.00
BOARD OF TRUSTEES 1112.00
Community College Act of 1967
Definitions & Districts

NEW SECTION. Section 3. As used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, the term:

- (2) "College board" shall mean the state board for community college education created by this act;
- (4) "District" shall mean any one of the community college districts created by this act;
- (5) "Board of Trustees" shall mean the local community college board of trustees established for each community college district within the state;
- (6) "Council" shall mean the coordinating council for occupational education;
- (10) "Community college" shall include where applicable, vocational-technical and adult education programs conducted by community colleges and vocational-technical institutes whose major emphasis is in post-high school education.

NEW SECTION. Section 4. The state of Washington is hereby divided into twenty-two community college districts as follows:

- (11) The eleventh district shall encompass all of Pierce County, except for the present boundaries of the common school districts of Tacoma and Peninsula;

POLICIES & PROCEDURES MANUAL 1113.00-1
Board of Trustees
Community College Act of 1967
Establishing & Organizing District Boards

NEW SECTION. Section 10. There is hereby created a community college board of trustees for each community college district as set forth in this act. Each community college board of trustees shall be composed of five trustees, who shall be appointed by the governor from a list of nominees submitted by the nominating committee in accordance with section 11 of this act.

The initial appointees to the board of trustees shall draw lots at the first meeting thereof to determine their respective initial terms. One trustee shall serve for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years.

Thereafter, until July 1, 1969, the successors of the trustees initially appointed shall be appointed by the governor to serve for a term of five years except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of any term shall be appointed only for the remainder of the term.

Every trustee shall be a resident and qualified elector of his community college district. No trustee may serve as a member of the board of directors of any school district, or as an elected officer or member of the legislative authority of any municipal corporation.

Each board of trustees shall organize itself by electing a chairman from its members. The board shall adopt a seal and may adopt such bylaws, rules and regulations as it deems necessary for its own government. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum, but a

lesser number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner as prescribed in its bylaws, rules, or regulations. The district president, or if there be none, the president of the community college, shall serve as, or may designate another person to serve as, the secretary of the board, who shall not be deemed to be a member of the board.

NEW SECTION. Section 11. In each community college district of the state there is hereby created a nominating committee to select no less than five nominees for consideration by the governor for the initial trustees. The nominating committee shall be composed of each member of the state legislature residing within the boundaries of the community college district to be served.

The senior legislator on each committee shall serve as chairman of the committee and shall call the meeting at some conveniently located place and shall set the time of the meeting.

POLICIES & PROCEDURES MANUAL 1113.00-2
Board of Trustees
Community College Act of 1967
Establishing & Organizing District Boards

Section 11. (cont'd) The members of the nominating committee shall be entitled to per diem and expenses as provided in RCW 44.04-.120 and such payments shall be a proper charge to the college board.

NEW SECTION. Section 12. Within forty-five days after the effective date of this act, each nominating committee shall submit a list of no less than five nominees, who shall be residents of the community college district, to the governor for selection of the community college district board of trustees for that district. In preparing the list of names to be submitted to the governor, the members of the committee shall give consideration to geographical exigencies, and the interests of labor, industry, agriculture and the professions. In the event that the nominating committee from any district fails to submit a list of nominees to the governor by the prescribed date, he shall appoint the trustees for that district from registered voters residing within that district, observing the same considerations as prescribed for the committee in making its nominations.

NEW SECTION. Section 13. Within thirty days of their appointment or July 1, 1967, whichever is sooner, the various district boards of trustees shall organize, adopt bylaws for its own government, and make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this 1967 act as they deem necessary. At such organizational meeting it shall elect from among its members a chairman and a vice chairman, each to serve for one year, and annually thereafter shall elect such officers to serve until their successors are appointed or qualified. The chief executive officer of the community college district shall serve as secretary of the board. Three trustees shall constitute a quorum, and no action shall be taken by less than a majority of the trustees of the board. The first order of business after organization shall be to prepare for the orderly assumption of the duties and responsibilities of the administration and management of the community college district and the facilities thereof. The district boards shall transmit a report in writing to the college board before October 1st of each year which report shall contain a summary of its proceedings during the preceding fiscal year, a detailed and itemized statement of all revenue and all expenditures made by or on behalf of the district boards, such other information as it may deem necessary or useful, and any other additional information which may be requested by the college board. The fiscal year of the district boards shall conform to the fiscal year of the state.

POLICIES & PROCEDURES MANUAL 1114.00-1
Board of Trustees
Community College Act of 1967
Powers & Duties of the Board of Trustees

NEW SECTION. Section 14. Each community college board of trustees:

(1) Shall operate all existing community colleges and vocational-technical institutes in its district;

(2) Shall create comprehensive programs of community college education and training and maintain an open-door policy in accordance with the provisions of section 9(3) of this act;

(3) Shall employ for a period to be fixed by the board a college president for each community college, a director for each vocational-technical institute or school operated by a community college, a district president in the event there is more than one college and/or separated institute or school located in the district, members of the faculty and such other administrative officers and other employees as may be necessary or appropriate and fix their salaries and duties;

(4) May establish, under the approval and direction of the college board, new facilities as community needs and interests demand.

(5) May establish or lease, operate, equip and maintain dormitories, food service facilities, bookstores and other self-supporting facilities connected with the operation of the community college;

(6) May, with the approval of the college board, issue and sell revenue bonds for the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping with permanent fixtures, (demolition and major alteration of buildings or other capital assets,) and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements or appurtenances, for dormitories, food service facilities, and other self-supporting facilities connected with the operation of the community college in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28.76.180 through 28.76.210 [RCW 28B.10.300—28B.10.330] where applicable;

(7) May establish fees and charges for the facilities authorized hereunder, including reasonable rules and regulations for the government thereof, not inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the college board; each board of trustees operating a community college may enter into agreements, subject to rules and regulations of the college board, with owners of facilities to be used for housing regarding the management, operation, and government of such facilities, and any board entering into such an agreement may:

(a) Make rules and regulations for the government, management and operation of such housing facilities deemed necessary or advisable; and

POLICIES & PROCEDURES MANUAL 1114.00-2
Board of Trustees
Community College Act of 1967
Powers & Duties of the Board of Trustees

(b) Employ necessary employees to govern, manage and operate the same.

(8) May receive such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises and bequests of personal property from private sources, as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions thereof will aid in carrying out the community college programs as specified by law and the regulations of the state college board; sell, lease or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits and income thereof according to the terms and conditions thereof; and adopt regulations to govern the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds, rents, profits and income thereof;

(9) May establish and maintain night schools whenever in the discretion of the board of trustees it is deemed advisable, and authorize classrooms and other facilities to be used for summer or night schools or for public meetings and for any other uses consistent with the use of such classrooms or facilities for community college purposes;

(10) May make rules and regulations for pedestrian and vehicular traffic on property owned, operated, or maintained by the community college district;

(11) Shall prescribe, with the assistance of the faculty, the course of study in the various departments of the community college or colleges under its control, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, publish such catalogues and bulletins as may become necessary;

(12) May grant to every student, upon graduation or completion of a course of study, a suitable diploma, nonbaccalaureate degree or certificate;

(13) Shall enforce the rules and regulations prescribed by the state board for community college education for the government of community colleges, students and teachers, and promulgate such rules and regulations and perform all other acts not inconsistent with law or rules and regulations of the state board for community college education as the board of trustees may in its discretion deem necessary or appropriate to the administration of community college districts: PROVIDED, That such rules and regulations shall include, but not be limited to, rules and regulations relating to housing, scholarships and discipline: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the board of trustees may suspend or expel from community colleges students who refuse to obey any of the duly promulgated rules and regulations;

POLICIES & PROCEDURES MANUAL 1114.00-3
Board of Trustees
Community College Act of 1967
Powers & Duties of the Board of Trustees

(14) May, by written order filed in its office, delegate to the president or district president any of the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon it by this act. Such delegated powers any duties may be exercised in the name of the district board.

(15) May perform such other activities consistent with this act and not in conflict with the directives of the college board; and

(16) Shall perform any other duties and responsibilities imposed by law or rule and regulation of the state board.

NEW SECTION. Section 15. Any resident of the state may enroll in any program or course maintained or conducted by a community college district upon the same terms and conditions regardless of the district of his residence.

WSR 86-11-048
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
[Memorandum—May 19, 1986]

The next regular meeting of the Washington State Council on Vocational Education will be held on Friday, May 30, 1986, in the Juniper Room of the Sheraton Hotel located at 1400 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

This meeting site is barrier free. Interpreters for people with hearing impairments and taped information for people with visual impairments can be provided upon request, if the state council is notified by May 27, 1986.

For further information, please contact Dennis D. Coplen, Executive Director, Washington State Council on Vocational Education, 120 East Union, Room 207, Mailstop EK-21, Olympia, Washington 98504, phone (206) 753-3715.

WSR 86-11-049
PROPOSED RULES
PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION
[Filed May 19, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Public Disclosure Commission intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules

concerning Earmarked contributions—Reporting; form, new section WAC 390-16-033;

that the agency will at 9:00 a.m., Tuesday, June 24, 1986, in the 2nd Floor Conference Room, Evergreen Plaza Building, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on June 24, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 42.17.370(1).

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 24, 1986.

Dated: May 16, 1986

By: Graham E. Johnson
Executive Director

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title: WAC 390-16-033 Earmarked contributions—Reporting; form.

Description of Purpose: Adopts form required for earmarked contributions.

Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.370(1).

Summary of Rule: Adopts form required for earmarked contributions.

Reasons Supporting Proposed Action: Required by law.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Graham E. Johnson, Executive Director.

Person or Organization Proposing Rule, and Whether Public, Private, or Governmental: PDC staff.

Agency Comments or Recommendations Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, Fiscal Matters: None.

Whether Rule is Necessary as Result of Federal Law or Federal or State Court Action: N/A.

NEW SECTION

WAC 390-16-033 EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS—REPORTING; FORM. The official form for reporting the details surrounding an earmarked contribution, as required by Section 2, Chapter 228, Laws of 1986, is designated "Attachment E." This attachment shall accompany each C-3 or C-4 which reports the receipt or giving of the contribution.

EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION		ATTACHMENT TO C-3 OR C-4	E	PDC-1148 4-82-1
1. NAME OF CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE FILING THIS REPORT ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ ZIP _____	2. PERSON FILING THIS REPORT IS: <input type="checkbox"/> GIVER OF THE CONTRIBUTION <input type="checkbox"/> INTERMEDIARY—RECEIVED AN EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION TO BENEFIT ANOTHER PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> BENEFITTED CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE			
3. ORIGINAL SOURCE OF EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ ZIP _____	DATE OF CONTRIBUTION: AMOUNT/VALUE: \$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> CASH <input type="checkbox"/> INKIND—DESCRIBE: _____			
4. INTERMEDIARY—Candidate or committee which received an earmarked contribution for the benefit of another candidate or committee. NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ ZIP _____				
5. HOW WILL INTERMEDIARY USE THIS CONTRIBUTION? <input type="checkbox"/> GIVEN AS CASH (OR CHECK) CONTRIBUTION TO THE BENEFITTED CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE <input type="checkbox"/> COMBINED WITH OTHER FUNDS ON HAND AND GIVEN TO THE BENEFITTED CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE <input type="checkbox"/> DIVIDED BETWEEN SEVERAL CANDIDATES. ATTACH LIST SHOWING AMOUNT TO EACH. <input type="checkbox"/> USED TO PURCHASE GOODS OR SERVICES FOR THE BENEFITTED CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE. DESCRIBE THE GOODS OR SERVICES: _____				
6. CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE TO BE BENEFITTED NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ ZIP _____	IF CANDIDATE, WHAT OFFICE IS THE PERSON RUNNING FOR? _____			
CERTIFICATION: I certify that the information herein and on accompanying attachments is true.				
Candidate's Signature _____	Date _____	Treasurer's Signature (if a political committee) _____	Date _____	
INSTRUCTIONS: PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT IS TO HIGHLIGHT AN EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION (A CONTRIBUTION GIVEN TO ONE CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE WITH THE INTENT OR INSTRUCTION THAT IT BE USED TO BENEFIT ANOTHER.) THIS REPORT IS FILED IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER REPORTING OF THE TRANSACTION THAT IS REQUIRED. WHO FILES THIS REPORT? ANY CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE WHO MAKES, RECEIVES OR IS TO BENEFIT FROM AN EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION. WHEN IS THE REPORT FILED? CASH CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED—ATTACHED TO C-3 FORM REPORTING RECEIPT. IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED—WITH C-4 AND SCHEDULE B REPORTING RECEIPT. CASH EXPENDITURE MADE WITH OR FROM EARMARKED FUNDS—ATTACHED TO C-4 AND SCHEDULE A REPORTING THE EXPENDITURE IN-KIND EXPENDITURE MADE WITH OR FROM EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS—ATTACHED TO C-4 AND SCHEDULE B REPORTING THE EXPENDITURE. FILE A SEPARATE ATTACHMENT E FOR EACH EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION. ANY PERSON WHO RECEIVES AN EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION MUST NOTIFY THE BENEFITTED CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE WITHIN TWO WORKING DAYS. THE CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE TO BENEFIT WILL REPORT THE CONTRIBUTION IN THE NEXT C-3 OR C-4 AND ATTACH THIS REPORT.				

WSR 86-11-050
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
 [Order 86-30—Filed May 19, 1986]

I, William R. Wilkerson, director of the Department of Fisheries, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to subsistence fishing rules.

I, William R. Wilkerson, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is harvestable numbers of chinook salmon are available.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 75.08.080 and 75.08.265 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 19, 1986.

By Russell W. Cahill
 for William R. Wilkerson
 Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-32-05500Q OFF RESERVATION INDIAN SUBSISTENCE FISHERY. *Effective May 19, 1986 through May 23, 1986 it is lawful for the following Wanapum Indians to fish for and possess salmon taken for subsistence purposes from the mainstem of the Columbia River under conditions of a permit issued by the Director:*

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Frank Buck | Lester Umtuch |
| Stanley Buck | Robert S. Tomanawah, Sr. |
| Willie Buck | Grant Wyena |
| Harry Buck | Douglas Wyena |
| Ken Buck | Patrick Wyena |
| Rex Buck, Jr. | |
| Phillip Buck | |
| Richard Buck | |

WSR 86-11-051
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
 [Order 86-33—Filed May 19, 1986]

I, William R. Wilkerson, director of the Department of Fisheries, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to personal use rules.

I, [William R. Wilkerson], find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and

that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is this regulation is needed for the protection of downstream migratory salmon smolts, and coordinates opening of fishing with the Washington Department of Game in order to assure an orderly fishery.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 75.08.080 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 19, 1986.

By Russell W. Cahill
 for William R. Wilkerson
 Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-57-38500I QUILLAYUTE RIVER. *Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-57-385, effective immediately until 11:59 p.m. May 30, 1986, it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for personal use from the waters of the Quillayute River.*

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-57-46000P SOLEDUCK RIVER. *Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-57-460, effective immediately until 11:59 p.m. May 30, 1986, it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for personal use from the waters of the Soleduck River.*

Reviser's note: The typographical errors in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 86-11-052
EMERGENCY RULES
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION
 [Order 93—Filed May 19, 1986]

Be it resolved by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, acting at Long Beach, Washington, that it does adopt the annexed rules relating to Lakes located within state parks boundaries—Internal combustion engines prohibited, WAC 352-32-155 and 352-32-157.

We, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is the increase in boating traffic associated with

fishing season may cause a pollution problem to domestic water supplies.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 43.51.040, 43.51.395 and 43.51.400(6) and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 16, 1986.

By Margaret S. Williams
Chair

NEW SECTION

WAC 352-32-155 LAKES LOCATED WHOLLY WITHIN STATE PARKS BOUNDARIES—INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES PROHIBITED.

(1) In order to preserve the scenic quality, peace, and tranquility and to protect and preserve the wildlife on lakes lying wholly within state park boundaries, to increase visitor safety, and to limit the degradation of lake water quality, the use of internal combustion engines on lakes lying wholly within the boundaries of state park areas is prohibited except where listed in WAC 352-32-155(2) or when authorized in writing by the director.

(2) Lakes where internal combustion engines may be used are:

Horsethief Lake in Horsethief Lake State Park.

(3) This provision does not apply to employees of the commission, other law enforcement officers or public agency representatives while engaged in the performance of their duties, or to persons or groups participating in emergency or search and rescue operations.

NEW SECTION

WAC 352-32-157 LAKES LOCATED PARTIALLY WITHIN STATE PARK BOUNDARIES—INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES PROHIBITED.

(1) In order to preserve the scenic quality, peace and tranquility, and to protect and preserve wildlife, increase visitor safety, and to limit the degradation of lake water quality, the Washington state parks and recreation commission, in conjunction with the following ordinance(s), prohibits the use of internal combustion engines on the following lakes partially within park boundaries:

Cascade Lake at Moran State Park, San Juan county ordinance 10.16.030.

(2) This provision does not apply to employees of the commission, other law enforcement officers or governmental agency representatives while engaged in the performance of their duties, or to persons or groups participating in emergency or search and rescue operations.

WSR 86-11-053

ADOPTED RULES

PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

[Order 94—Filed May 19, 1986]

Be it resolved by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, acting at Long Beach, Washington, that it does adopt the annexed rules relating to Lakes located within state parks boundaries—Internal combustion engines prohibited, WAC 352-32-155 and 352-32-157.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-097 filed with the code reviser on April 2, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 43.51.040, 43.51.395 and 43.51.400(6) and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 16, 1986.

By Margaret S. Williams
Chair

NEW SECTION

WAC 352-32-155 LAKES LOCATED WHOLLY WITHIN STATE PARKS BOUNDARIES—INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES PROHIBITED.

(1) In order to preserve the scenic quality, peace, and tranquility and to protect and preserve the wildlife on lakes lying wholly within state park boundaries, to increase visitor safety, and to limit the degradation of lake water quality, the use of internal combustion engines on lakes lying wholly within the boundaries of state park areas is prohibited except where listed in WAC 352-32-155(2) or when authorized in writing by the director.

(2) Lakes where internal combustion engines may be used are:

Horsethief Lake in Horsethief Lake State Park.

(3) This provision does not apply to employees of the commission, other law enforcement officers or public agency representatives while engaged in the performance of their duties, or to persons or groups participating in emergency or search and rescue operations.

NEW SECTION

WAC 352-32-157 LAKES LOCATED PARTIALLY WITHIN STATE PARK BOUNDARIES—INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES PROHIBITED.

(1) In order to preserve the scenic quality, peace and tranquility, and to protect and preserve wildlife, increase visitor safety, and to limit the degradation of lake water quality, the Washington state parks and recreation commission, in conjunction with the following ordinance(s), prohibits the use of internal combustion

engines on the following lakes partially within park boundaries:

Cascade Lake at Moran State Park, San Juan county ordinance 10.16.030.

(2) This provision does not apply to employees of the commission, other law enforcement officers or governmental agency representatives while engaged in the performance of their duties, or to persons or groups participating in emergency or search and rescue operations.

WSR 86-11-054
ADOPTED RULES
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT
RELATIONS COMMISSION
[Order 86-01—Filed May 20, 1986]

Be it resolved by the Public Employment Relations Commission, acting at Seattle, Washington, that it does adopt the annexed rules relating to chapter 391-45 WAC, unfair labor practice case rules, repealing WAC 391-45-171.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-041 filed with the code reviser on March 27, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 34.04.033 [34.04.022], 41.58.050, 41.56.090 and 41.59.110 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 7, 1986.

By Marvin L. Schurke
Executive Director

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

✓ WAC 391-45-171 SPECIAL PROVISION—
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

WSR 86-11-055
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
WHATCOM COMMUNITY COLLEGE
[Memorandum—May 19, 1986]

At its May 13, 1986, board meeting, it was decided to change the regular June board meeting scheduled for June 10, 1986, to June 18, 1986. Time and place for the meeting have not changed — 2:00 p.m. in the Board Room, Northwest 2, 5217 Northwest Road, Bellingham, WA 98226.

WSR 86-11-056
RULES OF COURT
STATE SUPREME COURT
[May 14, 1986]

In the Matter of the Adoption
of the Amendments to JTIR 6.2(d)

NO. 25700-A-381
ORDER

The Washington State Patrol having recommended the adoption of the Amendment to JTIR 6.2(d), and the Court having considered the proposed Amendment thereto and having determined that the proposed Amendment will aid in the prompt and orderly administration of justice;

Now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED:

(a) That the Amendment as attached hereto is adopted.

(b) That pursuant to GR 9(i) the Amendment will be expeditiously published in the Washington Reports Advance Sheets and shall become effective on the date of publication.

DATED at Olympia, Washington, this 14th day of May, 1986.

	James M. Dolliver
Robert F. Utter	James A. Andersen
Robert F. Brachtenbach	Keith M. Callow
Fred H. Dore	Wm. C. Goodloe
Vernon R. Pearson	B. Durham

JTIR 6.2(d)

(d) Penalty Schedule. The following infractions shall have the penalty listed, not including statutory assessments.

Serious Infractions	Penalty
1. Wrong way on freeway (RCW 46.61.150)	\$165
2. Wrong way on freeway access (RCW 46.61.155)	\$70
3. Backing on limited access highway (RCW 46.61.605)	\$70
4. Spilling or failure to secure load (RCW 46.61.655)	\$70
5. Throwing or depositing debris on highway (RCW 46.61.645)	\$70
6. Disobeying school patrol (RCW 46.61.385)	\$70
7. Passing stopped school bus (with red lights flashing) (RCW 46.61.370)	\$70
8. Violation of posted road restriction (RCW 46.44.080; RCW 46.44.105(4))	\$165
9. Switching license plates, loan of license or use of another's (RCW 46.16.240)	\$70
10. Altering or using altered license plates	\$70

(RCW 46.16.240)		11. Wrong way on one-way street (RCW 46.61.135)	\$25
Operator's Licenses (RCW 46.20)		12. Failure to comply with restrictive signs (RCW 46.61.050)	\$25
All RCW 46.25 infractions	\$25		
Vehicle Licenses (RCW 46.16)		Accident	
Expired Vehicle License (RCW 46.16.010)		If an accident occurs in conjunction with any of the listed rules-of-the-road infractions or speed too fast for conditions, the penalty for the infraction shall be:	\$50
Two months or less	\$25	Equipment (RCW 46.37)	
Over 2 months	\$70	1. Illegal use of emergency equipment (RCW 46.37.190)	\$70
Failure to obtain Washington vehicle license within 2 months after residency established	\$25	2. Defective or modified exhaust systems, mufflers, prevention of noise and smoke (RCW 46.37.390 (1) and (3))	
Failure to obtain Washington vehicle license over 2 months after residency established	\$165	First offense (the penalty may be waived upon proof to the court of compliance)	\$30
Speeding (RCW 46.61.400) if speed limit is over 40 m.p.h.		Second offense within 1 year of first offense	\$50
1-5 m.p.h. over limit	\$10	Third and subsequent offenses within 1 year of first offense	\$70
6-10 m.p.h. over limit	\$20	3. Any other equipment infraction (RCW 46.37.010)	\$25
11-15 m.p.h. over limit	\$35	Motorcycles	
16-20 m.p.h. over limit	\$50	Any infraction relating specifically to motorcycles (including no valid endorsement, RCW 46.20.500)	\$25
21-25 m.p.h. over limit	\$65	Parking	
26-30 m.p.h. over limit	\$85	1. Illegal parking on roadway (RCW 46.61.560)	\$20
31-35 m.p.h. over limit	\$110	2. Any other parking infraction (not defined by city or county ordinance)	\$10
36-40 m.p.h. over limit	\$135	Pedestrians	
Over 40 m.p.h. over limit	\$165	Any infraction regarding pedestrians (not defined by city or county ordinance)	\$10
Speeding if speed limit is 40 m.p.h. or less		Bicycles	
1-5 m.p.h. over limit	\$20	Any infraction regarding bicycles	\$15
6-10 m.p.h. over limit	\$25	Load Violations	
11-15 m.p.h. over limit	\$40	(all under RCW 46.44, except over license capacity) (see RCW 46.16)	
16-20 m.p.h. over limit	\$60	1. Over legal-tires, wheelbase (RCW 46.44.105(1))	
21-25 m.p.h. over limit	\$85	(First offense)	\$55
26-30 m.p.h. over limit	\$110	(Second offense)	\$85
31-35 m.p.h. over limit	\$135	(Third offense)	\$100
Over 35 m.p.h. over limit	\$165	In addition to the above (RCW 46.44.105(2))	
Speed Too Fast for Conditions (RCW 46.61.400(1))	\$25	3¢ per excess pound	
Rules of the Road		2. Over license capacity (RCW 46.16.145)	
1. Failure to stop (RCW 46.61.050, .210)	\$25	(First offense)	\$55
2. Failure to yield the right of way (RCW 46.61.180, .190, .205, .210, .235, .300, .365)	\$25	(Second offense)	\$85
3. Following too close (RCW 46.61.145, .635)	\$25	(Third offense)	\$100
4. Failure to signal (RCW 46.61.310)	\$25	3. Violation of special permit	\$50
5. Improper lane usage or travel (RCW 46.61.140)	\$25	4. Failure to obtain special permit	\$50
6. Impeding traffic (RCW 46.61.425)	\$25	5. Failure to submit to being weighed	\$50
7. Improper passing (RCW 46.61.110, .115, .120, .125, .130)	\$25	6. Illegal Vehicle combination (RCW 46.44.036)	\$50
8. Prohibited and improper turn (RCW 46.61.290, .295, .305)	\$25	7. Illegally transporting mobile home	\$55
9. Crossing double yellow line left of center line (RCW 46.61.100, .130, .140)	\$25	Any other infraction defined in RCW 46.44	\$35
10. Operating with obstructed vision (RCW 46.61.615)	\$25		

Private Carrier (RCW 46.73)

- 1. Failure to display valid medical exam \$100
- 2. Violation of Daily Log Book
 - Driver not out of service \$100
 - Driver out of service \$150

Off-Road Vehicles (ATV's) (RCW 46.09)
Any RCW 46.09 infraction \$30

Snowmobiles (RCW 46.10)
Any RCW 46.10 infraction \$30

Failure to respond to notice of infraction or
failure to pay penalty (RCW 46.63.110(3)) \$25

Reviser's note: The typographical errors in the material shown
above occurred in the copy filed by the Supreme Court and appear
herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 86-11-057
EXECUTIVE ORDER
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
[EO-86-03]

RESCINDING EXECUTIVE ORDER 83-15 AND
ESTABLISHING THE GOVERNOR'S TASK
FORCE ON HUNGER

The state of Washington needs to better document the
extent and nature of hunger in our state and to identify
the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition, in order
to be able to clearly articulate the need for food and
resources to help those in need. This new Task Force is
created to work in partnership with the private sector in
searching for the answers to these questions. These issues
certainly are not new to our state; however, a joint look
at the issues with the private sector can hopefully provide
new data, on assessment of the current status and extent of
the problem, and possible solutions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Booth Gardner, Governor of the
state of Washington, do hereby establish the Governor's
Task Force on Hunger, as follows:

- A. The Task Force shall be composed of not more
 than 15 members, to be appointed by the Governor.
 The Governor shall appoint members as the Chair,
 Vice-Chair and three additional members to serve as
 a five-member Executive Committee of the Task Force.
 A majority of the Task Force shall constitute a
 quorum and a majority of those present can approve
 Task Force action.
- B. During its two-year tenure, the Task Force will
 have two primary responsibilities:
 - 1. It will produce a report on the extent and
 nature of hunger in Washington State and will
 recommend specific actions to be undertaken by
 public and private sectors to address hunger
 problems.
 - 2. It will advise the Governor on critical food
 assistance issues which confront people within
 the state and advise the Governor on any proposed
 legislation pertaining to hunger and food
 assistance issues.

- C. Funding. The Burlington Northern Foundation
 has committed funding to a non-profit organization
 of \$50,000 per year for two years to pay for staff
 and other administrative expenses to assist and
 support the work of this Task Force. The Department
 of Community Development shall be the state
 administering agency for any contracts entered into
 with state funds to support the Task Force and its
 work. Funds currently allocated for the Governor's
 Advisory Council on Food Assistance may be used to
 pay for direct expenses, such as printing and
 travel related to the Task Force's purpose, and for
 advocacy for the hungry.
- D. The Governor's Task Force on Hunger created by
 this Executive Order shall complete its responsibilities
 prior to June 30, 1988, and will automatically
 cease operation and be disbanded on July 1, 1988.
- E. Effective June 30, 1986, this Executive Order
 rescinds Executive Order 83-15, which created the
 Governor's Advisory Council on Food Assistance.

IN WITNESS WHERE-
OF, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the seal of
the state of Washington to
be affixed at Olympia this
14th of May, A.D., nineteen
hundred and eighty-six.

Booth Gardner

Governor of Washington

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Ralph Munro

Secretary of State

WSR 86-11-058
EXECUTIVE ORDER
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
[EO-86-04]

STATE ADMINISTRATION OF NONESSENTIAL
FUNCTION BOND STATE CEILING VOLUME
CAP

WHEREAS, the United States House of Representa-
tives has passed H.R. 3838, entitled the "Tax Reform
Act of 1985" (the "Proposed Act") which, although not
enacted into law, imposes an annual state-by-state
ceiling (the "State Ceiling") on the issuance of nonessential
function bonds and certain portions of essential function
bonds (together, "Nonessential Function Bonds") which
State Ceiling initially is equal to the greater of (a) \$200
million or (b) an amount equal to \$175 multiplied by a
state's population and which is applicable to Nonessential
Function Bonds issued after December 31, 1985; and
WHEREAS, Section 701(b) of the Proposed Act would,
if enacted, add a new Section 145 to the United States

Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") which allocates the State Ceiling to governmental units within the state having authority to issue Nonessential Function Bonds (the "Issuers") and allocates the State Ceiling among the different types of Nonessential Function Bonds unless the state provides by law a different formula of allocation; and

WHEREAS, the method of allocation of the State Ceiling set forth in the Proposed Act may restrain the issuance of Nonessential Function Bonds for qualified facilities and other eligible uses; and

WHEREAS, the Proposed Act provides that a state may by law, which may be enacted before passage of the Proposed Act, provide for a different formula for allocating the State Ceiling among Issuers; and

WHEREAS, the State has enacted Chapter 247, Laws of 1986, authorizing the governor to establish by executive order a different formula for allocation of the State Ceiling; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the residents of the State of Washington to promote industrial and economic development and encourage private investment in our state's economy, while preserving the ability of local governmental units to finance public improvements, housing, health care facilities, student loans, higher education facilities and other facilities provided by private nonprofit corporations;

NOW THEREFORE, I, Booth Gardner, Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby order:

Section 1. From and after December 31, 1985, or any other date from which Section 701(b) of the Proposed Act becomes effective with respect to allocation of the State Ceiling, the State Ceiling for calendar year 1986 is reserved to the state and shall be reserved for Nonessential Function Bonds allocated to Issuers within the state as follows:

- A. \$185,900,000 for qualified 501(c)(3) bonds (as defined in the Proposed Act), of which \$158,400,000 is reserved for Statewide Issuers of qualified 501(c)(3) bonds and \$27,500,000 is reserved for Local Issuers of qualified 501(c)(3) bonds;
- B. \$261,000,000 for qualified housing related bonds (as defined in Section 3 of this Executive Order), is reserved for allocation in accordance with existing state statute (RCW 43.180.200(5)) as amended; and
- C. \$247,600,000 for qualified student loan bonds, bonds issued by or on behalf of state agencies not otherwise receiving an allocation under this order, and other Nonessential Function Bonds generally, of which \$82,900,000 is reserved for qualified student loan bonds and state agencies, and \$164,700,000 is reserved for Community Economic Revitalization Board umbrella bonds and other Nonessential Function Bond Issuers generally.

- D. \$77,162,500 is held in reserve for further allocation on or after October 1, 1986. If these funds are not allocated by October 15, 1986, they will be automatically allocated among the categories and subcategories in subsections A, B, and C of this section proportional to their original allocation.

Any Issuers that have used allocations under the Proposed Act before the effective date of this Executive Order shall report such usage to the Office of Financial Management on or before June 1, 1986. To the extent that allocations have been taken before the effective date of this Executive Order under the formula set forth in the Proposed Act, such allocations are confirmed and will be applied against the appropriate allocation.

Section 2. From and after December 31, 1985, or any other date from which Section 701(b) of the Proposed Act becomes effective with respect to allocation of the State Ceiling, that portion of the State Ceiling to be used for qualified 501(c)(3) bonds is reserved to the state and shall be allocated by the Department of Community Development to the Issuers within the state pursuant to this order in accordance with rules promulgated by the Department of Community Development.

Section 3. From and after December 31, 1985, or any other date from which Section 701(b) of the Proposed Act becomes effective with respect to allocation of the State Ceiling, that portion of the State Ceiling to be used for exempt facility bonds for qualified residential rental projects, qualified mortgage bonds and qualified veteran's mortgage bonds (all as defined in the Proposed Act) and for other housing projects (collectively, "housing related bonds") issued by the Washington Housing Finance Commission or Local Issuers of qualified housing bonds is reserved to the state and shall be allocated to Issuers within the state pursuant to this order in accordance with rules promulgated by the Department of Community Development in the same manner and in the same percentages as allocations are made under RCW 43.180.200(5) as amended and shall be so allocated without regard as to whether such bonds are issued for the purpose of financing qualified residential rental projects, qualified mortgage bonds, qualified veteran's mortgage bonds or for other housing related projects.

Section 4. From and after December 31, 1985, or any other date from which Section 701(b) of the Proposed Act becomes effective with respect to allocation of the State Ceiling, that portion of the State Ceiling to be used for Nonessential Function Bonds generally, is reserved to the state and shall be allocated by the Department of Trade and Economic Development to Issuers within the state pursuant to this order in accordance with rules promulgated by the Department of Trade and Economic Development that are as consistent as practicable with the provisions of Chapter 39.86 RCW. The portion of the State Ceiling allocation reserved for qualified student loan bonds and the portion of the State Ceiling allocation reserved for Nonessential Function Bonds issued by or on behalf of state agencies is reserved to the state and shall be further allocated by the Office of Financial Management to Issuers within the state

pursuant to this order in accordance with rules promulgated by the Office of Financial Management.

Section 5. From and after December 31, 1985, when the Proposed Act relating to the State Ceiling may take effect retroactively and, except for bonds allocated under Section 3, the State Ceiling for the State of Washington shall be allocated to each Issuer in the order of the date of filing with the appropriate agency (Department of Community Development, the Department of Trade and Economic Development, or the Office of Financial Management referred to hereafter as the "Allocating Agencies") a document indicating firm and convincing evidence that bonds will be issued within 90 days of application.

Each Issuer of such Bonds shall accomplish such application by submitting to the appropriate Allocating Agency a photocopy of the required documentation, along with a Notification Form as provided by the Allocating Agencies. The Issuer will receive confirmation of an allocation under the State Ceiling within 15 days of an Allocating Agency's receipt of an application. If a Closing Certification Form, as provided by the Allocating Agencies, is not filed within 90 days of confirmation, the amount of the State Ceiling reserved will revert back to the Allocating Agency, unless a waiver for exceptional circumstances is granted by the Allocating Agency. The appropriate documentation and notification form must then be refiled, and the effective date of the filing for the purpose of allocation of the State Ceiling will be the date a complete application is refiled.

In the event that the amount of Bonds issued at the time of closing is different than the amount contemplated by the original application or reapplication, the allocation received by the issuer shall be adjusted to the amount actually sold at closing as long as it is less than the original allocation. If it is greater, the allocation will be disallowed.

Section 6. In order for the state to properly anticipate the need for a reallocation of unused bond authority under the State Ceiling, Issuers who anticipate the need for an allocation of the State Ceiling during any time of the allocation year, shall notify the Office of Financial Management, the Department of Trade and Economic Development, or the Department of Trade and Economic Development [Department of Community Development], whichever is the appropriate agency, on the first day of each month as to the timing and size of their anticipated allocation needs. All 501(c)(3) issuers will report to the Department of Community Development. Agencies that issue housing related bonds will report to the Department of Community Development. The Student Loan Finance Association and state agencies will report to the Office of Financial Management. All other Nonessential Function Bond Issuers will report to the Department of Trade and Economic Development.

The Department of Community Development and the Department of Trade and Economic Development shall report to the Office of Financial Management on the

15th of each month and the Office of Financial Management shall report to the Governor on June 1, September 1, December 1, and February 1, or as needed, concerning the actual and anticipated consumption of State Ceiling allocations.

Issuers shall promptly report to the Office of Financial Management, the Department of Community Development, and the Department of Trade and Economic Development respectively, when such Issuers find that it is reasonably likely that a portion of the State Ceiling reserved for them will not be consumed within the allocation year. When an allocation surplus is identified, it shall be reported to the Office of Financial Management immediately by the respective reporting agencies listed above.

Section 7. Any Issuer of tax exempt bonds may, upon exhaustion or anticipated exhaustion of the portion of the State Ceiling allocated to an Allocating Agency, make application to the Governor through its Allocating Agency for an additional allocation of the State Ceiling. No reallocation of the State Ceiling as defined by Section 1 will take place before October 1, 1986. Any executive order reallocating unused portions of the State Ceiling will be preceded by a 30-day notice.

Section 8. The allocation formulas provided by this Executive Order shall be effective until (a) the effective date of legislation enacted by the state which provides for a different method of allocating the State Ceiling among Issuers within the state, (b) Federal law or Federal regulations require the use of a different formula, (c) the Executive Order is rescinded, or (d) July 1, 1987.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this 15th day of May, A.D., nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

Booth Gardner

Governor of Washington

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Donald F. Whiting

Acting Deputy Secretary of State

Reviser's note: The bracketed material above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

WSR 86-11-059
EMERGENCY RULES
BOARD FOR

COMMUNITY COLLEGE EDUCATION
[Order 107, Resolution No. 86-18—Filed May 21, 1986]

Be it resolved by the State Board for Community College Education, acting at Spokane, Washington, that

it does adopt the annexed rules relating to interdistrict program arrangements and recruiting of students.

We, the State Board for Community College Education, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is clarification of the situations under which interdistrict program arrangements and recruiting of students can occur is desired prior to the publication of course announcements for summer quarter 1986, and there is not sufficient time to adhere to the notification requirement.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 28B.50.090(11) and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW), and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 14, 1986.

By Gilbert J. Carbone
Assistant Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 131-32-030 INTERDISTRICT INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM ARRANGEMENTS (1) When circumstances warrant, two or more community college districts may agree to allow one district to offer courses, special events, or other community service activities within the service area of the other district.

(2) Arrangements for interdistrict course(s) or program(s) offerings shall be formalized through written agreements between the cooperating college districts.

(3) A copy of the written agreement shall be filed with the office of the Director for Community College Education.

(4) The college district providing the service shall maintain general administrative jurisdiction over the course(s) or program(s), including fees and other charges, instructor selection and remuneration, fiscal control and accounting, and enrollment reporting.

(5) Public announcements regarding such course(s) or program(s) shall describe the cooperative nature of the venture.

(6) In the event of a dispute related to interdistrict program arrangements and when in the judgment of the State Board there are compelling reasons for intervention, the State Board will make a final determination in the matter pursuant to authority granted in RCW 28B.50.090(11).

NEW SECTION

WAC 131-32-035 INTERDISTRICT JOINT PROGRAM OFFERINGS (1) Two or more community college districts may enter into agreements to offer

jointly courses, programs or other community service activities.

(2) Agreements covering joint offerings shall specify, in addition to the items required by Title 39.34 RCW, the Interlocal Cooperation Act, procedures for instructor selection and remuneration, the basis for assessing fees and other charges, admissions, and registration policies, and the method by which enrollment will be reported.

(3) A copy of the written agreement shall be filed with the Office of the Director for Community College Education.

(4) Public announcements regarding such programs shall describe the cooperative nature of the venture.

NEW SECTION

WAC 131-32-040 DISSEMINATION OF COURSE AND ENROLLMENT INFORMATION

(1) For the purposes of this section, "recruitment" is defined as information and activities which attempt to persuade potential students to attend a certain college—information used to compete for enrollment. "Information" is defined as the factual description of course availabilities, enrollment requirements, and college characteristics. However, excessive dissemination of what would otherwise be construed as legitimate course and enrollment information may be viewed as competition or recruitment.

(2) In general, it is not the policy of the community colleges to compete with each other or with other institutions of higher education for enrollment. It is the general policy of the community colleges to inform the citizens of their districts of the programs and services it makes available to them.

(3) The Community College Act (RCW 28B.50.020) requires the community college system to offer a comprehensive program of educational service "to every citizen." Traditional methods of informing potential students—i.e., communication with high school counselors and students—reach only a small proportion of the potential community college enrollment, less than 15 percent a year. In order to reach the rest of its potential student body—which is essentially the adult population at large—the community college utilizes mass media dissemination, principally of quarterly course announcements.

(4) Mass dissemination of unsolicited course and enrollment information shall be held within district boundaries except where postal and media distribution patterns prohibit. Exceptions include regional activities such as fairs, high school-college days, and public exhibits in which the college is invited to participate. It is appropriate for a community college to make known to the citizens of its district courses and programs offered exclusively by neighboring districts.

(5) Within reason, it is appropriate to provide each adult citizen in the district with course and enrollment information once during each quarter on an unsolicited basis. In heavily populated areas, budgetary considerations may rule out such total distribution. Quarterly course announcements should be prepared and distributed in a way that provides the best balance between minimum cost and maximum dissemination of course

information to district citizens. However, dissemination of such announcements at college expense to persons other than those requesting them shall be limited to one of the following methods:

- Mailing to district boxholders (direct mail)
- Newspaper advertisement
- Newspaper insert
- Other method of mass distribution

Where circumstances warrant, it may be appropriate for one district to disseminate quarterly course announcements to boxholders or recipients of newspaper inserts residing in other districts. Such arrangements shall not take place until both districts have agreed to the arrangement in writing.

(6) News releases and free public service announcements are an appropriate method of calling attention to new programs or to space availability in existing courses and programs. But good judgment needs to be exercised in their use, particularly in those areas where several institutions are served by common news media. Public service announcements shall not be sent to media outside the college district except in those areas where more than one institution is served by the same primary media.

(7) Publications which provide factual information on specific instructional programs, on special programs or on special services may provide an efficient method of responding to inquiries from potential students. Their unsolicited dissemination shall be limited to the district of origin.

(8) Districts should exercise good judgment in purchasing advertising to provide supplementary course and registration announcements, and only when it can be demonstrated that paid advertising is more cost-effective than other methods. In areas where media serve more than one community college district, community colleges should give preference to pooled advertisements rather than individual college advertisements to attract enrollment. Paid advertising shall not be placed with media outside the college district except in areas where more than one institution is served by the same primary news media.

(9) In the event that state-funded enrollments are generated through interdistrict recruiting efforts that are contrary to the provisions of this section, the operating budget allocation of the intruding district will be adjusted by action of the State Board. Budget allocation adjustments shall be determined by deducting funding attributable to enrollments generated by activities contrary to this section or other State Board policies. The State Board shall take into consideration the number of interdistrict enrollments that reasonably could have been expected to occur regardless of the interdistrict recruiting effort. At the request of either district that is party to an interdistrict recruiting dispute, the State Board shall hold a hearing on the issues at dispute. The hearing will be held under the provisions of WAC 131-08-007.

WSR 86-11-060
ADOPTED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
(Public Assistance)

[Order 2380—Filed May 21, 1986]

I, Lee D. Bomberger, acting director of the Division of Administration and Personnel, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to applications, amending chapter 388-38 WAC.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 86-08-018 filed with the code reviser on March 25, 1986. These rules shall take effect thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).

This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the Department of Social and Health Services as authorized in RCW 74.08.090.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 21, 1986.

By Lee D. Bomberger, Acting Director
 Division of Administration and Personnel

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1693, filed 8/12/81)

✓ WAC 388-38-010 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Application" means a form designated by the department as a request for financial and/or medical assistance ((made by a person in his own behalf or in behalf of another person)) completed and submitted to the department according to WAC 388-38-040.

~~((a) An application for financial assistance has been made when the individual expresses in writing to the CSO his desire to receive assistance.~~

~~((b) An application for medical assistance has been made when the individual expresses in writing his desire to receive assistance or to have his eligibility considered.))~~

(2) "Date of application" means the date a completed request form referred to in subsection (1) of this section is received by the department.

(3) "Financial assistance" means a grant payment in the form of a warrant to an eligible recipient.

(4) "Inquiry" means a request for information about the department or its services or about eligibility requirements for assistance. ((Such inquiry may be followed by an application.))

(5) "Reapplication" means, for the purposes of this chapter, an application is filed by an individual within a thirty-day period after the individual's grant termination.

~~((3))~~ (6) "Statements in support of the application" means ((specifically Form 14PA01)) application forms and any ((other forms required)) verifying documentation acceptable under department ((regulations)) rules which apply to the particular situation.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 605, filed 9/22/71)

~~WAC 388-38-030~~ APPLICATION—((ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS)) DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

(1) An application shall be accepted from anyone ~~((who wishes))~~ wishing to apply and shall be acted upon promptly. An application may be made by:

(a) The person making the request in the person's own behalf or for the person's dependent;

(b) The legal guardian or person otherwise legally eligible to make application on behalf of minors or incompetent persons;

(c) Any other person acting in behalf of the applicant when the individual cannot make application under one of the preceding methods. Such person shall indicate the reason for initiating the application.

(2) Each applicant shall be treated with dignity and courtesy, shall be given sufficient opportunity to make his or her pertinent needs known to the department, and to learn what the department can or cannot do for him or her.

(3) Each applicant shall be fully informed of his or her legal rights and responsibilities in connection with public assistance.

(4) Eligibility or ineligibility shall be determined on a factual and objective basis in accordance with the rules and procedures of the department.

(5) Pertinent facts shall be recorded about each application so that records can be audited to determine whether department policies have been followed, continuity of service can be carried out, case planning can be achieved, and services needed and given can be ascertained.

(6) The decision on applications is definite and conclusive and is made known to the applicant together with the reasons for the decision. (See WAC 388-38-150 and 388-38-172.)

(7) Each applicant shall be given a pamphlet entitled "Fair hearings are for you." Each applicant shall receive a brief explanation of rights and procedures in regard to fair hearings.

(8) Each applicant shall be given a written acknowledgement of receipt of the application by the department at the time of making application.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 943, filed 6/28/74)

~~WAC 388-38-040~~ APPLICATION—RECORDING AND ((SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS)) DOCUMENTING.

((Form 14PA01 shall be used as the applicant's written statement of his application for all public assistance grant categories. This does not apply to a grant being reinstated)) The applicant's written request for financial and/or medical assistance shall be made on a form designated by the department. Such form shall be as brief as administratively feasible and seek only information ordinarily known to an individual.

((An application shall contain a written declaration that is made under penalties of perjury and such

declaration shall be in lieu of any oath otherwise required, and each applicant shall be so informed at the time of the signing)) In addition to the request form specified in subsection (1) of this section, the applicant's written statement of application for financial assistance shall be made on forms designated by the department. Forms designated for reapplications may be different from those designated for applications.

((Ten calendar days shall be allowed for the applicant to complete and submit forms to the local office. If illness or other unforeseen circumstances prevent the individual from completing his application within ten days the local office may extend the period. Failure to submit the required information within the ten days or the extended period will result in a denial of assistance because eligibility cannot be determined)) The department shall assist an applicant in the completion of application forms specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section when an applicant's need for such assistance is reasonable.

((An application may be made by

(a) The person making the request in his own behalf or for his dependent;

(b) The legal guardian or person otherwise legally eligible to make application on behalf of minors or incompetent persons;

(c) Any other person acting in behalf of the applicant when the individual cannot make application under one of the preceding methods. Such person shall indicate on form 14PA01 the reason for initiating the application)) The applicant's written statement of application must include all children under nineteen years of age as specified in WAC 388-24-040 living in the home who are full brothers or full sisters, or half brothers or half sisters, or stepbrothers or stepsisters whether or not financial assistance is being requested for all of the children. Total resources and income available for all such children and their parents or stepparents in the home must be declared by the person applying in behalf of the children.

(5) An application shall contain a written declaration that is made under penalties of perjury and such declaration shall be in lieu of any oath otherwise required, and each applicant shall be so informed at the time of the signing.

(6) Application for a grant must always be made before investigation is undertaken. Application is made in person at the local office but may be taken in the applicant's home when necessary.

((6)) (7) The form designated by the department as a request for financial and/or medical assistance as provided in subsection (1) of this section shall be signed by the applicant. All other forms involving an application shall be signed by the applicant and his ((f)) or her ((s)) spouse if living together. The foregoing applies irrespective of whether the spouse is included in the application as a dependent.

((7)) (8) A signature by mark requires two witnesses. The signatures of witnesses shall appear on the form and be identified as witnesses.

NEW SECTION

✓ WAC 388-38-045 APPLICANT RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION. (1) Each applicant must complete and submit application forms as provided in WAC 388-38-040, including other statements in support of application as provided in WAC 388-38-200.

(2) The applicant shall be allowed a reasonable time of not less than ten calendar days to provide statements in support of the application. The department shall extend the time when:

(a) The applicant has provided some, but not all, of the available information. In such cases, the applicant shall be provided written notification of the specified information still required and shall be allowed an additional ten calendar days, or a longer time depending upon the specific circumstances; or

(b) The department, having previously completed the initial interview or requested specific information, subsequently determines the need for different or additional information. In such cases, the applicant shall be provided written notification of the specific additional information required and be allowed an additional ten calendar days, or a longer time depending upon the specific circumstances; or

(c) The applicant, at any time prior to disposal action as provided in WAC 388-38-120, reasonably requests, orally or in writing, additional time to provide statements in support of the application.

(3) When the applicant fails to provide requested statements within the initially specified or extended period, as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the department shall:

(a) Evaluate all available information, and

(b) Determine eligibility for financial assistance according to applicable rules in WAC 388-38-120.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1779, filed 3/11/82)

✓ WAC 388-38-110 TIME LIMIT FOR DISPOSAL. (1) The time limit from the date of application to the date of disposal action as specified in WAC 388-38-120(4) is thirty days for AFDC and forty-five days for GA. In applying this rule, the day application is made is not counted. Each application shall be acted upon as quickly as possible, and within ((thirty days)) applicable time limits unless exceptional circumstances constituting good cause in an individual case require a longer period of time. ((Although no type of application will necessarily require more than thirty days, it may not be possible to reach a decision in certain circumstances such as)) Exceptional circumstances, subject to rules in subsection (2) of this section, considered good cause for delay in disposing of an application include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) The applicant fails to provide requested verification within ten days of a written request;

(b) ((Cases where)) Eligibility decisions depend on medical reports and there is delay in obtaining such reports from the examining doctor or in securing medical information;

~~((b) Cases where eligibility decisions depend upon state office action and a delayed decision is caused by the state office not having sufficient or adequate information to make a decision;))~~

(c) Eligibility depends upon correspondence because of out-of-state or intercity contacts and no other verification is available for the eligibility factor;

~~(d) ((Cases where)) Eligibility depends upon extensive property appraisals(;~~

~~(d) Cases where determination of eligibility requires out-of-state or intercity contacts and where the delaying factor is such correspondence)).~~

(2) For AFDC, when one or more exceptional circumstances exist as specified in subsection (1) of this section, good cause for delay in processing an application exists only if all the following conditions have been met:

(a) The department has notified the applicant in writing within twenty days of the date of application of each specific piece of information needed for processing the application; and

(b) In the cases where the department, subsequent to requesting the applicant provide information, determined the need for additional information or action, the department has notified the applicant in writing of the specific information or action needed within five calendar days of the date such need became known to the department; and

(c) The department determined eligibility and disposed of the application within five calendar days of the date the department received information necessary to determine eligibility; and

(d) The department determined whether or not good cause for delay exists and documented such determination in the case record on or before the date the time limit for processing the application expired.

(3) Applications for medical assistance will be disposed of in accordance with WAC 388-84-105 and 388-84-110.

~~((3))~~ (4) For applications submitted in intensive applicant employment services demonstration project areas by persons not exempt from participation under WAC 388-57-095, the date of authorization is the day following termination of participation in the intensive applicant employment services, but shall be no later than thirty days after the date of application unless subsection (1)(a) through (d) of this section is applicable.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1661, filed 6/3/81)

✓ WAC 388-38-120 DISPOSAL ACTIONS. An application for financial assistance shall be disposed of by:

(1) Approval, that is, determination that the applicant is eligible for assistance;

(2) Denial, that is, determination that the applicant is ineligible for assistance(;;), or that ~~((eligibility could not be determined due to lack of))~~ verifying information ((or verification)) sufficient to establish eligibility is lacking: PROVIDED, That((;- beginning May 15, 1981,)):

(a) A delay in obtaining medical information which is beyond the control of both the applicant and the department, when said information is essential to a determination of eligibility, shall not be the basis for denial of financial assistance.

(b) When an applicant fails to provide requested statements in support of application within an initially specified or extended period, as provided in WAC 388-38-045, an eligibility determination shall be made as specified in WAC 388-38-200, and according to the following rules:

(i) Denial is appropriate only because eligibility has not been established, and shall not be supported on the grounds that the applicant has failed to provide requested statements in support of application, or to have done so within the reasonable period allowed. Every such denial must include the information specified in WAC 388-38-172, and in the event the applicant requests a fair hearing to contest the denial, the issue in such de novo hearing shall be whether the applicant can in fact establish his or her eligibility.

(ii) When financial assistance is denied according to subsection (2)(b)(i) of this section, the applicant shall be allowed thirty days from the date of the denial notice to provide all specified information that was not provided. If the applicant, within such thirty-day period, provides the specified information and the applicant's circumstances have not changed to the extent additional information is needed to determine eligibility, the department shall determine eligibility based upon the specified information. If eligibility is established, the department shall rescind the denial and approve assistance based upon the denied application.

(iii) For AFDC, subject to the rules in subsection (2)(b)(i) of this section, financial assistance shall not be denied to the entire assistance unit unless information required to establish eligibility of the entire assistance unit is lacking. When information not provided affects only the eligibility of an individual member or members of the assistance unit, financial assistance shall be denied to such members.

(3) Withdrawal, that is,

(a) Applicant (~~during or following interview with ESO staff~~) voluntarily requests (~~no further consideration be given to his application. Preferably the applicant should write "withdrawn" on the application form and sign his name. If the applicant verbally requests withdrawal a notation shall be made on the application form and in the case record that the application has been withdrawn at applicant's request; and that a notice has been sent to the applicant confirming his notification to the agency that he does not desire to continue his application~~) orally or in writing that no further consideration be given to the applicant's application. For all withdrawal requests, a notation shall be made in the case record that the application has been withdrawn at applicant's request, and that a notice has been sent as specified in WAC 388-38-172.

(b) Applicant for medical assistance fails to file a written application on forms prescribed by the department.

(c) Applicant fails to report for a scheduled interview and has not contacted the department to reschedule an interview within thirty days from the date of application;

(d) Death occurred before determination of eligibility was completed.

(4) The date an application shall be considered disposed of is:

(a) For approvals, the date a document authorizing assistance payment is correctly processed; and

(b) For denials and withdrawals, the date written notice of the decision as provided in WAC 388-38-172 is given or mailed to the applicant.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 537, filed 3/31/71, effective 5/1/71)

~~WAC 388-38-150 ((NOTIFICATION OF DECISION)) APPLICATION APPROVED—((ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED FOR APPLICANT)) NOTICE.~~ An applicant eligible for continuing assistance shall be notified of the (~~EO~~) decision to authorize a grant according to WAC 388-33-125 when he or she is in his or her own home or boarding and rooming, or WAC 388-34-180 when he or she is living in an institution.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 537, filed 3/31/71, effective 5/1/71)

~~WAC 388-38-172 ((DENIAL)) APPLICATION DENIED OR ((WITHDRAWAL)) WITHDRAWN—NOTICE.~~ (~~(t) A letter~~) Written notice shall be (~~written by the EO~~) given to (~~the~~) an individual whose application for (~~continuing~~) assistance is denied or withdrawn, except for a withdrawal due to an applicant's death. The notice shall include the following (~~points must be covered in the letter~~) information:

~~((a)) (1) The basis for the decision including the (gist of the applicable law or policy and a summary of the pertinent facts relating to the decision) reason or reasons for and rules supporting such action. For applications denied according to WAC 388-38-120(2)(b)(i), the notice must state:~~

~~(a) What specified information was requested and not provided including the date of the request;~~

~~(b) That, based upon information provided by the applicant, eligibility for financial assistance has not been established; and~~

~~(c) That, if the applicant, within thirty days from the date of the denial notice, provides all specified information requested and not provided and the applicant's circumstances have not changed, the department will redetermine eligibility and, if eligibility is established, rescind the denial and approve assistance.~~

~~((b)) (2) The date of the decision.~~

~~((c)) (3) The right to a fair hearing. ((2)) The letter need not include notice of right to a fair hearing when the applicant gives written notice of withdrawal including a statement to that effect on his or her application.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1971, filed 6/20/83)

✓ WAC 388-38-200 VERIFYING ELIGIBILITY AND RE-ELIGIBILITY. (1) All facts necessary to determine the eligibility or ineligibility of the applicant or recipient shall be established in accordance with the methods prescribed in this section. The practices described in this section apply ~~((not only))~~ to the initial application for financial assistance ~~((or service but also))~~, to reapplication, reinstatement, and redetermination of eligibility.

(2) In taking applications, determining eligibility, and in administering the assistance programs, the rights of individuals under the U.S. Constitution, the Social Security Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and all other relevant provisions of federal and state law shall be respected. This includes the avoidance of practices violating the individual's privacy or subjecting him or her to harassment.

(3) Each determination of eligibility shall include at least one face-to-face interview with the applicant, or if direct contact with ~~((him or her))~~ the applicant is impractical with someone ~~((acting responsibly for him or her))~~ representing the applicant. The department may require a face-to-face interview with the recipient for each redetermination of eligibility.

(4) All factors of eligibility shall be verified unless the department determines eligibility can be accurately determined without verifying one or more of the factors.

(5) Factors not subject to change having been sufficiently verified shall not be reverified at a subsequent reapplication, reinstatement, or redetermination of eligibility. Examples of such factors include, but are not limited to, relationship of family members, birthdate to verify age, and deprivation due to death of a parent.

(6) The applicant's statement of his or her circumstances is the first source of information in determining eligibility.

~~((6))~~ (7) The applicant shall be fully informed about the corroborating documentation needed to ~~((verify))~~ establish eligibility and ~~((his or her))~~ the applicant's obligation to secure this himself or herself whenever reasonably possible, or to assist the department in obtaining sufficient information to ~~((establish))~~ determine eligibility.

~~((7))~~ When the applicant is unable to provide verification necessary to establish eligibility, the local office shall obtain substantiating evidence from other sources, such as statements from persons other than the applicant attested to under penalty of perjury.)

(8) ~~((The applicant's signature on the application attests to his or her consent for the department to obtain substantiating evidence from collateral sources))~~ The department shall request the applicant to provide verification documents based upon the availability of such documents. Documents that are readily available shall be requested first if it is anticipated that such documents would be sufficient to determine eligibility.

(9) ~~((When))~~ If eligibility ~~((cannot be))~~ is established ~~((, assistance is denied))~~ based upon available verification, the department may request a higher form of

verification subsequent to approval and authorization of assistance. Any applicant or recipient aggrieved by such additional request shall have a right to a fair hearing.

(10) An applicant shall not be required to provide a verification document for which a fee is charged unless the department authorizes payment for such fee.

(11) An application shall not be denied or delayed because of an applicant's failure to provide a specific type or form of verification; all alternative verification for an eligibility factor must be accepted and considered in determining eligibility.

(12) When the applicant is unable to provide verification necessary to establish eligibility, the department shall obtain substantiating evidence from other sources, such as statements from persons other than the applicant attested to under penalty of perjury.

(13) When verification for one or more factors is not obtained, the department shall determine eligibility for assistance based upon all available evidence, and if eligibility cannot be reasonably established, assistance shall be denied.

(14) The applicant's signature on the application attests to his or her consent for the department to obtain substantiating evidence from collateral sources.

~~((10))~~ (15) Each decision that an applicant is eligible for or ineligible for assistance or other services shall be supported by information in the case record showing that each eligibility requirement is met or that one or more is not met. Such information includes, but is not limited to, documents supporting eligibility and statements of the reason or reasons for the decision.

WSR 86-11-061
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING
 [Filed May 21, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Washington State Department of Licensing intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning real estate law course content, new section WAC 308-124H-037;

that the agency will at 2:00 p.m., Wednesday, June 25, 1986, in the Red Lion Motor Inn, Silver Room, 2525 North 20th, Pasco, WA, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place immediately following the hearing.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 18.85.040.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 18.85.090.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 23, 1986.

Written or oral submissions may also contain data, views, and arguments concerning the effect of the proposed rules or amendments of rules on economic values, pursuant to chapter 43.21H RCW.

The agency reserves the right to modify the text of these proposed rules before the hearing or in response to written or oral comments received before or during the hearing.

The agency may need to change the date for hearing or adoption on short notice. To ascertain that the hearing or adoption will take place as stated in this notice, an interested person may contact the person named below.

Correspondence relating to this notice and the proposed rules should be addressed to:

Jon Clark
 Department of Licensing
 Professional Program Management Division
 P.O. Box 9649
 Olympia, WA 98504
 Phone (206) 753-0775

Dated: May 21, 1986
 By: Joyce R. Dolliver
 Assistant Attorney General

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title and Number of Rule Section or Chapter: New section WAC 308-124H-037 Real estate law course content.

Statutory Authority: RCW 18.85.040.

Specific Statute that Rule is Intended to Implement: RCW 18.85.090.

Summary of Rule: WAC 308-124H-037 establishes course content for the broker prelicensure real estate law course, which was an added requirement for licensure by the legislature in section 1, chapter 162, Laws of 1985 (RCW 18.85.090).

Reasons Supporting the Proposed Rule: WAC 308-124H-037 is necessary to implement section 1, chapter 162, Laws of 1985 (RCW 18.85.090).

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement of the Rule: Theresa Anna Aragon, Director, Department of Licensing, Fourth Floor, Highways-Licenses Building, Olympia, WA 98504, 234-5029 scan, 753-5029 comm; Joan Baird, Assistant Director, Business and Professions, First Floor, Eastside Plaza Building, 1300 Quince Street, Olympia, WA 98502, 234-2241 scan, 753-2241 comm; and Jon Clark, Program Manager, Professional Program, Management Division, Fourth Floor, Eastside Plaza Building, 1300 Quince Street, Olympia, WA 98502, 234-0775 scan, 753-0775 comm.

Name of Person or Organization that is Proposing this Rule: Department of Licensing.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement and Fiscal Matters Pertaining to These Rules: None.

These rules are not necessary to comply with a federal law or state court decision.

Any Other Information that may be of Assistance in Identifying the Rule or its Purpose: None.

The department has reviewed the impact that the adoption of these rules would have on real estate brokers and salespersons and schools offering real estate courses. Real estate brokers and salespersons are most appropriately classed in SIC Code 6531. They account for more

than 10 percent of the firms and individuals in this area. They are less than 20 percent of all firms and individuals in all industries. Cost for small business is estimated to be zero. Any impact that these proposed rules may have is intended to fall equally on all real estate brokers and salespersons.

NEW SECTION

WAC 308-124H-037 REAL ESTATE LAW COURSE CONTENT. Schools applying for approval of Real Estate Law will follow the outline prescribed below.

The Real Estate Law class will include:

Introduction to Law and Legal Systems; Land/Property and Related Concerns	3 hours
Forms of Ownership (including community property concepts); Limited Partnerships; Easements; Nonpossessory Rights; Leasehold Estates and Leases	3 hours
Title and Transfer of Title; Title Insurance; Recording Acts; Conveyancing and Closing	3 hours
Public and Private Land Use Control; Fraud and Deceit; Negligence; Misrepresentation and Agency, Dual Agency and Unauthorized Practice of Law	6 hours
Contract Law and Documents (including options and options to purchase)	3 hours
Real Estate Security Documents (real estate contracts, mortgages and deeds of trust)	3 hours
Landlord Tenant, Washington State Fair Housing Law, Discrimination, Regulation Z	3 hours
Condominiums, Cooperatives and Securities Law	1 hours
Public and Private Land Use Control	2 hours
Regulation, Duties and Liabilities of Licensees	3 hours

WSR 86-11-062

PROPOSED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING

[Filed May 21, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Washington State Department of Licensing intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning fee for whitewater river for-hire registration, new section WAC 308-300-310;

that the agency will at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, July 9, 1986, in the Black Lake Place Building 2, 421 Black Lake Boulevard, Olympia, WA, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place immediately following the hearing.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is section 11(2), chapter 217, Laws of 1986.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is section 11(2), chapter 217, Laws of 1986 and RCW 43.24.086.

Dated: May 19, 1986

By: Keith Weaver, Administrator
 Business License Service

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Name of Agency: Washington State Department of Licensing.

Purpose: To set a fee for whitewater river for-hire registration applications and renewals at a sufficient level

to defray the costs of administering that registration program.

Statutory Authority: Section 11, chapter 217, Laws of 1986 and RCW 43.24.086.

Summary of the Proposed Rule: The fee for whitewater river for-hire registration applications and renewals shall be \$12.00.

Reasons Proposed: The fee is set at a sufficient level to defray the costs of administering the registration program.

Responsible Departmental Personnel: The following Department of Licensing personnel have knowledge of and responsibility for drafting, implementing and enforcing this rule: Ken Mark, Assistant Director, Business License Service, 1300 Quince Street S.E., Olympia, WA 98504, phone (206) 753-1749 comm, or 234-1749 scan; and Keith Weaver, Administrator, Business License Service, 1300 Quince Street S.E., Olympia, WA 98504, phone (206) 753-9627 comm, or 234-9627 scan.

Proponents of the Proposed Rule: Business License Service, Washington State Department of Licensing.

Federal Law or Federal or State Court Requirements: Not necessitated as the result of federal law or federal or state court requirements.

Small Business Impact Statement: Not required for this statement.

NEW SECTION

WAC 308-300-310 FEE FOR WHITEWATER RIVER FOR-HIRE REGISTRATION. The annual registration application or renewal fee for any person carrying passengers for hire on whitewater river sections in the state shall be \$12.00.

WSR 86-11-063
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
[Filed May 21, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Washington State Department of Agriculture intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning certified seed potato certification, chapter 16-324 WAC;

that the agency will at 1:15 p.m., Tuesday, June 24, 1986, in the Cooperative Extension Office, 1000 West Forest, Bellingham, WA 98225, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 2, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is chapter 15.14 RCW.

Dated: May 21, 1986

By: Art G. Losey
Assistant Director

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title: Chapter 16-324 WAC.

Description of Purpose: To set standards for certification of seed potatoes.

Statutory Authority: Chapter 15.14 RCW.

Summary of Rules: Standards and requirements for application into the seed potato certification program, standards and grades for certified seed potatoes as well as field inspection standards.

Reasons for Supporting Proposed Actions: To amend the certified seed potato program making changes in application and withdrawal of application requirements; requirements for foundation and certified seed; standards for field inspections; and changes in grading standards.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementing and Enforcing the Rules: Max G. Long, Supervisor, Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, 2015 South 1st Street, Yakima, WA 98903, (509) 575-2750.

Persons Proposing Rule Changes: Washington State Department of Agriculture.

Agency Comments: None.

Rules Necessary to Comply with Federal Law: No.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: None.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1587, filed 11/21/78)

WAC 16-324-375 CERTIFIED SEED POTATO—APPLICATION AND WITHDRAWAL. (1) Application shall be made on a form provided by the department. Applications for certification ~~((must))~~ shall reach the state department of agriculture, ~~((Olympia,))~~ seed branch, Yakima, Washington, on or before June 15 of each year, or fourteen days after planting, in order to assure eligibility. Applications ~~((must))~~ shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee, as well as tags, certificates or other evidence of eligibility. An application ~~((must))~~ shall be made for each variety.

(2) Withdrawal of a seed lot from the certification program shall be made on a form provided by the department which ~~((will))~~ shall become part of the permanent public record.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1587, filed 11/21/78)

WAC 16-324-390 REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCTION OF FOUNDATION AND/OR CERTIFIED SEED POTATO STOCK. (1) Land requirements.

(a) Potatoes ~~((with))~~ shall not be eligible for ~~((certification))~~ certified class if planted on land on which potatoes were grown in either of the previous two years unless the prior crops were entered for and passed certification. Potatoes shall not be eligible for foundation class if planted on land on which potatoes were grown in any of the previous five years unless the prior crops are of the same variety that were entered for and passed certification.

(b) Any land known to be infested with parasitic potato nematode ~~((with))~~ shall not be accepted.

(c) Any land planted with potatoes found to have ring rot ~~((with))~~ shall not be eligible for planting for certified seed potato production for at least ~~((two))~~ five years.

(2) Isolation requirements.

(a) Potatoes intended for certification ~~((must))~~ shall be isolated by at least one hundred feet from other potatoes except potatoes entered for certification.

(b) A distinct separation of at least six feet ~~((must))~~ shall be left unplanted or planted to some other crop between different lots of ~~((seed potatoes))~~ foundation class seed potatoes and/or lots that are not of the same variety.

(c) When ring rot is found in a field planted with more than one lot of seed, the entire field shall be rejected unless at least six feet has been left unplanted or planted to some other crop between lots.

(3) Planting stock. Eligible planting stock ~~((must))~~ shall consist of foundation seed potatoes or seed stock approved by the department.

(a) Foundation seed is tubers that have met field standards and winter test standards for foundation seed.

(b) Desirable planting stock of known history and varietal purity may be accepted. This stock ~~((must))~~ shall have been produced the preceding year under the special observation of the department. Stock under observation by the department shall pay the usual certification fees.

(c) Planting stock from other states or countries is eligible for certification if the planting stock has met the requirements for foundation standards of their program.

(d) A seed stock or lot shall not be eligible for foundation classification account of blending two different sources of seed.

(4) Field inspections. Each lot ~~((with))~~ shall be visually inspected on a sample basis. Lots ~~((with))~~ shall be subjected to at least two inspections ~~((=))~~. The first ~~((about forty-five days after planting, or))~~ inspection shall be made before the rows have filled in or the vines touch in the row; the time of the second inspection ~~((about ninety-five days after planting))~~ shall depend on the variety and growing season. Additional inspections ~~((with))~~ shall be made when deemed necessary. ~~((The lots will be traversed sufficiently to accurately evaluate the factors to be considered with a minimum sample of one hundred plants per acre. Lots will be considered ready for inspection at all times. Notification will be given to grower or grower representative when inspection is to be performed.))~~ A second inspection shall be performed and the time of the inspection shall be determined by the variety and growing season. Additional inspections shall be made when deemed necessary. The grower shall be responsible for notifying the department of unusual field conditions which reflect premature dying, from any cause, prior to the final reading of the field.

(5) Russet Burbank/Netted Gem potatoes to be eligible for certification ~~((must))~~ shall be within the field tolerances and the winter test tolerances set for certified seed potatoes. Shipments for export prior to January 15 may be certified based on field readings only.

(6) Miscellaneous requirements. Prospective growers entering the certification program for the first time ~~((must))~~ shall be interviewed by the department before applications ~~((will be))~~ are processed. This is in order that the applicant knows what is expected ~~((of him))~~ and what ~~((he))~~ may be ~~((expect))~~ expected from the certifying agency.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1587, filed 11/21/78)

WAC 16-324-400 CERTIFIED SEED POTATO—FIELD INSPECTION STANDARDS. (1) The field certification of each lot ~~((with))~~ shall be based on the sample inspected.

(2) Specific requirements. (a) The diseases tolerated ~~((with))~~ shall be within the percentages listed in the table below based on visual symptoms showing in the sample inspected.

Field tolerances for: Inspection	Foundation		Certified	
	1	2-3	1	2-3
Leaf roll	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Well defined Mosaic, and other virus and virus-like diseases	1.0%	0.5%	2.0%	1.0%
Black leg and wilts	2.0%	1.0%	4.0%	2.0%
Ring rot	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Variety mixture	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%

(b) Diseases which cannot be observed visually at time of inspection may be present.

(c) The 0.0% tolerance for ring rot is chosen for reasons of convenience and practicality and is not to be construed to mean that the lot inspected is free from the disease. It does mean no ring rot was found during the inspection process.

(d) When ring rot is found in a lot of seed that lot ~~((with))~~ shall be rejected. All seed potatoes grown that year by that farming operation from that same seed source, even if grown in different fields shall not be eligible for foundation classification. The tubers from these lots ~~((must))~~ shall be inspected at time of digging.

(e) Lots not meeting field inspection standards at the time of inspection ~~((with))~~ shall be rejected.

(f) Any field condition, i.e., weeds, frost, insect, disease, premature dying from any cause, or any condition making inspection evaluation impossible will be cause for the following actions:

(i) Inability to read at time of first field reading for virus, etc.—lots may be held for winter virus test.

(ii) At the discretion of the department, the inability to ~~((read at ninety-day or))~~ make the final reading ~~((, except damage caused by frost or freezing, with))~~ for any reason may be cause for rejection from certification. ~~((The tubers from these lots must be inspected at time of digging.))~~ Lots entered for foundation classification may not be eligible for recertification. The tubers from these lots shall be inspected at time of digging. Samples for winter test shall be submitted.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1587, filed 11/21/78)

WAC 16-324-430 CERTIFIED SEED POTATO—DIGGING, STORAGE AND PREMARKETING. Specific requirements.

(1) Stored so as to maintain each lot's identity. ~~((Storage bin or room (an area with a controlled access and enclosed by solid barriers) to be so marked that any inspector not previously having been in the room or storage bin could identify the lot))~~:

(a) Each storage or room containing more than one lot shall have a solid barrier between each lot that is not of the same seed source, variety or classification. The presence of ring rot or nematode in a lot that is stored with other lots shall be cause for rejection of all lots that are not isolated or separated by a solid barrier.

(b) Lots previously known or found to be infected with bacterial ring rot disease or nematodes at time of storage or noncertified potatoes shall not be stored within the same storage with certified seed potatoes. Known infected seed lots stored with certified seed lots shall be cause for rejection of all lots in the same storage.

(2) Graded according to state of Washington standards for seed potatoes.

(3) Placed in new sacks when tagging is requested, identified with the official Washington seed potato tags which ~~((must))~~ shall show the grower's name, address and lot number unless such information is printed on the sacks together with the usual net weight.

(4) Tags may be issued to the grower who ~~((with))~~ shall:

(a) Tag the bags as the potatoes are sorted.

(b) Allow inspection of graded potatoes at any time.

(c) If the potatoes are out-of-grade, remove the tags under the supervision of the inspector.

(d) Return all unused tags to the inspector.

Failure to observe any of the above provisions is sufficient cause for the inspector to withhold the privilege of permitting the grower to tag at his convenience. The deliberate disregard for subsection (4)(b) and (c) ~~((is))~~ of this section shall be just cause to eject a grower from the certification program.

(5) Bulk lots, properly identified, may be moved under certification.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1587, filed 11/21/78)

WAC 16-324-445 CERTIFIED SEED POTATO—GRADING INSPECTION—DISEASES AND GRADES. Grading inspections shall be made ~~((on a sample))~~ by the department on a surveillance basis. Shipping point shall be made available upon request by the grower. The quality of the grading of potatoes is the full responsibility of the grower. United States standards for potatoes shall be the official guide for applying and interpreting all definitions and terms used in this chapter in the Washington certified seed grades ~~((below))~~.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1587, filed 11/21/78)

WAC 16-324-510 CERTIFIED SEED POTATO—TOLERANCES. Applies to all grades and is based on a sample inspection.

(1) In order to allow for variations other than size, and internal discoloration, incident to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of six percent of the potatoes in any lot ~~((may))~~ shall fail to meet the requirements of the grade but not more than one-sixth of this amount, or one percent, shall be allowed for potatoes affected by late blight, potatoes which are frozen, or affected by soft rot or wet breakdown. In addition, in blue, red and white tag stock, not more than ~~((five))~~ ten percent of the potatoes ~~((may))~~ shall be seriously damaged by ~~((internal discoloration))~~ hollow heart. No more than ~~((three))~~ five percent ~~((may))~~ shall be ~~((below the minimum sizes or more than six percent above maximum sizes specified in the grades))~~ damaged by other internal defects.

(2) The tolerances specified shall be placed on a container basis. However, any lot of seed potatoes shall be considered as meeting the requirements of the grade, if upon inspection, no sample from a single container, in any lot, is found to exceed the tolerances specified by more than double the amount allowed: PROVIDED, That the entire lot shall average within the tolerances specified.

(3) All percentages shall be calculated on the basis of weight.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1587, filed 11/21/78)

WAC 16-324-520 CERTIFIED SEED POTATO—DEFINITION OF TERMS. Applies to Washington No. 1 (WAC 16-324-460). (1) "Fairly well shaped" means potatoes are not materially pointed, dumb-bell shaped, or otherwise ill formed.

(2) "Internal defects" means defects which cannot be detected without cutting the potato.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1587, filed 11/21/78)

WAC 16-324-530 **CERTIFIED SEED POTATO—DEFINITION—DAMAGE.** Applies to Washington No. 1 (WAC 16-324-460). "Damage" means any injury, disease, insect, or defect which materially affects the appearance or which materially injures the potato for seed purposes. Any one of the following defects or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as damage:

(1) Dirt or foreign matter which materially affects the general appearance of the lot, a potato having an appreciable amount of caked dirt shall also be considered as damaged.

(2) Second growth which has developed to such an extent as to materially affect the appearance of the potato.

(3) Growth cracks which are not shallow or not well healed.

(4) Sprouting, when the sprouts are over three-fourths inch long on ten percent of the tubers.

(5) Shriveling, when the tuber is more than slightly shriveled.

(6) Surface scab which covers more than ten percent of the surface of the potato in the aggregate, on ten percent of the tubers.

(7) Rhizoctonia which covers more than five percent of the surface of the potato in the aggregate, on twenty-five percent of the tubers.

(8) Dry rot which cannot be removed without a loss of more than five percent of the total weight of the potato, including the peel.

(9) Internal discoloration occurring entirely within the vascular ring; when more than the equivalent of three scattered light brown spots one-eighth inch in diameter in a potato two and one-half inches in diameter or six ounces in weight, or correspondingly lesser or greater number of spots in smaller or larger potatoes.

(10) Internal discoloration outside of or not entirely confined within the vascular ring; when removal causes a loss of more than five percent of the total weight of the potato.

The above tolerances are the minimum requirement of the United States Department of Agriculture grade standards for seed potatoes.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1587, filed 11/21/78)

WAC 16-324-540 **CERTIFIED SEED POTATO—DEFINITION—SERIOUS DAMAGE.** Applies to all grades. "Serious damage" means any injury, disease, insect, or defect which seriously injures the appearance of the individual potato or the general appearance of the potatoes in the container, or which causes a loss of more than ten percent of the total weight of the potato for seed purposes. Any one of the following defects or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as serious damage.

(1) Dirt or foreign matter when the general appearance of the potatoes is seriously affected by tubers badly caked with dirt or other foreign matter.

(2) Second growth when more than one well attached knob is over ten percent of the total weight of the tuber, or when the knob is broken.

(3) Growth cracks, cuts, and deep bruises which seriously affect the potato for seed purposes.

(4) Shriveling when the potato is excessively shriveled, spongy or flabby.

(5) Surface scab which covers an area of more than twenty percent of the surface of the potato in the aggregate, on more than twenty-five percent of the tubers.

(6) Dry rot which cannot be removed without a loss of more than ten percent of the total weight of potato, including the peel.

WSR 86-11-064

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY**
[Memorandum—May 19, 1986]

It has become necessary for the board of regents of Washington State University to change the time and site of the June meeting. Originally, the regents had planned to meet on June 26 and 27 in the Wilson Compton Union Building in Pullman.

The meeting has now been rescheduled for one day only—Friday, June 27, 1986. The meeting will be held at the Chautauqua Inn, Longbeach, Washington. The meeting will begin at 8:00 a.m. that morning.

WSR 86-11-065

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**
[Memorandum—May 21, 1986]

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ESTABLISH AND ADOPT A
GENERAL SCHEDULE FOR THE DESIGNATION OF
GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AREAS**

The Washington State Department of Ecology hereby gives notice of its intention to establish and adopt a general schedule for the designation of ground water management areas in accordance with chapter 173-100 WAC, Ground water management areas and programs. The general schedule will guide the department in the designation of specific ground water management areas and in the allocation of the department's available funding and staffing resources.

The general schedule will identify the relative priority of each of the probable ground water management areas identified by the department. The relative priority will be based upon (1) the availability of local or state agency resources to develop and implement a groundwater management program, and (2) the significance, severity or urgency of the problems or potential problems within each area, with the highest priority given to areas where ground water quality is imminently threatened. As of May 20, 1986, the department has received requests for identification of probable ground water management areas for the following areas: the Redmond, Issaquah and South King County areas within King County; Kitsap County; and Island County. Additional requests for identification of areas are expected.

The Department of Ecology will conduct a public hearing to consider its proposed general schedule at 1:30 p.m., June 26, 1986, at the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council Hearing Room, Rowsix, 4224 Sixth Avenue S.E., Lacey, Washington.

The adoption of the general schedule will take place on July 7, 1986.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or comments in writing before July 3, 1986, to: Eugene F. Wallace, Water Resources Program, Washington Department of Ecology, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504.

WSR 86-11-066
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
[Filed May 21, 1986]

WSR 86-11-067
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
[Filed May 21, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Ecology intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning Vancouver, city of, WAC 173-19-1404;

that the agency will at 2:00 p.m., Wednesday, July 2, 1986, in the Department of Ecology Headquarter's Office, Room 273, Abbott Raphael Hall, Lacey, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on Wednesday, July 23, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is chapters 43.21A and 34.04 RCW.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200.

Dated: May 21, 1986

By: Phillip C. Johnson
Deputy Director, Programs

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title: Amending WAC 173-19-1404 Vancouver, city of.

Description of Purpose: Adoption of a revised shoreline master program into state master program, chapter 173-19 WAC.

Statutory Authority: RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200.

Summary of Rule: The amendment adopts a revision to the shoreline master program for the city of Vancouver.

Reasons Supporting Proposed Action: Shoreline master programs and revisions thereto are developed by local governments and submitted to the department for approval. The programs do not become effective until adopted by the department in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Lisa Randlette, WDOE, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, WA 98504, (206) 459-6762.

Person or Organization Proposing Rule, and Whether Public, Private, or Governmental: Department of Ecology, state government.

Agency Comments or Recommendation Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, Fiscal Matters: None.

Whether Rule is Necessary as a Result of Federal Law or Federal or State Court Action: No.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: On file at the Department of Ecology.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order DE 79-34, filed 1/30/80)

WAC 173-19-1404 VANCOUVER, CITY OF. City of Vancouver master program approved September 25, 1975. Revision approved July 23, 1986.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Ecology intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning Tacoma, city of, WAC 173-19-3514;

that the agency will at 2:00 p.m., Friday, June 27, 1986, in the City Council Chambers, Municipal Building, 747 Market Street, Tacoma, WA, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on Wednesday, July 23, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is chapters 43.21A and 34.04 RCW.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200.

Dated: May 21, 1986

By: Phillip C. Johnson
Deputy Director, Programs

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title: Amending WAC 173-19-3514 Tacoma, city of.
Description of Purpose: Adoption of a revised shoreline master program into state master program, chapter 173-19 WAC.

Statutory Authority: RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200.

Summary of Rule: The amendment adopts a revision to the shoreline master program for the city of Tacoma.

Reasons Supporting Proposed Action: Shoreline master programs and revisions thereto are developed by local governments and submitted to the department for approval. The programs do not become effective until adopted by the department in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Lisa Randlette, WDOE, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, WA 98504, (206) 459-6762.

Person or Organization Proposing Rule, and Whether Public, Private, or Governmental: Department of Ecology, state government.

Agency Comments or Recommendation Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, Fiscal Matters: None.

Whether Rule is Necessary as a Result of Federal Law or Federal or State Court Action: No.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: On file at the Department of Ecology.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-03, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 173-19-3514 TACOMA, CITY OF. City of Tacoma master program approved April 5, 1977. Revision approved December 5, 1979. Revision approved March 17, 1981. Revision approved November 23, 1981. [Revision approved April 6, 1982.] Revision approved May 24, 1983. Revision approved March 1, 1984. Revision approved May 9, 1984. Revision approved April 18, 1985. Revision approved July 23, 1986.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 86-11-068
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
 [Filed May 21, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Ecology intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning Pacific County, WAC 173-19-330;

that the agency will at 2:00 p.m., Thursday, June 26, 1986, in the County Commissioner's Hearing Room, Pacific County Courthouse, South Bend, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on Wednesday, July 23, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is chapters 43.21A and 34.04 RCW.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200.

Dated: May 21, 1986
 By: Phillip C. Johnson
 Deputy Director, Programs

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title: Amending WAC 173-19-330 Pacific County.

Description of Purpose: Adoption of a revised shoreline master program into state master program, chapter 173-19 WAC.

Statutory Authority: RCW 90.58.120 and 90.58.200.

Summary of Rule: The amendment adopts a revision to the shoreline master program for Pacific County.

Reasons Supporting Proposed Action: Shoreline master programs and revisions thereto are developed by local governments and submitted to the department for approval. The programs do not become effective until adopted by the department in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Lisa Randlette, WDOE, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, WA 98504, (206) 459-6762.

Person or Organization Proposing Rule, and Whether Public, Private, or Governmental: Department of Ecology, state government.

Agency Comments or Recommendation Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, Fiscal Matters: None.

Whether Rule is Necessary as a Result of Federal Law or Federal or State Court Action: No.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: On file at the Department of Ecology.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-32, filed 9/27/84)

WAC 173-19-330 PACIFIC COUNTY. Pacific County master program approved April 8, 1975. Revision approved June 26, 1980. Revision approved March 16, 1982. Revision approved September 26, 1984. Revision approved July 23, 1986.

WSR 86-11-069
PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
 [Filed May 21, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Ecology intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning requirements for low-level radioactive waste generators and brokers, and disposal site operator.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 7, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 43.200.070.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is section 4, chapter 2, Laws of 1986.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before June 30, 1986.

This notice is connected to and continues the matter in Notice No. WSR 86-10-043 filed with the code reviser's office on May 6, 1986.

Dated: May 20, 1986
 By: Phillip C. Johnson
 Deputy Director, Programs

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-325-010 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to implement chapter 2, section 4, laws of 1986, which implements the federal low-level radioactive waste policy amendments act of 1985.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-325-020 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Site" means the commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal site located near Richland, Washington.

(2) "Low-level radioactive waste" is defined in Public Law 99-240.

(3) "Northwest Compact Region" means the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Alaska, and Hawaii.

(4) "Department" means the Department of Ecology.

(5) "P.L. 99-240" means the federal low-level radioactive waste policy amendments act of 1985, 99 Stat. 1842.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-325-030 REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATORS AND BROKERS. (1) Any generator or broker shipping waste which originated outside the Northwest Compact Region for disposal at the site shall pay to the state of Washington a surcharge as follows:

(a) From March 1, 1986 through December 31, 1987, \$10 per cubic foot of waste.

(b) From January 1, 1988 through December 31, 1989, \$20 per cubic foot of waste.

(c) From January 1, 1990, through December 31, 1992, \$40 per cubic foot of waste.

(2) In addition, the Department may impose penalty surcharges up to the maximum extent allowed by P.L. 99-240.

(3) Surcharge payments must be mailed or electronically transferred no later than the day the respective waste shipment leaves the state of origin. In the lower left hand corner of the check, the valid site use permit number and shipment manifest number must be recorded. For electronic transfers, the valid site use permit number, and shipment manifest number, followed by the name of the facility (limited to 35 characters) must be transmitted at the time of the transfer. A copy of the face of the check, or of the receipt for wire transfer must be attached to the shipping manifest when the shipment arrives at the disposal site.

(4) Surcharge payment may be made by a check payable to the State of Washington or by electronic transfer. Checks should be mailed to:

"Pre-notification"
 Cashier
 Fiscal Office
 Department of Ecology
 St. Martin's Campus
 Mail Stop PV-11
 Olympia, WA 98504

Electronic transfers (telegraphic abbreviation RAINIER SEA if needed) should be directed to:

Robert S. O'Brien, State Treasurer
 Concentration Account
 Rainier National Bank
 Olympia Branch
 Account #0041399260

(5) Brokers are required to attach to the shipping manifest a tabulated list of those generators whose waste is being shipped. The tabulated list must include the following information in the format specified:

Date of Shipment: _____

Valid Site Use Permit #	Generator	State	Compact Region	Volume	Surcharge
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Prenotification forms (#A-1 and #B-1) are no longer required.

(6) Violation of any of these requirements may result in revocation of a generator's or broker's Washington State site use permit. Upon revocation of a site use permit, subsequent reissuance may be conditioned upon agreement to comply with appropriate conditions, such as a condition that surcharge payments be made by certified or cashier check, and be received in advance, and a condition that the state of Washington be provided specific information at least three days prior to shipment.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-325-040 REQUIREMENTS FOR SITE OPERATOR. (1) For each waste shipment for which a surcharge is due (as required by WAC 173-325-030 (1)-(2)), arriving at the facility, obtain a copy of the surcharge payment check or receipt of electronic wire transfer before receiving the waste shipment for disposal.

(2) For each waste shipment of a broker arriving at the facility, obtain the written information required by WAC 173-325-030(5) before receiving the waste shipment for disposal.

(3) Provide to the Washington State Department of Ecology information on each waste shipment received for disposal at the facility, as requested by the Department.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-325-050 EFFECTIVE DATES. This chapter shall take effect April 21, 1986, (1) except the requirements in WAC 173-325-030 (1)-(2) which took effect March 1, 1986, and (2) WAC 173-325-040(3) which takes effect immediately.

**WSR 86-11-070
 PROPOSED RULES
 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES
 [Filed May 21, 1986]**

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Labor and Industries intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning:

Amd WAC 296-350-050 Reassumption of jurisdiction—Time—Notice of reassumption of jurisdiction and informal conference.

Amd WAC 296-350-080 Reassumption of jurisdiction—Final determination—Mailing;

that the agency will at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 25, 1986, in the Auditorium, General Administration Building, West Capitol Campus, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 25, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 49.17.060(1) and 49.17.140.

Dated: May 21, 1986

By: Joseph A. Dear
 for Richard A. Davis
 Director

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title and Number of Rule(s) or Chapter(s): Chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction pursuant to RCW 49.17.140.

Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

Specific Statute that Rules are Intended to Implement: RCW 49.17.140.

Summary of the Rule(s): Chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction code, is revised to amend the number of working days, from 15 to 30, for completion of any redetermination or corrective notices resulting from the reassumption of jurisdiction by the department of the subject matter of an appeal.

Description of the Purpose of the Rule(s): The time limit for completing actions following reassumption of jurisdiction in WAC 296-350-050 and 296-350-080 is increased from 15 to 30 days to allow sufficient time to handle an anticipated increase in the volume of appeals caused by the legislative increase in the amount of monetary penalties assessed by the department.

Reasons Supporting the Proposed Rule(s): To meet the legislative mandate of SB 4721 which increases from 15 to 30 days the time limit for completing actions following reassumption of jurisdiction. The Department of Labor and Industries will not be able to process the anticipated volume of corrective notices of redetermination within 15 days.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Ray V. Wax, Safety Regulations Program Supervisor, Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Industrial Safety and Health, 814 East 4th Avenue, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 753-6381; Implementation: G. David Hutchins, Assistant Director, Division of Industrial Safety and Health, 814 East 4th Avenue, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 753-6500; and Enforcement: Same as above.

Name of Person or Organization, Whether Private, Public or Governmental that is Proposing the Rule(s): Department of Labor and Industries.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement and Fiscal Matters Pertaining to the Rule(s): These rules will not adversely affect the employers who

appeal actions of the Department of Labor and Industries. All actions by the Department of Labor and Industries are stayed from the time an appeal is received until the corrective notice of redetermination is issued.

Portions of the rules are necessary to comply with a federal law, 29 U.S.C. subsection 667(c)(2).

Any Other Information that may be of Assistance in Identifying the Rule or its Purpose: None.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: No adverse economic impact is expected.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-6, filed 3/1/76)

WAC 296-350-050 REASSUMPTION OF JURISDICTION—TIME—NOTICE OF REASSUMPTION OF JURISDICTION AND INFORMAL CONFERENCE. After receipt of a notice of appeal filed pursuant to RCW 49.17.140(3), and these rules, the department after investigation of the allegations contained in the notice of appeal, and not later than five working days from the date of receipt of such notice of appeal, shall make a determination to reassume jurisdiction over the subject matter of the appeal or, in the alternative, certify the record of the department which is the subject of appeal to the board of industrial insurance appeals along with such notice of appeal. If the department determines to reassume jurisdiction over the subject matter of the appeal, a NOTICE OF REASSUMPTION OF JURISDICTION and a NOTICE OF INFORMAL CONFERENCE shall be issued giving notice that jurisdiction has been reassumed and that an opportunity will be afforded to all appealing parties as well as other interested parties as prescribed in RCW 49.17.140(3), to participate in an informal conference and that any redetermination and corrective notices will be completed not later than ((fifteen)) thirty working days following the date that the determination to reassume jurisdiction was made. The notice of informal conference shall give notice of the time, date and place at which such informal conference is to be conducted. The NOTICE OF REASSUMPTION OF JURISDICTION AND INFORMAL CONFERENCE may be combined on one document and issued as a single notice.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-22, filed 6/11/82)

WAC 296-350-080 REASSUMPTION OF JURISDICTION—FINAL DETERMINATION—MAILING. (1) Immediately following the informal conference the presiding officer shall complete a status report of the reassumption of jurisdiction which shall include a summary of findings and conclusions and shall state therein the redetermination and final decision of the department. The presiding officer shall then complete and submit those documents which are necessary for the expeditious processing of these redeterminations and final decisions such that all corrective abatement, relating to the subject matter of the reassumption of jurisdiction, can be issued by the department within ((fifteen)) thirty working days of the determination to reassume jurisdiction over the subject matter of the appeal.

(2) Corrective notices issued following reassumption of jurisdiction shall be forwarded by certified mail or personal delivery or service. Upon receipt of a corrective notice of redetermination issued by the department pursuant to RCW 49.17.140(3), the employer shall immediately post the corrective notice of redetermination or a copy thereof in a prominent place at or near each place a violation referred to in the corrective notice of redetermination occurred. The corrective notice of redetermination or a copy thereof shall remain posted as required by this section until the violation(s) have been abated, or for three working days, whichever is longer.

WSR 86-11-071

PROPOSED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

[Filed May 21, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Labor and Industries intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning:

Amd	WAC 296-62-07306	Requirements for areas containing carcinogens listed in WAC 296-62-07302.
Amd	WAC 296-62-07329	Vinyl chloride.
Amd	WAC 296-62-07341	Acrylonitrile.
Amd	WAC 296-62-07345	1, 2,-Dibromo-3-chloropropane.
Amd	WAC 296-62-07353	Ethylene oxide.
Amd	WAC 296-62-07515	Control of chemical agents.
Amd	WAC 296-62-14533	Cotton dust.
Amd	WAC 296-62-20009	Methods of compliance.
Amd	WAC 296-62-20011	Respiratory protection.
New	WAC 296-62-14543	Appendix E—Vertical elutriator equivalency protocol.

Sections are amended to update or add permissible exposure limits for airborne toxic contaminants, revise worker protection for specific carcinogenic chemicals, and to adopt federal OSHA requirements;

that the agency will at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, June 26, 1986, in the Auditorium, General Administration Building, West Capitol Campus, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 25, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.230 and 49.17.240(2).

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 49.17.050(4), 49.17.060(1) and 49.17.240(2).

Dated: May 21, 1986

By: Joseph A. Dear
for Richard A. Davis
Director

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title and Number of Rule(s) or Chapter: Chapter 296-62 WAC, occupational health code.

Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.230 and 49.17.240.

Specific Statute that Rules are Intended to Implement: RCW 49.17.050(4), 49.17.060(1) and 49.17.240(2).

Summary of the Rule(s): Chapter 296-62 WAC, occupational health code, is revised to add, amend, and repeal sections of the standard. The rules amend permissible exposure limits for individual toxic chemicals and add new chemicals to the listing based on review and update of the current list. Substance-specific standards are modified to ensure adequate worker protection and also to conform to federal OSHA requirements. The application of these changes will help ensure a safe and healthy workplace in all industries throughout Washington. A general update of the chemical exposure limits has not been done since 1973.

Description of the Purpose of the Rule(s): The Department of Labor and Industries has proposed these rules to comply with federal OSHA requirements, and to update substance specific carcinogen standards and permissible airborne toxic substance limits to protect workers.

Reasons Supporting the Proposed Rule(s): To ensure safe and healthful working conditions for every person working in the state of Washington; and to be in compliance with federal regulations.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Ray V. Wax, Safety Regulations Program Supervisor, Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Industrial Safety and Health, 814 East 4th Avenue, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 753-6381; Implementation: G. David Hutchins, Assistant Director, Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Industrial Safety and Health, 814 East 4th Avenue, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 753-6500; and Enforcement: Same as above.

Name of Person or Organization, Whether Private, Public or Governmental that is Proposing the Rule(s): Department of Labor and Industries.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement and Fiscal Matters Pertaining to the Rule(s): These rules will likely prevent costly occupational diseases and injuries, including death, to employees in the state of Washington.

Portions of the rules are necessary to comply with a federal law, 29 U.S.C. subsection 667 (c)(2).

Any Other Information that may be of Assistance in Identifying the Rule or its Purpose: None.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: No adverse economic impact is expected.

The Regulatory Fairness Act, chapter 19.85 RCW, requires that rules which have an economic impact on more than 20% of all industries or more than 10% of the businesses in any one industry be reviewed and altered to minimize their impact upon small businesses. The proposed changes to chapter 296-62 WAC, occupational health code, have been reviewed in light of that requirement. The conclusions of this review are summarized as follows:

These revisions predominantly pertain to permissible exposure limits for air contaminants which were adopted in 1973. Amendments and additions are made to reflect current scientific evidence of toxicity and therefore levels are proposed to protect workers from occupational cancer and other diseases. The airborne limits will only impact an employer having employee exposures above these limits. Many employers already have adopted internal requirements and guidelines representative of these changes. These changes will help ensure that all employees receive equal protection.

While these changes affect certain employers, the department believes that only a small percentage of each industry will be impacted adversely by changes to the chemical limits pertinent to that industry. For all of the above reasons, it is believed that the economic impact caused by these regulations will be limited and will be off-set by a reduction in the high cost of occupational disease.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-24, filed 12/11/84)

WAC 296-62-07515 CONTROL OF CHEMICAL AGENTS. Chemical agents shall be controlled in such a manner that the workers exposure shall not exceed the applicable limits in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07515.

TABLE 1
PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
(Abate	-----	10
Acetaldehyde	200	360
Acetic acid	10	25
Acetic anhydride	5	20
Acetone	1,000	2,400
Acetonitrile	40	70
Acetylene	Simple	Asphyxiant
Acetylene dichloride, see 1,2-Dichloroethylene	-----	-----
Acetylene tetrabromide	1	14
Acrocin	0.1	0.25
Acrylamide—Skin	-----	0.3
Aldrin—Skin	-----	0.25
Allyl alcohol—Skin	2	3
Allyl chloride	1	5
Allyl glycidyl ether (AGE)	10	45
Allyl propyl disulfide	2	12
Alundum (Al ₂ O ₃)	-----	10
2-Aminoethanol, see Ethanolamine	-----	-----
2-Aminopyridine	0.5	2
Ammonia	50	35
Ammonium chloride, fume	-----	10
Ammonium sulfamate (Ammate)	-----	10
n-Amyl acetate	100	525
sec-Amyl acetate	125	650
Aniline—Skin	5	19
Anisidine (o, p-isomers)—Skin	-----	0.5
Antimony & Compounds (as Sb)	-----	0.5
ANTU (alpha-Naphthyl thiourea)	-----	0.3
Argon	Simple	Asphyxiant
Arsenic & Compounds (as As) which are exempt from WAC 296-62-07347	-----	0.5
Arsine	0.05	0.2
Asphalt (petroleum) fumes	-----	5
Azinphos methyl—Skin	-----	0.2
Barium (soluble compounds)	-----	0.5
p-Benzoquinone, see Quinone	-----	-----
Benzoyl peroxide	-----	5
Benzyl chloride	1	5
Biphenyl, see Diphenyl	-----	-----
Boron oxide	-----	10
Boron tribromide	1	10
Boron trifluoride	1	3
Bromine	0.1	0.7
Bromine pentafluoride	0.1	0.7
Bromoform—Skin	0.5	5.0
Butadiene (1,3-butadiene)	1,000	2,200
Butanethiol, see Butyl mercaptan	-----	-----
2-Butanone	200	590
2-Butoxy ethanol (Butyl Cellosolve)—Skin	50	240
Butyl acetate (n-butyl acetate)	150	710
sec-Butyl acetate	200	950
tert-Butyl acetate	200	950
Butyl alcohol	100	300
sec-Butyl alcohol	150	450
tert-Butyl alcohol	100	300
Butylamine—Skin	5	15
tert-Butyl chromate (as CrO ₃)—Skin	-----	0.1
n-Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE)	50	270
Butyl mercaptan	0.5	1.5
p-tert-Butyl toluene	10	60
Cadmium oxide fume (as Cd)	-----	0.1
Calcium carbonate	-----	10
Calcium arsenate See WAC 296-62-07347	-----	-----
Calcium oxide	-----	5
Camphor (synthetic)	2	12
Carbaryl (Sevin [®])	-----	5
Carbon black	-----	3.5
Carbon dioxide	5,000	9,000
Carbon monoxide	50	55
Cellulose (paper fiber)	-----	10
Chlordane—Skin	-----	0.5
Chlorinated camphene—Skin	-----	0.5
Chlorinated diphenyl oxide	-----	0.5
Chlorine	1	3

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Chlorine dioxide	0.1	0.3
☉ Chlorine tri-fluoride	0.1	0.4
☉ Chloroacetaldehyde	1	3
α-Chloroacetophenone (Phenacylchloride)	0.05	0.03
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	75	350
o-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (OCBM)—Skin	0.05	0.4
Chlorobromomethane	200	1,050
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene, sec Chloroprene		
Chlorodiphenyl (42% Chlorine)— Skin		1
Chlorodiphenyl (54% Chlorine)— Skin		0.5
1-Chloro,2,3-epoxy propane, sec Epichlorhydrin		
2-Chloroethanol, sec Ethylene chlorohydrin		
Chloroform (Tri-chloromethane)	50	240
1-Chloro-1-nitropropane	20	100
Chloropicrin	0.1	0.7
Chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-bu- tadiene)—Skin	25	90
Chromium, sol: chromic, chromous salts as Cr.		0.5
Chromium Metal & insol. salts		1
Coal tar pitch volatiles (benzene soluble fraction anthracene, BaP, phenanthrene, acridine, chrysene, pyrene)		0.2
Cobalt, metal fume & dust		0.1
Copper fume		0.1
Dusts and Mists		1.0
Corundum (Al ₂ O ₃)		10
Cotton Dust (raw)		1
Crag herbicide		10
Cresol (all isomers)—Skin	5	22
Crotonaldehyde	2	6
Cumene—Skin	50	245
Cyanide (as CN)—Skin		5
Cyanogen	10	
Cyclohexane	300	1,050
Cyclohexanol	50	200
Cyclohexanone	50	200
Cyclohexene	300	1,015
Cyclopentadiene	75	200
2,4-D		10
DDT		1
DDVP, sec-Dichlorvos		
Decaborane—Skin	0.05	0.3
Demeton ^[R] —Skin		0.1
Diacetone alcohol (4-hydroxy-4- methyl-2-pentanone)	50	240
1,2-Diaminoethane, sec Ethylenediamine		
Diazinon—skin		0.1
Diazomethane	0.2	0.4
Diborane	0.1	0.1
Dibrom ^[R]		3
2-N-Dibutylamino-ethanol—Skin	2	14
Dibutyl phosphate	1	5
Dibutylphthalate		5
☉ Dichloroacetylene	0.1	0.4
☉ o-Dichlorobenzene	50	300
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	450
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,000	4,950
1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin		0.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	100	400
1,2-Dichloro-ethylene	200	790
☉ Dichloroethyl ether—Skin	15	90
Dichloromethane, sec Methyl- enc-chloride		
Dichloromonofluoro-methane	1,000	4,200
☉ 1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	10	60
1,2-Dichloropropane, sec Propylene-dichloride		
Dichlorotetra-fluoroethane	1,000	7,000
Dichlorvos (DDVP)—Skin		1
Diethrin—Skin		0.25

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Diethylamine	25	75
Diethylamino-ethanol—Skin	10	50
☉ Diethylene-triamine—Skin	1	4
Diethylether, sec-Ethyl ether		
Difluorodibromomethane	100	860
☉ Diglycidyl ether (DGE)	0.5	2.8
Dihydroxybenzene, sec Hydroquinone		
Diisobutyl-ketone	50	290
Diisopropylamine—Skin	5	20
Dimethoxymethane, sec Methylal		
Dimethyl acetamide—Skin	10	35
Dimethylamine	10	18
Dimethylaminobenzene, sec Xylidene		
Dimethylaniline (N-Dimethylan- iline)—Skin	5	25
Dimethylbenzene, sec Xylene		
Dimethyl,1,2-dibromo-2,2-di- chloroethyl phosphate, sec DiBrom		
Dimethylformamide—Skin	10	30
2,6-Dimethylheptanone, sec Diisobutyl ketone		
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine—Skin	0.5	1
Dimethylphthalate		5
Dimethylsulfate—Skin	1	5
Dinitrobenzene (all isomers)— Skin		1
Dinitro-o-cresol—Skin		0.2
Dinitrotoluene—Skin		1.5
Dioxane (Diethylene dioxide)— Skin	100	360
Diphenyl	0.2	1
Diphenyl amine		10
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (sec-Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI))		
Dipropylene glycol-methyl ether—Skin	100	600
Di-sec-octyl-phthalate (Di-2- ethylhexyl-phthalate)		5
Emery		10
Endosulfan (Thiodan ^[R])—skin		0.1
Endrin—Skin		0.1
Epichlorhydrin—Skin	5	19
EPN—Skin		0.5
1,2-Epoxypropane, sec Propylene-oxide		
2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol, sec Glycidol		
Ethane	Simple	Asphyxiant
Ethanesithiol, sec-Ethylmercaptan		
Ethanolamine	3	6
2-Ethoxyethanol—Skin	200	740
2-Ethoxyethylacetate (Cellosolve acetate)—Skin	100	540
Ethyl acetate	400	1,400
Ethyl acrylate—Skin	25	100
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	1,000	1,900
Ethylamine	10	18
Ethyl sec-amyl ketone (5-meth- yl-3-heptanone)	25	130
Ethyl benzene	100	435
Ethyl bromide	200	890
Ethyl butyl ketone (3- Heptanone)	50	230
Ethyl chloride	1,000	2,600
Ethyl ether	400	1,200
Ethyl formate	100	300
Ethyl mercaptan	0.5	1
Ethyl silicate	100	850
Ethylene	Simple	Asphyxiant
Ethylene chlorohydrin—Skin	5	16
Ethylenediamine	10	25
☉ Ethylene glycol dinitrate and/or Nitroglycerin—Skin	0.2	
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (Methyl cellosolve ace- tate)—Skin	25	120
Ethyleneimine—Skin	0.5	1

(See note d)

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance ppm (See note a) mg/M³ (See note b)

Ethylene oxide (See WAC 296-62-07353)	1	—
Ethylene chloride; sec-1-1-Dichloroethane	30	94
n-Ethylmorpholine—Skin	—	15
Formam	—	1
Ferrous dust	—	2.5
Fluorine as dust	0.1	0.2
Fluorine	1,000	5,000
Fluorotrichloromethane	2	3
Formaldehyde	2	3
Formic acid	5	9
Furfuryl—Skin	5	30
Furfuryl alcohol	50	200
Glass—fibrous or dust (See note c)	—	10
Glycerin mist	—	10
Glycidol (2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol)	50	150
Glycol monoethyl ether; sec-2-Ethoxyethanol	—	10
Graphite (Synthetic)	—	10
Guthion (R), sec-Azinphosmethyl	—	10
Gypsum	—	10
Helium	—	0.5
Heptachlor—Skin	Simple	Asphyxiant
Heptane (n-heptane)	500	2,000
Hexachloroethane—Skin	1	10
Hexachlorophthalene—Skin	—	0.2
Hexane (n-hexane)	500	1,800
2-Hexanone	100	410
Hexone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	100	410
1,5,6-sec-Hexyl acetate	50	300
Hydrazine—Skin	1	1.3
Hydrogen	Simple	Asphyxiant
Hydrogen bromide	3	10
Hydrogen chloride	5	7
Hydrogen cyanide—Skin	10	11
Hydrogen fluoride	3	2
Hydrogen peroxide	1	1.4
Hydrogen selenide	0.05	0.2
Hydroquinone	10	45
Indene	—	0.1
Indium and compounds, as in iodine	0.1	10
Iron oxide—fume from pentacarboxyl from salts, soluble, as Fe	0.01	0.08
Isocamyl acetate	100	525
Isocamyl alcohol	100	360
Isobutyl acetate	150	700
Isobutyl alcohol	100	300
Isophorone	10	55
Isopropyl acetate	250	950
Isopropyl alcohol	400	980
Isopropylamine	5	12
Isopropyl ether	250	1,050
Isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE)	50	240
Kaolin	—	10
Ketene	0.5	0.9
Lead and its inorganic compounds which are exempt from WAC 296-62-07521	—	0.2
Lead arsenate—See WAC 296-62-07347	—	0.15
Limeston	—	10
Endane	—	0.5
Ethiam hydride	—	0.025
E-P-G (Liquified petroleum gas)	1,000	1,800
Magnesite	—	10
Magnesium oxide—fume	—	10
Malathion—Skin	—	10
Malic anhydride	0.25	1
Manganese and compounds, as Mn	—	5
Marble	—	10
Mesityl oxide	25	100
Methane	—	Simple
Methanethiol; sec-Methyl mercaptan	—	10
Methoxychlor	—	10

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance ppm (See note a) mg/M³ (See note b)

2-Methoxyethanol—skin (Methyl cellosolve)	25	80
Methyl acetate	200	610
Methyl acrylate (propyne)	1,000	1,550
Methyl acrylate—propadiene mixture (MAAP)	1,000	1,000
Methyl acrylate—Skin	10	35
Methylal (dimethoxyethane)	1,000	3,100
Methyl alcohol (methanol)	200	260
Methylamine	10	12
Methyl amyl alcohol; sec-Methyl isobutyl carbinol	—	—
Methyl 2-cyano-acrylate	2	8
Methyl isooamyl ketone	100	475
Methyl (n-amyl) ketone (2-Heptanone)	100	465
Methyl oronide—Skin	15	60
Methyl butyl ketone; sec-2-Hexanone	—	—
Methyl cellosolve—skin; sec-2-Methoxyethanol	—	—
Methyl cellosolve acetate—Skin; sec-Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	—	—
Methyl chloride	100	210
Methyl chloroform	350	1,900
Methylcyclohexane	500	2,000
Methylcyclohexanol	100	470
o-Methylcyclohexanol	100	460
Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricaabonyl (as Mn)—skin	0.1	0.2
Methyl denaton—skin	—	0.5
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK); sec-2-Butanone	—	—
Methyl formate	100	250
Methyl iodide—Skin	5	20
Methyl isobutyl carbinol—Skin	25	100
Methyl isobutyl ketone; sec-Hexone	—	—
Methyl isocyanate—Skin	0.02	0.05
Methyl mercaptan	0.5	1
Methyl methacrylate	100	410
Methyl parathion—skin	—	0.2
Methyl propyl ketone; sec-2-Pentanone	—	—
o-Methyl silicate	5	30
m-Methyl styrene	100	400
o-Methylphenyl isocyanate (MPDI)	0.02	0.2
Molybdenum (soluble compounds)	—	5
(insoluble compounds)	—	10
Monomethyl amine—Skin	2	9
Monomethyl hydrazine—Skin	0.2	0.35
Morpholine—Skin	20	70
Naphtha (coal tar)	100	400
Naphthalene	10	50
Niob	—	Simple
Nickel carbonyl	0.001	Asphyxiant 0.007
(See note a)	—	—
Nickel, metal and soluble compounds, as Ni	—	1
Nicotine—Skin	—	0.5
Nitric acid	2	5
Nitric oxide	25	30
n-Nitrosamine—Skin	1	6
Nitrobenzene—Skin	1	5
p-Nitrochlorobenzene—Skin	—	1
Nitroethane	100	340
Nitrogen	Simple	Asphyxiant
o-Nitrogen dioxide	5	9
Nitrogen trifluoride	10	29
Nitrogen—Skin	0.2	2
Nitromethane	100	250
1-Nitropropane	25	90
2-Nitropropane	25	90
Nitroethane—Skin	5	30
Nitrotrichloroethane; sec-Chloroicrin	—	—
Nitrous Oxide	Simple	Asphyxiant
Octachloromaphthalene—Skin	—	0.1
Octane	400	1,900

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TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Oil mist, particulate		5 (See note f)
Osmium tetroxide		0.002
Oxalic acid	1	1
Oxygen difluoride	0.05	0.1
Ozone	0.1	0.2
Paraquat—Skin		0.5
Parathion—Skin		0.1
Pentaborane	0.005	0.01
Pentachloronaphthalene—Skin		0.5
Pentachlorophenol—Skin		0.5
Pentaerythritol		10
Pentane	500	1,500
2-Pentanone	200	700
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	0.1	0.8
Perchloryl fluoride	3	14
Phenol—Skin	5	19
p-Phenylenediamine—Skin		0.1
Phenyl ether (vapor)	1	7
Phenyl ether-Diphenyl mixture (vapor)	1	7
Phenylethylene, see Styrene		
Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)	10	60
Phenylhydrazine—Skin	5	22
Phenothiazine—skin		5
Phosdrin (Mevinphos) ^[R] —Skin		0.1
Phosgene (carbonyl chloride)	0.1	0.4
Phosphine	0.3	0.4
Phosphoric acid		1
Phosphorus (yellow)		0.1
Phosphorus pentachloride		1
Phosphorus pentasulfide		1
Phosphorus trichloride	0.5	3
Phthalic anhydride	2	12
Picric acid—Skin		0.1
Pival ^[R] (2-Pivalyl-1,3-indandione)		0.1
Plaster of Paris		10
Platinum (Soluble Salts) as Pt		0.002
Polychlorobiphenyls, see Chlorodiphenyls		
Propane	Simple	Asphyxiant
Propargyl alcohol—Skin	1	1
n-Propyl acetate	200	840
Propyl alcohol	200	500
n-Propyl nitrate	25	110
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	75	350
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100	360
Propylene imine—Skin	2	5
Propylene oxide	100	240
Propyne, see Methylacetylene		
Pyrethrum		5
Pyridine	5	15
Quinone	0.1	0.4
RDX—Skin		1.5
Rhodium, Metal fume and dusts, as Rh		0.1
-Soluble salts		0.001
Ronnel		10
Rosin Core Solder, pyrolysis products (as formaldehyde)		0.1
Rotenone (commercial)		5
Rouge		10
Selenium compounds (as Se)		0.2
Selenium hexafluoride	0.05	0.4
Silicon Carbide		10
Silver, metal and soluble compounds		0.01
Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)—Skin		0.05
Sodium hydroxide		2
Starch		10
Stibine	0.1	0.5
Stoddard solvent	200	1,150
Strychnine		0.15
Sucrose		10
Sulfur dioxide	5	13
Sulfur hexafluoride	1,000	6,000
Sulfuric acid		1
Sulfur monochloride	1	6

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Sulfur pentafluoride	0.025	0.25
Sulfuryl fluoride	5	20
Systox, see Demeton ^[R]		
2,4,5-T		10
Tantalum		5
TEPP—Skin		0.2
Tellurium		0.1
Tellurium hexafluoride	0.02	0.2
TEPP—Skin		0.05
C Terphenyls	1	9
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2,2-difluoroethane	500	4,170
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane	500	4,170
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane—Skin	5	35
Tetrachloromethane, see Carbon tetrachloride		
Tetrachloronaphthalene—Skin		2
Tetraethyl lead (as Pb)—Skin		0.100 (See note h)
Tetrahydrofuran	200	590
Tetramethyl lead (as Pb)—Skin		0.150 (See note h)
Tetramethyl succinonitrile—Skin	0.5	3
Tetranitromethane	1	8
Tetryl (2,4,6-trinitrophenylmethyl nitramine)—Skin		1.5
Thallium (soluble compounds)—Skin (as Tl)		0.1
Thiram ^R		5
Tin (inorganic compounds, except SnH ₄ and SnO ₂) as Sn		2
Tin (organic compounds)—skin (as Sn)		0.1
Tin oxide		10
Titanium dioxide		10
C Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	0.02	0.14
o-Toluidine—Skin	5	22
Toxaphene, see Chlorinated camphene		
Tributyl phosphate		5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, see Methyl chloroform		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane—Skin	10	45
Trichloromethane, see Chloroform		
Trichloronaphthalene—Skin		5
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	50	300
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	1,000	7,600
Triethylamine	25	100
Trifluoromono-bromomethane	1,000	6,100
Trimethyl benzene	25	120
2,4,6-Trinitrophenol, see Picric acid		
2,4,6-Trinitrophenylmethyl nitramine, see Tetryl		
Trinitrotoluene—Skin		1.5
Triorthocresyl phosphate		0.1
Triphenyl phosphate		3
Tungsten & Compounds, as W		
-Soluble		1
-Insoluble		5
Turpentine	100	560
Uranium (natural) sol. & insol. compounds as U		0.2
Vanadium (V ₂ O ₅), as V Dust		0.5
Vinyl acetate	10	30
Vinyl bromide	250	1,100
Vinyl toluene	100	480
Warfarin		0.1
Xylene (xylol)	100	435
Xylidine—Skin	5	25
Yttrium		1
Zinc chloride fume		1
Zinc oxide fume		5
Zirconium compounds (as Zr)		5))
Abate, see Temphos		
Acetaldehyde	100	180
Acetic acid	10	25
C Acetic anhydride	5	20

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Acetone	750	1,780
Acetonitrile	40	70
2-Acetylaminofluorene, see WAC 296-62-073		
Acetylene	Simple	Asphyxiant
Acetylene dichloride, see 1,2-Dichloroethylene		
Acetylene tetrabromide	1	15
Acetylsalicylic acid		5
Acrolein	0.1	0.25
Acrylamide-skin		0.3
Acrylic acid	10	30
Acrylonitrile-skin, see WAC 296-62-07341		
Aldrin-skin		0.25
Allyl alcohol-skin	2	5
Allyl chloride	1	3
C Allyl glycidyl ether (AGE)	5	22
Allyl propyl disulfide	2	12
α -Alumina, see Aluminum oxide		
Aluminum		
metal and oxide		10
pyro powders		5
soluble salts		2
alkyls (NOC)		2
Alundum, see aluminum oxide		
4-Aminodiphenyl, see WAC 296-62-073		
2-Aminoethanol, see Ethanolamine		
2-Aminopyridine	0.5	2
Ammonia	25	18
Ammonium chloride, fume		10
Ammonium sulfamate (Ammate)		10
n-Amyl acetate	100	530
sec-Amyl acetate	125	670
Aniline & homologues-skin	2	10
Anisidine (o, p-isomers)-skin	0.1	0.5
Antimony & Compounds (as Sb)		0.5
ANTU (alpha Naphthylthiourea)		0.3
Argon	Simple	Asphyxiant
Arsenic & Compounds (as As) which are exempt from WAC 296-62-07347		0.2
Arsine	0.05	0.2
Asbestos, see WAC 296-62-07517		
Asphalt (petroleum) fumes		5
Atrazine		5
Azinphos methyl-skin		0.2
Barium (soluble compounds)		0.5
Benomyl	0.8	10
Benzidine, see WAC 296-62-073		
p-Benzoquinone, see Quinone		
Benzoyl peroxide		5
Benzyl chloride	1	5
Biphenyl, see Diphenyl		
Bismuth telluride		10
Se-doped		5
Borates, tetra, sodium salts		
anhydrous		1
decahydrate		5
pentahydrate		1
Boron oxide		10
Boron tribromide	1	10
C Boron trifluoride	1	3
Bromacil	1	10
Bromine	0.1	0.7
Bromine pentafluoride	0.1	0.7
Bromochloromethane	200	1,050
Bromoform-skin	0.5	5.0
Butadiene (1,3-butadiene)	10	22
Butane	800	1,900
Butanethiol, see Butyl mercaptan		
2-Butanone	200	590
2-Butoxy ethanol (Butyl Cellosolve)-skin	25	120
Butyl acetate (n-butyl acetate)	150	710
sec-Butyl acetate	200	950
tert-Butyl acetate	200	950
Butyl acrylate	10	55

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
C n-Butyl alcohol-skin	50	150
sec-Butyl alcohol	100	305
tert-Butyl alcohol	100	300
C Butylamine-skin	5	15
C tert-Butyl chromate (as CrO ₃)-skin		0.1
n-Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE)	25	135
n-Butyl lactate	5	25
Butyl mercaptan	0.5	1.5
o-sec-Butylphenol-skin	5	30
p-tert-Butyl-toluene	10	60
C Cadmium oxide fume, as Cd		0.04
Cadmium dust and salts, as Cd		0.04
Calcium arsenate, see WAC 296-62-07347		
Calcium carbonate		10
Calcium cyanamide		0.5
Calcium hydroxide		5
Calcium oxide		2
Calcium silicate		10
Camphor (synthetic)	2	12
Caprolactam		
dust		1
vapor	5	20
Captafol		0.1
Captan		5
Carbaryl (Sevin ^(R))		5
Carbofuran		0.1
Carbon black		3.5
Carbon dioxide	5,000	9,000
Carbon monoxide	50	55
Carbon tetrabromide	0.1	1.4
Carbonyl chloride, see phosgene		
Carbonyl fluoride	2	5
Catechol	5	20
Cellulose (paper fiber)		10
Cesium hydroxide		2
Chlordane-skin		0.5
Chlorinated camphene-skin		0.5
Chlorinated diphenyl oxide		0.5
C Chlorine	1	3
Chlorine dioxide	0.1	0.3
C Chlorine tri-fluoride	0.1	0.4
C Chloroacetaldehyde	1	3
α -Chloroacetophenone (Phenacylchloride)	0.05	0.3
Chloroacetyl chloride	0.05	0.2
Chlorobenzene		
(Monochlorobenzene)	75	350
C o-Chlorobenzylidene malonitrile (OCBM)-skin	0.05	0.4
Chlorobromomethane	200	1,050
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene, see Chloroprene		
Chlorodifluoromethane	1,000	3,500
Chlorodiphenyl (42% Chlorine)-skin		1
Chlorodiphenyl (54% Chlorine)-skin		0.5
1-Chloro-2,3-epoxy propane, see Epichlorohydrin		
2-Chloroethanol, see Ethylene chlorohydrin		
Chloroethylene, see vinylchloride		
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	10	50
1-Chloro-1-nitropropane	2	10
bis-Chloromethyl ether, see WAC 296-62-073		
Chloropentafluoroethane	1,000	6,320
Chloropicrin	0.1	0.7
Chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene)-skin	10	35
o-Chlorostyrene	50	285
o-Chlorotoluene	50	250
2-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine, see Nitrpyrin		
Chlorpyrifos-skin		0.2
Chromium Metal		0.5
Chromium (II) compounds, as Cr		0.5
Chromium (III) compounds, as Cr		0.5

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Chromium (VI) compounds, as Cr	—	0.05
Chromyl chloride	0.025	0.15
Clopidol	—	10
Coal tar pitch volatiles (benzene soluble fraction anthracene, BaP, phenanthrene, acridine, chrysene, pyrene)	—	0.2
Cobalt, metal fume & dust, as Co	—	0.1
Cobalt carbonyl, as Co	—	0.1
Cobalt hydrocarbonyl, as Co	—	0.1
Copper, as Cu	—	—
Fume	—	0.1
Dusts and Mists	—	1.0
Corundum, see Aluminum oxide	—	—
Cotton Dust (raw)	—	0.2 (See note e)
Crag ^[R] herbicide	—	10
Cresol (all isomers)-skin	5	22
Crotonaldehyde	2	6
Cruformate	—	5
Cumene-skin	50	245
Cyanamide	—	2
Cyanide (as CN)-skin	—	5
Cyanogen	10	20
C Cyanogen chloride	0.3	0.6
Cyclohexane	300	1,050
Cyclohexanol	50	200
Cyclohexanone	25	100
Cyclohexene	300	1,015
Cyclohexylamine-skin	10	40
Cyclonite-skin, see RDX	—	—
Cyclopentadiene	75	200
Cyclopentane	600	1,720
Cyhexatin	—	5
2,4-D	—	10
DDT	—	1
DDVP, see Dichlorvos	—	—
Decaborane-skin	0.05	0.3
Demeton ^[R] -skin	0.01	0.1
Diacetone alcohol (4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone)	50	240
1,2-Diaminoethane, see Ethylenediamine	—	—
Diazinon-skin	—	0.1
Diazomethane	0.2	0.4
Diborane	0.1	0.1
Dibrom ^[R] , see Naled	—	—
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, see WAC 296-62-07345	—	—
2-N-Dibutylamino ethanol-skin	2	14
Dibutyl phosphate	1	5
Dibutyl phthalate	—	5
C Dichloroacetylene	0.1	0.4
C o-Dichlorobenzene	50	300
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	450
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,000	4,950
1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin	—	0.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	100	400
1,2-Dichloroethane, see Ethylene dichloride	—	—
1,2-Dichloroethylene	200	790
1,1-Dichloroethylene, see Vinylidene chloride	—	—
C Dichloroethyl ether-skin	5	30
Dichloromethane, see Methylene chloride	—	—
Dichlorofluoromethane	10	40
C 1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	2	10
1,2-Dichloropropane, see Propylene dichloride	—	—
Dichloropropene	1	5
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	1	6
Dichlorotetra fluoroethane	1,000	7,000
Dichlorvos (DDVP)-skin	0.1	1
Dicrotophos-skin	—	0.25
Dicyclopentadiene	5	30
Dicyclopentadienyl iron	—	10
Dieldrin-skin	—	0.25
Diethanolamine	3	15
Diethylamine	10	30

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Diethylaminoethanol-skin	10	50
C Diethylene triamine-skin	1	4
Diethylether, see Ethyl ether	—	—
Diethyl ketone	200	705
Diethyl phthalate	—	5
Difluorodibromomethane	100	860
C Diglycidyl ether (DGE)	0.1	0.5
Dihydroxybenzene, see Hydroquinone	—	—
Diisobutyl ketone	25	150
Diisopropylamine-skin	5	20
Dimethoxymethane, see Methylal	—	—
Dimethyl acetamide-skin	10	35
Dimethylamine	10	18
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene, see WAC 296-62-073	—	—
Dimethylaminobenzene, see Xylidene	—	—
Dimethylaniline (N, N-Dimethylaniline)-skin	5	25
Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene	—	—
Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate, see Naled	—	—
Dimethylformamide-skin	10	30
2,6-Dimethylheptanone, see Diisobutyl ketone	—	—
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine-skin	0.5	1
Dimethyl phthalate	—	5
Dimethyl sulfate-skin	0.1	0.5
Dinitolmide	—	5
Dinitrobenzene (all isomers)-skin	0.15	1
Dinitro-o-cresol-skin	—	0.2
Dinitrotoluene-skin	—	1.5
Dioxane (Diethylene dioxide)-skin	25	90
Dioxathion-skin	—	0.2
Diphenyl	0.2	1
Diphenylamine	—	10
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (see Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI))	—	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether-skin	100	600
Dipropyl ketone	50	235
Diquat	—	0.5
Di-sec.octyl phthalate (Di-2-ethylhexylphthalate)	—	5
Disulfuram	—	2
Disulfoton	—	0.1
2,6-Ditert.butyl-p-cresol	—	10
Diuron	—	10
Divinyl benzene	10	50
Emery	—	10
Endosulfan (Thiodan ^[R])-skin	—	0.1
Endrin-skin	—	0.1
Epichlorohydrin-skin	2	10
EPN-skin	—	0.5
1,2-Epoxypropane, see Propylene-oxide	—	—
2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol, see Glycidol	—	—
Ethane	Simple	Asphyxiant
Ethanethiol, see Ethylmercaptan	—	—
Ethanolamine	3	8
Ethion-skin	—	0.4
2-Ethoxyethanol-skin	5	19
2-Ethoxyethylacetate (Cellosolve acetate)-skin	5	27
Ethyl acetate	400	1,400
Ethyl acrylate-skin	5	20
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	1,000	1,900
Ethylamine	10	18
Ethyl amyl ketone	25	130
Ethyl benzene	100	435
Ethyl bromide	200	890
Ethyl butyl ketone (3-Heptanone)	50	230
Ethyl chloride	1,000	2,600
Ethylene	Simple	Asphyxiant
C Ethylene chlorohydrin-skin	1	3
Ethylenediamine	10	25

TABLE I

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
C Ethylene glycol	50	125
C Ethylene glycol dinitrate and/or Nitroglycerin-skin	0.05 (See note d)	0.3
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (Methyl cellosolve acetate)-skin	5	24
Ethylene imine-skin, see WAC 296-62-073		
Ethylene oxide (See WAC 296-62-07353)	1	2
Ethyl ether	400	1,200
Ethyl formate	100	300
Ethylidene chloride, see 1,1-Dichloroethane		
C Ethylidene norbornene	5	25
Ethyl mercaptan	0.5	1
n-Ethylmorpholine-skin	5	23
Ethyl sec-amyl ketone (5-methyl-3-heptanone)	25	130
Ethyl silicate	10	85
Fenamiphos-skin	—	0.1
Fensulfothion	—	0.1
Fenthion-skin	—	0.2
Ferbam	—	10
Ferrovandium dust	—	1
Fluorides, as F	—	2.5
Fluorine	0.1	0.2
Fluorotrichloromethane, see Trichlorofluoro methane		
Fonofos-skin	—	0.1
C Formaldehyde	1	1.5
Formamide	20	30
Formic acid	5	9
Furfural-skin	2	8
Furfuryl alcohol-skin	10	40
Gasoline	300	900
Germanium tetrahydride	0.2	0.6
Glass, fibrous or dust (See note e)	—	10
C Gluteraldehyde	0.2	0.7
Glycerin mist	—	10
Glycidol (2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol)	25	75
Glycol monoethyl ether, see 2-Ethoxyethanol		
Graphite, (Synthetic)	—	10
Guthion TM , see Azinphosmethyl		
Gypsum	—	10
Hafnium	—	0.5
Helium	Simple	Asphyxiant
Heptachlor-skin	—	0.5
Heptane (n-heptane)	400	1,600
2-Heptanone, see Methyl n-amyl ketone		
3-Heptanone, see Ethyl butyl ketone		
Hexachlorobutadiene-skin	0.02	0.24
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.01	0.1
Hexachloroethane	10	100
Hexachloronaphthalene-skin	—	0.2
Hexafluoroacetone-skin	0.1	0.7
Hexane n-hexane	50	180
other Isomers	500	1,800
2-Hexanone	5	20
Hexone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	50	205
sec-Hexyl acetate	50	300
C Hexylene Glycol	25	125
Hydrazine-skin	0.1	0.1
Hydrogen	Simple	Asphyxiant
Hydrogenated terphenyls	0.5	5
Hydrogen bromide	3	10
C Hydrogen chloride	5	7
C Hydrogen cyanide-skin	10	10
Hydrogen fluoride	3	2.5
Hydrogen peroxide	1	1.5
Hydrogen selenide	0.05	0.2
Hydroquinone	—	2
4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone, see Diacetone alcohol		
2-Hydroxypropyl acrylate-skin	0.5	3
Indene	10	45

TABLE I

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Indium and compounds, as In	—	0.1
C Iodine	0.1	1
Iodoform	0.6	10
Iron oxide fume	—	5
Iron pentacarbonyl	0.01	0.08
Iron salts, soluble, as Fe	—	1
Isoamyl acetate	100	525
Isoamyl alcohol	100	360
Isobutyl acetate	150	700
Isobutyl alcohol	50	150
Isooctyl alcohol	50	270
C Isophorone	5	25
Isophorone diisocyanate-skin	0.01	0.09
Isopropoxyethanol	25	105
Isopropyl acetate	250	950
Isopropyl alcohol	400	980
Isopropylamine	5	12
N-Isopropylaniline	2	10
Isopropylether	250	1,050
Isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE)	50	240
Kaolin	—	10
Ketene	0.5	0.9
Lead and its inorganic compounds which are exempt from WAC 296-62-07521	—	0.15
Lead arsenate -See WAC 296-62-07347	—	0.15
Lead chromate	—	0.05
Limestone	—	10
Lindane	—	0.5
Lithium hydride	—	0.025
L.P.G. (Liquified petroleum gas)	1,000	1,800
Magnesite	—	10
Magnesium oxide fume	—	5
Malathion-skin	—	10
Maleic anhydride	0.25	1
C Manganese and compounds, as Mn	—	5
Manganese tetroxide and fume	—	1
Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl, as Mn-skin	—	0.1
Marble	—	10
Mesityl oxide	15	60
Methacrylic acid	20	70
Methane	Simple	Asphyxiant
Methanethiol, see Methyl mercaptan		
Methomyl-skin	—	2.5
Methoxychlor	—	10
2-Methoxyethanol-skin (Methyl cellosolve)	5	16
4-Methoxyphenol	—	5
Methyl acetate	200	610
Methyl acetylene (propyne)	1,000	1,650
Methyl acetylene-propadiene mixture (MAPP)	1,000	1,800
Methyl acrylate-skin	10	35
Methylacrylonitrile-skin	1	3
Methylal (dimethoxy-methane)	1,000	3,100
Methyl alcohol (methanol)	200	260
Methylamine	10	12
Methyl amyl alcohol, see Methyl isobutyl carbinol		
Methyl n-amyl ketone (2-Heptanone)	50	235
N-Methyl aniline, see Monomethyl aniline		
Methyl bromide-skin	5	20
Methyl butyl ketone, see 2-Hexanone		
Methyl cellosolve-skin, see 2-Methoxyethanol		
Methyl cellosolve acetate-skin, see Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate		
Methyl chloride	50	105
Methyl chloroform	350	1,900
Methyl chloromethyl ether, see WAC 296-62-073		
Methyl 2-cyano acrylate	2	8
Methylcyclohexane	400	1,600
Methylcyclohexanol	50	235

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Methylcyclohexanone-skin	50	230
Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (as Mn)-skin	—	0.2
Methyl demeton-skin	—	0.5
C Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	0.02	0.2
4,4'-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline), see WAC 296-62-073		
C Methylene bis (4-cyclohexylisocyanate)	0.01	0.11
4,4'-Methylene dianiline-skin	0.1	0.8
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), see 2-Butanone		
C Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	0.2	1.5
Methyl formate	100	250
5-Methyl-3-heptanone, see Ethyl amyl ketone		
Methyl hydrazine, see Monomethyl hydrazine		
Methyl iodide-skin	2	10
Methyl isoamyl ketone	50	240
Methyl isobutyl carbinol-skin	25	100
Methyl isobutyl ketone, see Hexone		
Methyl isocyanate-skin	0.02	0.05
Methyl isopropyl ketone	200	705
Methyl mercaptan	0.5	1
Methyl methacrylate	100	410
Methyl parathion-skin	—	0.2
Methyl propyl ketone, see 2-Pentanone		
C Methyl silicate	1	6
C α-Methyl styrene	50	240
Mevinphos ^(R) , see Phosdrin		
Metribuzin	—	5
Molybdenum, as Mo		
Soluble compounds	—	5
Insoluble compounds	—	10
Monomethyl aniline-skin	0.5	2
Monocrotophos	—	0.25
C Monomethyl hydrazine-skin	0.2	0.35
Morpholine-skin	20	70
Naled	—	3
Naphtha (coal tar)	100	400
Naphthalene	10	50
α-Naphthylamine, see WAC 296-62-073		
B-Naphthylamine, see WAC 296-62-073		
Neon	Simple	Asphyxiant
Nickel carbonyl	0.001	0.007
Nickel, as Ni		
Metal	—	1
Soluble compounds	—	0.1
Nicotine-skin	—	0.5
Nitrapyrin	—	10
Nitric acid	2	5
Nitric oxide	25	30
p-Nitroaniline-skin	—	3
Nitrobenzene-skin	1	5
4-Nitrophenyl, see WAC 296-62-073		
p-Nitrochlorobenzene-skin	—	1
Nitroethane	100	310
Nitrogen	Simple	Asphyxiant
C Nitrogen dioxide	3	6
Nitrogen trifluoride	10	29
C Nitroglycerin-skin	0.05	0.5
Nitromethane	100	250
1-Nitropropane	25	90
2-Nitropropane	10	35
N-Nitrosodimethylamine, see WAC 296-62-073		
Nitrotoluene-skin	2	11
Nitrotrichloromethane, see Chloropicrin		
Nitrous Oxide	30	54
Nonane	200	1,050
Octachloronaphthalene-skin	—	0.1
Octane	300	1,450
Oil mist, particulate	—	5

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Osmium tetroxide	0.0002	0.002
Oxalic acid	—	1
Oxygen difluoride	0.05	0.1
Ozone	0.1	0.2
Paraffin wax fume	—	2
Paraquat-skin	—	0.1
Parathion-skin	—	0.1
Particulate polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PPAH), see coal tar p tch volatiles		
Pentaborane	0.005	0.01
Pentachloronaphthalene-skin	—	0.5
Pentachlorophenol-skin	—	0.5
Pentaerythritol	—	10
Pentane	500	1,500
2-Pentanone	200	700
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	0.1	0.8
Perchloryl fluoride	3	14
Phenol-skin	5	19
Phenothiazine-skin	—	5
p-Phenylene diamine-skin	—	0.1
Phenyl ether (vapor)	1	7
Phenyl ether-Diphenyl mixture (vapor)	1	7
Phenylethylene, see Styrene		
Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)	1	6
Phenylhydrazine-skin	5	22
Phenyl mercaptan	0.5	2
C Phenylphosphine	0.05	0.25
Phorate-skin	—	0.05
Phosdrin (Mevinphos ^(R))-skin	0.01	0.1
Phosgene (carbonyl chloride)	0.1	0.4
Phosphine	0.3	0.4
Phosphoric acid	—	1
Phosphorus (yellow)	—	0.1
Phosphorous oxychloride	0.1	0.6
Phosphorus pentachloride	0.1	1
Phosphorus pentasulfide	—	1
Phosphorus trichloride	0.2	1.5
Phthalic anhydride	1	6
m-Phthalodinitrile	—	5
Picloram	—	10
Picric acid-skin	—	0.1
Pindone, see Pival		
Piperazine dihydrochloride	—	5
Pival ^(R) (2-Pivalyl-1,3-indandione)	—	0.1
Plaster of Paris	—	10
Platinum, as Pt		
Metal	—	1
Soluble salts	—	0.002
Polychlorobiphenyls, see Chlorodiphenyls		
C Potassium hydroxide	—	2
Propane	Simple	Asphyxiant
Propargyl alcohol-skin	1	2
B-Propiolactone, see WAC 296-62-073		
Propionic acid	10	30
Propoxur	—	0.5
n-Propyl acetate	200	840
Propyl alcohol-skin	200	500
Propylene	Simple	Asphyxiant
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	75	350
Propylene glycol dinitrite-skin	0.05	0.3
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100	360
Propylene imine-skin	2	5
Propylene oxide	20	50
n-Propyl nitrate	25	110
Propyne, see Methylacetylene		
Pyrethrum	—	5
Pyridine	5	15
Quinone	0.1	0.4
RDX-skin	—	1.5
Resorcinol	10	45
Rhodium, as Rh		
Metal fumes and dusts	—	0.1
Soluble salts	—	0.001
Ronnel	—	10

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Rosin Core Solder, pyrolysis products (as formaldehyde)	—	0.1
Rotenone (commercial)	—	5
Rouge	—	10
Rubber solvent (naphtha)	400	1,600
Selenium compounds (as Se)	—	0.2
Selenium hexafluoride	0.05	0.2
Sesone, see Crag herbicide	—	—
Silane, see Silicon tetrahydride	—	—
Silicon	—	10
Silicon Carbide	—	10
Silicon tetrahydride	5	7
Silver, metal and soluble compounds	—	0.01
C Sodium azide	0.1	0.3
Sodium bisulfite	—	5
Sodium-2, 4-dichloro-phenoxyethyl sulfate, see Crag herbicide	—	—
Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)-skin	—	0.05
C Sodium hydroxide	—	2
Sodium metabisulfite	—	5
Starch	—	10
Stibine	0.1	0.5
Stoddard solvent	100	525
Strychnine	—	0.15
C Subtilisins (proteolytic enzymes)	—	0.00006
Sucrose	—	10
Sulfotep-skin, see TEDP	—	—
Sulfur dioxide	2	5
Sulfur hexafluoride	1,000	6,000
Sulfuric acid	—	1
Sulfur monochloride	1	6
Sulfur pentafluoride	0.025	0.25
Sulfur tetrafluoride	0.1	0.4
Sulfuryl fluoride	5	20
Sulprofos	—	1
Systox, see Demeton ^[R]	—	—
2,4,5-T	—	10
Tantalum	—	5
TEDP-skin	—	0.2
Tellurium	—	0.1
Tellurium hexafluoride	0.02	0.2
Temephos	—	10
TEPP-skin	0.004	0.05
C Terphenyls	0.5	5
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2,2-difluoroethane	500	4,170
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane	500	4,170
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane-skin	1	7
Tetrachloromethane, see Carbon tetrachloride	—	—
Tetrachloronaphthalene-skin	—	2
Tetraethyl lead (as Pb)-skin	—	0.1 (See note f)
Tetrahydrofuran	200	590
Tetramethyl lead (as Pb)-skin	—	0.15 (See note f)
Tetramethyl succinonitrile-skin	0.5	3
Tetranitromethane	1	8
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	—	5
Tetryl (2,4,6-trinitrophenyl-methylnitramine)-skin	—	1.5
Thallium (soluble compounds)-skin (as Tl)	—	0.1
4,4-Thiobis (6-tert.butyl-m-cresol)	—	10
Thioglycolic acid	1	5
Thiram ^[R] , see WAC 296-62-07519	—	5
Tin, as Sn	—	—
Metal	—	2
Oxide and inorganic compounds, except SnH ₄	—	2
Organic compounds-skin	—	0.1
Titanium dioxide	—	10
C Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)	0.005	0.04
o-Toluidine-skin	2	9
p-Toluidine-skin	2	—

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)

Substance	ppm (See note a)	mg/M ³ (See note b)
Toxaphene, see Chlorinated camphene	—	—
Tributyl phosphate	0.2	2.5
Trichloroacetic acid	1	5
C 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	40
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, see Methyl chloroform	—	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane-skin	10	45
C Trichlorofluoromethane	1,000	5,600
Trichloromethane, see Chloroform	—	—
Trichloronaphthalene-skin	—	5
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	50	300
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	1,000	7,600
Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide, see Cyhexatin	—	—
Triethylamine	10	40
Trifluorobromomethane	1,000	6,100
Trimellitic anhydride	0.005	0.04
Trimethylamine	10	24
Trimethyl benzene	25	120
Trimethyl phosphite	2	10
2,4,6-Trinitrophenol, see Picric acid	—	—
2,4,6-Trinitrophenyl-methylnitramine, see Tetryl	—	—
Trinitrotoluene-skin	—	0.5
Triorthocresyl phosphate	—	0.1
Triphenylamine	—	5
Triphenyl phosphate-skin	—	3
Tungsten & Compounds, as W	—	—
Soluble	—	1
Insoluble	—	5
Turpentine	100	560
Uranium (natural) sol. & insol. compounds as U	—	0.2
Valeraldehyde	50	175
Vanadium (V ₂ O ₅), as V	—	0.05
Vegetable oil mist	—	10
Vinyl acetate	10	30
Vinyl bromide	5	20
Vinyl chloride, see WAC 296-62-07329	—	—
Vinyl cyanide, see Acrylonitrile	—	—
Vinyl cyclohexene dioxide	10	60
Vinyl toluene	50	240
Vinylidene chloride	5	20
VM&P naphtha	300	1,350
Warfarin	—	0.1
Welding fume	—	5
Wood dust	—	—
Nonallergenic	—	5
Allergenic (e.g. cedar, mahogany, teak)	—	2.5
C m-Xylene- α,α -diamine-skin	—	0.1
Xylene (xylol)	100	435
Xylidine-skin	2	10
Yttrium	—	1
Zinc chloride fume	—	1
Zinc chromate	—	0.05
Zinc oxide dust	—	10
Zinc oxide fume	—	5
Zinc stearate	—	10
Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	—	5

a) Parts of vapor or gas per million parts of contaminated air by volume at 25°C and 760 mm. Hg. pressure.

b) Approximate milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air.

c) No footnote "c" is used to avoid confusion with ceiling value notations.

d) An atmospheric concentration of ((not)) more than 0.02 ppm((,-or)) may require personal protection ((may be necessary)) to avoid headache.

e) ((<5-7 μ m in diameter.

f) As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.

g) According to analytically determined composition.

h) For control of general room air.)) This 8 hour time weighted average is for respirable dust as measured by a vertical elutriator cotton dust sampler or equivalent instrument. This time weighted average applies to the cotton waste processing operations of waste recycling (sorting, blending, cleaning, and ginning) and ginning.

f) Biological monitoring is essential for personnel control.

+ TABLE 2
(See note ((²)) a)

Material	8-hour time-weighted average	Acceptable ceiling concentration	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hour shift.	
			Concentration	Maximum duration
Benzene ((Z37.4-1969))	10 ppm 1 ppm	25 ppm 5 ppm	50 ppm	10 minutes
Beryllium and beryllium compounds (Z37.29-1970)	2 µg/M ³	5 µg/M ³	25 µg/M ³	30 minutes.
((Cadmium dust (Z37.5-1970)) Carbon disulfide ((Z37.3-1968))	0.2 mg/M ³	0.6 mg/M ³		
Carbon Tetra-chloride ((Z37.17-1967))	20 ppm 10 ppm	30 ppm 15 ppm	100 ppm	30 minutes
Ethylene dibromide ((Z37.31-1970))	5 ppm	12 ppm	200 ppm	5 minutes in any 4 hours
Ethylene dichloride ((Z37.21-1969))	20 ppm 0.1 ppm	30 ppm 0.5 ppm	50 ppm	5 minutes
Methylene Chloride ((Z37.23-1969))	50 ppm	100 ppm	200 ppm	5 minutes in any 3 hours
(((Organo (aldehyd) mercury (Z37.30-1969) Mercury Organo (Z37.30-1969) All other compounds except organo (Z37.8-1971) Styrene ((Z37.15-1969) (Vinyl benzene) Trichloroethylene ((Z37.19-1967) Tetrachloroethylene ((Z37.22-1967) (perchloroethylene) Toluene ((Z37.12-1967))	500 ppm 100 ppm	1,000 ppm 200 ppm	2,000 ppm	5 minutes in any 2 hours
Hydrogen sulfide (Z37.2-1966)	100 ppm	200 ppm	600 ppm	5 minutes in any 3 hours
((Mercury (Z37.8-1971) Chromic acid and chromates (Z37.7-1973))	0.01 mg/M ³	0.04 mg/M ³		
	0.01 mg/M ³	0.04 mg/M ³		
	0.05 mg/M ³	0.1 mg/M ³		
	10 ppm	20 ppm	50 ppm	10 minutes
	50 ppm	100 ppm		
	100 ppm	200 ppm	300 ppm	5 minutes in any 2 hours
	50 ppm	100 ppm		
	100 ppm	200 ppm	300 ppm	5 minutes in any 3 hours
	200 ppm 100 ppm	300 ppm 150 ppm	500 ppm	10 minutes
	10 ppm	20 ppm	50 ppm	10 minutes once only if no measurable exposure occurs.
	0.05 mg/M ³	0.1 mg/M ³		
	0.1 mg/M ³	0.3 mg/M ³		

NOTE: ((²)) a Acceptable ceiling concentrations. An employee's exposure to a material listed in Table 2 shall not exceed at any time during an 8-hour shift the acceptable ceiling concentration limit given for the material in the table, except for a time period, and up to a concentration not exceeding the maximum duration and concentration allowed in the column under "acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hour shift."

Example. During an 8-hour work shift, an employee may be exposed to a concentration of ((Benzene)) Beryllium above ((25 ppm)) 5 µg/M³ (but never above ((50 ppm)) 25 µg/M³) only for a maximum period of ((10)) 30 minutes. Such exposure must be compensated by exposures to concentrations less than ((10 ppm)) 2 µg/M³ so that the cumulative exposure for the entire 8-hour work

shift does not exceed ((a)) an 8-hour time weighted average of ((10 ppm)) 2 µg/M³.

+ TABLE 3
PARTICULATES

Substance	Respirable Fraction	Total Dust
	mg/M ³ ((Mppcf)) (See note ((e)) a)		mg/M^{3}
Silica:		
Crystalline: (See note ((f)) b)		
((Quartz (respirable)	10	10mg/M ³ m
Quartz ((total dust))	0.1	30mg/M ³
		%SiO ₂ +2)
		%SiO ₂ +3
Cristobalite: Use 1/2 the value ((calculated from the mass formulae)) for quartz.		
Tridymite: Use 1/2 the value ((calculated from the formulae)) for quartz.		
Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth.....	20	80mg/M ³
		%SiO ₂)
	3	6
Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica):		
Mica.....	3	6
Soapstone.....	3	6
Talc.....	2	
Talc containing no asbestos fibers		
Fibrous form-see WAC 296-62-07517		
Portland cement.....	5	10
Graphite (natural).....	2.5	5
Coal dust (respirable fraction)		
Less than 5% SiO ₂	2.4	2.4mg/M ³ or)
For more than 5% SiO ₂	0.1	10mg/M ³
		%SiO ₂ +2))
Inert or nuisance dust((-))	5	10
((Respirable fraction		5mg/M ³
Total dust		10mg/M ³)
Total particulates (less than 1% SiO ₂)	5	10((mg/M ³
Respirable fraction		5mg/M ³

NOTE: Conversion factors—
mppcf X 35.3 = million particles per cubic meter
= particles per c.c.

e-Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques.

f-The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.

m-Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics: (a) Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of these limits are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics:

(b) The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.

Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere)	Percent passing selector
2	90
2.5	75
3.5	50
5.0	25
10	0

((The measurements under this note refer to the use of an AEC instrument. If the respirable fraction of coal dust is determined with a MRE the figure corresponding to that of a 2.4 mg/M³ in the table for coal dust is 4.5 mg/M³))

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 77-14, filed 7/25/77)

WAC 296-62-20009 METHODS OF COMPLIANCE. The employer shall control employee exposure to coke oven emissions by the use of engineering controls, work practices and respiratory protection as follows:

(1) Priority of compliance methods.

(a) Existing coke oven batteries.

(i) The employer shall institute the engineering and work practice controls listed in subsections (2), (3) and (4) of this section in existing coke oven batteries at the earliest possible time, but not later than January 20, 1980, except to the extent that the employer can establish that such controls are not feasible. In determining the earliest possible time for institution of engineering and work practice controls, the requirement, effective August 27, 1971, to implement feasible administrative or engineering controls to reduce exposures to coal tar pitch volatiles, shall be considered. Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of WAC 296-62-20011.

(ii) The engineering and work practice controls required under subsections (2), (3) and (4) of this section are minimum requirements generally applicable to all existing coke oven batteries. If, after implementing all controls required by subsections (2), (3) and (4) of this section, or after January 20, 1980, whichever is sooner, employee exposures still exceed the permissible exposure limit, employers shall ~~((research, develop and))~~ implement any other engineering and work practice controls necessary to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit ~~((:))~~ except to the extent that the employer can establish that such controls are not feasible. Whenever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of WAC 296-62-20011.

(b) New or rehabilitated coke oven batteries.

(i) The employer shall institute the best available engineering and work practice controls on all new or rehabilitated coke oven batteries to reduce and maintain employee exposures at or below the permissible exposure limit, except to the extent that the employer can establish that such controls are not feasible. Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of WAC 296-62-20011.

(ii) If, after implementing all the engineering and work practice controls required by (b)(i) of this subsection, employee exposures still exceed the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall implement any other engineering and work practice controls necessary to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit except to the extent that the employer can establish that such controls are not feasible. Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of WAC 296-62-20011.

(c) Beehive ovens.

(i) The employer shall institute engineering and work practice controls on all beehive ovens at the earliest possible time to reduce and maintain employee exposures at or below the permissible exposure limit, except to the extent that the employer can establish that such controls are not feasible. In determining the earliest possible time for institution of engineering and work practice controls, the requirement, effective August 27, 1971, to implement feasible administrative or engineering controls to reduce exposures to coal tar pitch volatiles, shall be considered. Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by

these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of WAC 296-62-20011.

(ii) If, after implementing all engineering and work practice controls required by (c)(i) of this subsection, employee exposures still exceed the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall implement any other engineering and work practice controls necessary to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit except to the extent that the employer can establish that such controls are not feasible. Whenever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of WAC 296-62-20011.

(2) Engineering controls.

(a) Charging. The employer shall equip and operate existing coke oven batteries with all of the following engineering controls to control coke oven emissions during charging operations:

(i) One of the following methods of charging:

(A) Stage charging as described in subsection (3)(a)(ii) of this section; or

(B) Sequential charging as described in subsection (3)(a)(ii) of this section except that subsection (3)(a)(ii) and (3)(d) of this section does not apply to sequential charging; or

(C) Pipeline charging or other forms of enclosed charging in accordance with ~~((subsection (2))~~(a) of this ~~((section))~~ subsection, except ~~((subsections (2))~~(a)(ii), (iv), (v), (vi) and ~~((viii))~~ of this ~~((section))~~ subsection do not apply.

(ii) Drafting from two or more points in the oven being charged, through the use of double collector mains, or a fixed or moveable jumper pipe system to another oven, to effectively remove the gases from the oven to the collector mains;

(iii) Aspiration systems designed and operated to provide sufficient negative pressure and flow volume to effectively move the gases evolved during charging into the collector mains, including sufficient steam pressure, and steam jets of sufficient diameter;

(iv) Mechanical volumetric controls on each larry car hopper to provide the proper amount of coal to be charged through each charging hole so that the tunnel head will be sufficient to permit the gases to move from the oven into the collector mains;

(v) Devices to facilitate the rapid and continuous flow of coal into the oven being charged, such as stainless steel liners, coal vibrators or pneumatic shells;

(vi) Individually operated larry car drop sleeves and slide gates designed and maintained so that the gases are effectively removed from the oven into the collector mains;

(vii) Mechanized gooseneck and standpipe cleaners;

(viii) Air seals on the pusher machine leveler bars to control air infiltration during charging; and

(ix) Roof carbon cutters or a compressed air system or both on the pusher machine rams to remove roof carbon.

(b) Coking. The employer shall equip and operate existing coke oven batteries with all of the following engineering controls to control coke oven emissions during coking operations:

(i) A pressure control system on each battery to obtain uniform collector main pressure;

(ii) Ready access to door repair facilities capable of prompt and efficient repair of doors, door sealing edges and all door parts;

(iii) An adequate number of spare doors available for replacement purposes;

(iv) Chuck door gaskets to control chuck door emissions until such door is repaired, or replaced; and

(v) Heat shields on door machines.

(3) Work practice controls.

(a) Charging. The employer shall operate existing coke oven batteries with all of the following work practices to control coke oven emissions during the charging operation:

(i) Establishment and implementation of a detailed, written inspection and cleaning procedure for each battery consisting of at least the following elements:

(A) Prompt and effective repair or replacement of all engineering controls;

(B) Inspection and cleaning of goosenecks and standpipes prior to each charge to a specified minimum diameter sufficient to effectively move the evolved gases from the oven to the collector mains;

(C) Inspection for roof carbon build-up prior to each charge and removal of roof carbon as necessary to provide an adequate gas channel so that the gases are effectively moved from the oven into the collector mains;

(D) Inspection of the steam aspiration system prior to each charge so that sufficient pressure and volume is maintained to effectively move the gases from the oven to the collector mains;

(E) Inspection of steam nozzles and liquor sprays prior to each charge and cleaning as necessary so that the steam nozzles and liquor sprays are clean;

(F) Inspection of standpipe caps prior to each charge and cleaning and luting or both as necessary so that the gases are effectively moved from the oven to the collector mains; and

(G) Inspection of charging holes and lids for cracks, warpage and other defects prior to each charge and removal of carbon to prevent emissions, and application of luting material to standpipe and charging hole lids where necessary to obtain a proper seal.

(ii) Establishment and implementation of a detailed written charging procedure, designed and operated to eliminate emissions during charging for each battery, consisting of at least the following elements:

(A) Larry car hoppers filled with coal to a predetermined level in accordance with the mechanical volumetric controls required under subsection (2)(a)(iv) of this section so as to maintain a sufficient gas passage in the oven to be charged;

(B) The larry car aligned over the oven to be charged, so that the drop sleeves fit tightly over the charging holes; and

(C) The oven charged in accordance with the following sequence of requirements:

(aa) The aspiration system turned on;

(bb) Coal charged through the outermost hoppers, either individually or together, depending on the capacity of the aspiration system to collect the gases involved;

(cc) The charging holes used under ~~((subsection (3)))(a)(ii)((-3))~~ and (b) of this ~~(section)~~ subsection relidded or otherwise sealed off to prevent leakage of coke oven emissions;

(dd) If four hoppers are used, the third hopper discharged and relidded or otherwise sealed off to prevent leakage of coke oven emissions;

(ee) The final hopper discharged until the gas channel at the top of the oven is blocked and then the chuck door opened and the coal leveled;

(ff) When the coal from the final hopper is discharged and the leveling operation complete, the charging hole relidded or otherwise sealed off to prevent leakage of coke oven emissions; and

(gg) The aspiration system turned off only after the charging holes have been closed.

(iii) Establishment and implementation of a detailed written charging procedure, designed and operated to eliminate emissions during charging of each pipeline or enclosed charged battery.

(b) Coking. The employer shall operate existing coke oven batteries pursuant to a detailed written procedure established and implemented for the control of coke oven emissions during coking, consisting of at least the following elements:

(i) Checking oven back pressure controls to maintain uniform pressure conditions in the collecting main;

(ii) Repair, replacement and adjustment of oven doors and check doors and replacement of door jambs so as to provide a continuous metal-to-metal fit;

(iii) Cleaning of oven doors, chuck doors and door jambs each coking cycle so as to provide an effective seal;

(iv) An inspection system and corrective action program to control door emissions to the maximum extent possible; and

(v) Luting of doors that are sealed by luting each coking cycle and reluting, replacing or adjusting as necessary to control leakage.

(c) Pushing. The employer shall operate existing coke oven batteries with the following work practices to control coke oven emissions during pushing operations:

(i) Coke and coal spillage quenched as soon as practicable and not shoveled into a heated oven; and

(ii) A detailed written procedure for each battery established and implemented for the control of emissions during pushing consisting of the following elements:

(A) Dampening off the ovens and removal of charging hole lids to effectively control coke oven emissions during the push;

(B) Heating of the coal charge uniformly for a sufficient period so as to obtain proper coking including preventing green pushes;

(C) Prevention of green pushes to the maximum extent possible;

(D) Inspection, adjustment and correction of heating flue temperatures and defective flues at least weekly and after any green push, so as to prevent green pushes;

(E) Cleaning of heating flues and related equipment to prevent green pushes, at least weekly and after any green push.

(d) Maintenance and repair. The employer shall operate existing coke oven batteries pursuant to a detailed written procedure of maintenance and repair established and implemented for the effective control of coke oven emissions consisting of the following elements:

(i) Regular inspection of all controls, including goosenecks, standpipes, standpipe caps, charging hole lids and castings, jumper pipes and air seals for cracks, misalignment or other defects and prompt implementation of the necessary repairs as soon as possible;

(ii) Maintaining the regulated area in a neat, orderly condition free of coal and coke spillage and debris;

(iii) Regular inspection of the damper system, aspiration system and collector main for cracks or leakage, and prompt implementation of the necessary repairs;

(iv) Regular inspection of the heating system and prompt implementation of the necessary repairs;

(v) Prevention of miscellaneous fugitive topside emissions;

(vi) Regular inspection and patching of over brickwork;

(vii) Maintenance of battery equipment and controls in good working order;

(viii) Maintenance and repair of coke oven doors, chuck doors, door jambs and seals; and

(ix) Repairs instituted and completed as soon as possible, including temporary repair measures instituted and completed where necessary, including but not limited to:

(A) Prevention of miscellaneous fugitive topside emissions; and

(B) Chuck door gaskets, which shall be installed prior to the start of the next coking cycle.

(4) Filtered air.

(a) The employer shall provide positive-pressure, temperature controlled filtered air for larry car, pusher machine, door machine, and quench car cabs.

(b) The employer shall provide standby pulpits on the battery topside, at the wharf, and at the screening station, equipped with positive-pressure, temperature controlled filtered air.

(5) Emergencies. Whenever an emergency occurs, the next coking cycle may not begin until the cause of the emergency is determined and corrected, unless the employer can establish that it is necessary to initiate the next coking cycle in order to determine the cause of the emergency.

(6) Compliance program.

(a) Each employer shall establish and implement a written program to reduce exposures solely by means of the engineering and work practice controls specified in subsections (2) through (4) of this section.

(b) The written program shall include at least the following:

(i) A description of each coke oven operation by battery, including work force and operating crew, coking time, operating procedures and maintenance practices;

(ii) Engineering plans and other studies used to determine the controls for the coke battery;

(iii) A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible exposure limit;

(iv) Monitoring data obtained in accordance with WAC 296-62-20007.

(v) A detailed schedule for the implementation of the engineering and work practice controls specified in subsections (2) through (4) of this section; and

(vi) Other relevant information.

(c) If, after implementing all controls required by subsections (2)((-)) through (4) of this section, or after January 20, 1980, whichever is sooner, or after completion of a new or rehabilitated battery the permissible exposure limit is still exceeded, the employer shall develop a detailed written program and schedule for the ~~((development and))~~ implementation of any additional engineering controls and work practices necessary to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit.

(d) Written plans for such programs shall be submitted, upon request, to the Director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the Director, and the authorized employee representative. The plans required under this subsection ~~((6) of this section))~~ shall be revised and updated at least every six months to reflect the current status of the program.

(7) Training in compliance procedures. The employer shall incorporate all written procedures and schedules required under this section in the education and training program required under WAC 296-62-20019 and, where appropriate, post in the regulated area.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-20, filed 7/27/81)

WAC 296-62-20011 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION. (1) General.

(a) Where respiratory protection is required under this section, the employer shall provide and assure the use of respirators which comply with the requirements of this section. Compliance with the permissible limit exposure may not be achieved by the use of respirators except:

- (i) During the time period necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work practice controls; or
- (ii) In work operations such as maintenance and repair activity in which engineering and work practice controls are technologically not feasible; or
- (iii) In work situations where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit; or
- (iv) In emergencies.

(b) Notwithstanding any other requirement of this section, until January 20, 1978, the wearing of respirators shall be at the discretion of each employee where the employee is not in the vicinity of visible emissions.

(2) Selection.

(a) Where respirators are required under this section, the employer shall select, provide and assure the use of the appropriate respirator or combination of respirators from Table I below.

TABLE I
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR COKE
OVEN EMISSIONS

Airborne concentration of coke oven emissions	Required respirator
(i) Any concentration.	(A) A Type C supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure or continuous flow mode; or (B) A powered air-purifying particulate filter respirator for dust, mist, and fume; or (C) A powered air-purifying particulate filter respirator combination chemical cartridge and particulate filter respirator for coke oven emissions.
(ii) Concentrations not greater than 1500 µg/m ³ .	(A) Any particulate filter respirator for dust, mist and fume, except single-use respirator; or (B) Any particulate filter respirator or combination chemical cartridge and particulate filter respirator for coke oven emissions; or (C) Any respirator listed in subsection (2)(a)(i) of this section.

(b) Not later than January 20, 1978, whenever respirators are required by this section for concentrations not greater than 1500 µg/m³, the employer shall provide, at the option of each affected employee, either a particulate filter respirator as provided in ((subsection (2)))(a)(ii) of this ((section)) subsection, or a powered air purifying respirator as provided in ((subsection (2)))(a)(i) of this ((section)) subsection.

(c) The employer shall select respirators from among those approved for protection against dust, fume, and mist by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11, except that not later than January 20, 1979, the employer shall select respirators from among those approved by NIOSH for protection against coke oven emissions.

(3) Respirator program. The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with WAC 296-62-071.

(4) Respirator usage.

(a) The employer shall assure that the respirator issued to the employee exhibits minimum facepiece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly. ((The employer shall perform quantitative fit tests annually for each employee who uses a nonpowered, particulate filter respirator.))

(b) The employer shall allow each employee who uses a filter respirator to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected and shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.

(c) The employer shall allow employees who wear respirators to wash their face and respirator facepiece to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-62-07306 REQUIREMENTS FOR AREAS CONTAINING CARCINOGENS LISTED IN WAC 296-62-07302. (1)

A regulated area shall be established by an employer where listed carcinogens are manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored.

(2) All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the following category or categories describing the operation involved:

(a) Isolated systems. Employees working with carcinogens within an isolated system such as a "glove box" shall wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

(b) Closed system operation. Within regulated areas where carcinogens are stored in sealed containers, or contained in a closed system including piping systems with any sample ports or openings closed while carcinogens are contained within:

- (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;
- (ii) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck upon each exit from the regulated areas, close to the point of exit and before engaging in other activities.

(c) Open vessel system operations. Open vessel system operations as defined in WAC 296-62-07304 (2)(l) are prohibited.

(d) Transfer from a closed system. Charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system. In operations involving "laboratory-type hoods," or in locations where a carcinogen is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this section shall apply.

- (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;
- (ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in a carcinogen handling operation shall be provided with and required to wear and use ((a half-face, filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes)) respiratory protection in accordance with chapter 296-62 WAC, of the general safety and health standards. ((A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.)

Exception: N-Nitrosodimethylamine is not a dust, mist, or fume at normal temperatures and a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator shall be used.)

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under WAC 296-62-07310 (2), (3) and (4).

(vi) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck on each exit from the regulated area, close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to shower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(e) Maintenance and decontamination activities. In clean up of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, or any operations involving work in an area where direct

contact with carcinogens could result, each authorized employee entering the area shall:

(i) Be provided with and required to wear, clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with chapter 296-24 WAC, the general safety and health standards;

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

(f) Laboratory activities. The requirements of this subdivision shall apply to research and quality control activities involving the use of carcinogens listed in WAC 296-62-07302.

(i) Mechanical pipetting aids shall be used for all pipetting procedures.

(ii) Experiments, procedures and equipment which could produce aerosols shall be confined to laboratory-type hoods or glove boxes.

(iii) Surfaces on which carcinogens are handled shall be protected from contamination.

(iv) Contaminated wastes and animal carcasses shall be collected in impervious containers which are closed and decontaminated prior to removal from the work area. Such wastes and carcasses shall be incinerated in such a manner that no carcinogenic products are released.

(v) All other forms of listed carcinogens shall be inactivated prior to disposal.

(vi) Laboratory vacuum systems shall be protected with high efficiency scrubbers or with disposable absolute filters.

(vii) Employees engaged in animal support activities shall be:

(A) Provided with, and required to wear, a complete protective clothing change, clean each day, including coveralls or pants and shirt, foot covers, head covers, gloves, and appropriate respiratory protective equipment or devices; and

(B) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified as required under WAC 296-62-07310 (2), (3) and (4).

(C) Required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck upon each exit from the regulated area close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities; and

(D) Required to shower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Employees, other than those engaged only in animal support activities, each day shall be:

(A) Provided with and required to wear a clean change of appropriate laboratory clothing, such as a solid front gown, surgical scrub suit, or fully buttoned laboratory coat.

(B) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified as required under WAC 296-62-07310 (2), (3) and (4).

(C) Required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck upon each exit from the regulated area close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(ix) Air pressure in laboratory areas and animal rooms where carcinogens are handled and bioassay studies are performed shall be negative in relation to the pressure in surrounding areas. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated.

(x) There shall be no connection between regulated areas and any other areas through the ventilation system.

(xi) A current inventory of the carcinogens shall be maintained.

(xii) Ventilated apparatus such as laboratory-type hoods, shall be tested at least semi-annually or immediately after ventilation modification or maintenance operations, by personnel fully qualified to certify correct containment and operation.

(b) This section applies to the manufacture, reaction, packaging, re-packaging, storage, handling or use of vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride, but does not apply to the handling or use of fabricated products made of polyvinyl chloride.

(c) This section applies to the transportation of vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride except to the extent that the department of transportation may regulate the hazards covered by this section.

(2) Definitions.

(a) "Action level" means a concentration of vinyl chloride of 0.5 ppm averaged over an 8-hour work day.

(b) "Authorized person" means any person specifically authorized by the employer whose duties require him to enter a regulated area or any person entering such an area as a designated representative of employees for the purpose of exercising an opportunity to observe monitoring and measuring procedures.

(c) "Director" means chief, industrial hygiene section, department of labor and industries.

(d) "Emergency" means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, or operation of a relief device which is likely to, or does, result in massive release of vinyl chloride.

(e) "Fabricated product" means a product made wholly or partly from polyvinyl chloride, and which does not require further processing at temperatures, and for times, sufficient to cause mass melting of the polyvinyl chloride resulting in the release of vinyl chloride.

(f) "Hazardous operation" means any operation, procedure, or activity where a release of either vinyl chloride liquid or gas might be expected as a consequence of the operation or because of an accident in the operation, which would result in an employee exposure in excess of the permissible exposure limit.

(g) "Polyvinyl chloride" means polyvinyl chloride homopolymer or copolymer before such is converted to a fabricated product.

(h) "Vinyl chloride" means vinyl chloride monomer.

(3) Permissible exposure limit.

(a) No employee may be exposed to vinyl chloride at concentrations greater than 1 ppm averaged over any 8-hour period, and

(b) No employee may be exposed to vinyl chloride at concentrations greater than 5 ppm averaged over any period not exceeding 15 minutes.

(c) No employee may be exposed to vinyl chloride by direct contact with liquid vinyl chloride.

(4) Monitoring.

(a) A program of initial monitoring and measurement shall be undertaken in each establishment to determine if there is any employee exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the action level.

(b) Where a determination conducted under paragraph (4)(a) of this section shows any employee exposures without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the action level, a program for determining exposures for each such employee shall be established. Such a program:

(i) Shall be repeated at least monthly where any employee is exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the permissible exposure limit.

(ii) Shall be repeated not less than quarterly where any employee is exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the action level.

(iii) May be discontinued for any employee only when at least two consecutive monitoring determinations, made not less than 5 working days apart, show exposures for that employee at or below the action level.

(c) Whenever there has been a production, process or control change which may result in an increase in the release of vinyl chloride, or the employer has any other reason to suspect that any employee may be exposed in excess of the action level, a determination of employee exposure under subsection (4)(a) of this section shall be performed.

(d) The method of monitoring and measurement shall have an accuracy (with a confidence level of 95 percent) of not less than plus or minus 50 percent from 0.25 through 0.5 ppm, plus or minus 35 percent from over 0.5 ppm through 1.0 ppm, plus or minus 25 percent over 1.0 ppm, (methods meeting these accuracy requirements are available from the director).

(e) Employees or their designated representatives shall be afforded reasonable opportunity to observe the monitoring and measuring required by this subdivision.

(5) Regulated area.

(a) A regulated area shall be established where:

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-22, filed 6/11/82)

WAC 296-62-07329 VINYL CHLORIDE. (1) Scope and application.

(a) This section includes requirements for the control of employee exposure to vinyl chloride (chloroethene), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 75014.

(i) Vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride is manufactured, reacted, re-packaged, stored, handled or used; and

(ii) Vinyl chloride concentrations are in excess of the permissible exposure limit.

(b) Access to regulated areas shall be limited to authorized persons.

(6) Methods of compliance. Employee exposures to vinyl chloride shall be controlled to at or below the permissible exposure limit provided in subsection (3) of this section by engineering, work practice, and personal protective controls as follows:

(a) Feasible engineering and work practice controls shall immediately be used to reduce exposures to at or below the permissible exposure limit.

(b) Wherever feasible engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted immediately are not sufficient to reduce exposures to at or below the permissible exposure limit, they shall nonetheless be used to reduce exposures to the lowest practicable level, and shall be supplemented by respiratory protection in accordance with subsection (6) of this section. A program shall be established and implemented to reduce exposures to at or below the permissible exposure limit, or to the greatest extent feasible, solely by means of engineering and work practice controls, as soon as feasible.

(c) Written plans for such a program shall be developed and furnished upon request for examination and copying to the director. Such plans shall be updated at least every six months.

(7) Respiratory protection. Where respiratory protection is required under this section:

(a) The employer shall provide a respirator which meets the requirements of this subdivision and shall assure that the employee uses such respirator (~~except that until December 31, 1975, wearing of respirators shall be at the discretion of each employee for exposures not in excess of 25 ppm, measured over any 15-minute period. Until December 31, 1975, each employee who chooses not to wear an appropriate respirator shall be informed at least quarterly of the hazards of vinyl chloride and the purpose, proper use, and limitations of respiratory devices~~).

(b) Respirators shall be selected from among those jointly approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

(c) A respiratory protection program meeting the requirements of chapter 296-62 WAC shall be established and maintained.

(d) Selection of respirators for vinyl chloride shall be as follows:

Atmospheric concentration of Vinyl Chloride	Required Apparatus
(i) Unknown, or above 3,600 ppm	Open-circuit, self-contained breathing apparatus, pressure demand type, with full facepiece.
(ii) Not over 3,600 ppm	((A)) Combination type C supplied air respirator, pressure demand type, with full or half facepiece, and auxiliary self-contained air supply (or (B) Combination type C, supplied air respirator continuous flow type, with full or half facepiece, and auxiliary self-contained air supply).
(iii) Not over ((+000)) 250 ppm	Type C, supplied air respirator, continuous flow type, with full or half facepiece, helmet or hood.
(iv) Not over 100 ppm	((A)) Combination type C) Supplied air respirator demand type, with full facepiece (; and auxiliary self-contained air supply, or (B) Open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece, in demand mode; or (C) Type C supplied air respirator, demand type, with full facepiece).
(v) Not over 25 ppm	(A) A powered air-purifying respirator with hood, helmet, full or half facepiece, and a canister which provides a service life of at least 4 hours for concentrations of vinyl chloride up to 25 ppm, or

Atmospheric concentration of Vinyl Chloride

Required Apparatus

(B) Gas mask, front or back-mounted canister which provides a service life of at least ~~((4-p))~~ 4 hours for concentrations of vinyl chloride up to 25 ppm.

(vi) Not over 10 ppm ~~-----~~ ~~((A))~~ Combination type C supplied-air respirator, demand type, with half facepiece; and auxiliary self-contained air supply, or
(B) Type C supplied-air respirator, demand type, with half facepiece, or
(C)) Any chemical cartridge respirator with ~~((an-organic vapor))~~ a vinyl chloride cartridge which provides a service life of at least 1 hour for concentrations of vinyl chloride up to 10 ppm.

(e)(i) Entry into unknown concentrations or concentrations greater than 36,000 ppm (lower explosive limit) may be made only for purposes of life rescue; and

(ii) Entry into concentrations of less than 36,000 ppm, but greater than 3,600 ppm may be made only for purposes of life rescue, fire-fighting, or securing equipment so as to prevent a greater hazard from release of vinyl chloride.

(f) Where air-purifying respirators are used:

(i) Air-purifying canisters or cartridges shall be replaced prior to the expiration of their service life or the end of the shift in which they are first used, whichever occurs first, and

(ii) A continuous monitoring and alarm system shall be provided where concentrations of vinyl chloride could reasonably exceed the allowable concentrations for the devices in use. Such system shall be used to alert employees when vinyl chloride concentrations exceed the allowable concentrations for the devices in use.

(g) Apparatus prescribed for higher concentrations may be used for any lower concentration.

(8) Hazardous operations.

(a) Employees engaged in hazardous operations, including entry of vessels to clean polyvinyl chloride residue from vessel walls, shall be provided and required to wear and use;

(i) Respiratory protection in accordance with subsections (3) and (6) of this section; and

(ii) Protective garments to prevent skin contact with liquid vinyl chloride or with polyvinyl chloride residue from vessel walls. The protective garments shall be selected for the operation and its possible exposure conditions.

(b) Protective garments shall be provided clean and dry for each use.

(i) Emergency situations. A written operational plan for emergency situations shall be developed for each facility storing, handling, or otherwise using vinyl chloride as a liquid or compressed gas. Appropriate portions of the plan shall be implemented in the event of an emergency. The plan shall specifically provide that:

(A) Employees engaged in hazardous operations or correcting situations of existing hazardous releases shall be equipped as required in subsection (8) of this section;

(B) Other employees not so equipped shall evacuate the area and not return until conditions are controlled by the methods required in subsection (6) of this section and the emergency is abated.

(9) Training. Each employee engaged in vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride operations shall be provided training in a program relating to the hazards of vinyl chloride and precautions for its safe use.

(a) The program shall include:

(i) The nature of the health hazard from chronic exposure to vinyl chloride including specifically the carcinogenic hazard;

(ii) The specific nature of operations which could result in exposure to vinyl chloride in excess of the permissible limit and necessary protective steps;

(iii) The purpose for, proper use, and limitations of respiratory protective devices;

(iv) The fire hazard and acute toxicity of vinyl chloride, and the necessary protective steps;

(v) The purpose for and a description of the monitoring program;

(vi) The purpose for and a description of, the medical surveillance program;

(vii) Emergency procedures:

(A) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition of conditions which may result in the release of vinyl chloride; and

(B) A review of this standard at the employee's first training and indoctrination program, and annually thereafter.

(b) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to the director.

(10) Medical surveillance. A program of medical surveillance shall be instituted for each employee exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, to vinyl chloride in excess of the action level. The program shall provide each such employee with an opportunity for examinations and tests in accordance with this subsection. All medical examinations and procedures shall be performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician and shall be provided without cost to the employee.

(a) At the time of initial assignment, or upon institution of medical surveillance;

(i) A general physical examination shall be performed with specific attention to detecting enlargement of liver, spleen or kidneys, or dysfunction in these organs, and for abnormalities in skin, connective tissues and the pulmonary system (See Appendix A).

(ii) A medical history shall be taken, including the following topics:

(A) Alcohol intake,

(B) Past history of hepatitis,

(C) Work history and past exposure to potential hepatotoxic agents, including drugs and chemicals,

(D) Past history of blood transfusions, and

(E) Past history of hospitalizations.

(iii) A serum specimen shall be obtained and determinations made of:

(A) Total bilirubin,

(B) Alkaline phosphatase,

(C) Serum glutamic oxalacetic transaminase (SGOT),

(D) Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (SGPT), and

(E) Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase.

(b) Examinations provided in accordance with this subdivision shall be performed at least:

(i) Every 6 months for each employee who has been employed in vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride manufacturing for 10 years or longer; and

(ii) Annually for all other employees.

(c) Each employee exposed to an emergency shall be afforded appropriate medical surveillance.

(d) A statement of each employee's suitability for continued exposure to vinyl chloride including use of protective equipment and respirators, shall be obtained from the examining physician promptly after any examination. A copy of the physician's statement shall be provided each employee.

(e) If any employee's health would be materially impaired by continued exposure, such employee shall be withdrawn from possible contact with vinyl chloride.

(f) Laboratory analyses for all biological specimens included in medical examinations shall be performed in laboratories licensed under 42 CFR Part 74.

(g) If the examining physician determines that alternative medical examinations to those required by subsection (10)(a) of this section will provide at least equal assurance of detecting medical conditions pertinent to the exposure to vinyl chloride, the employer may accept such alternative examinations as meeting the requirements of subsection (10)(a) of this section, if the employer obtains a statement from the examining physician setting forth the alternative examinations and the rationale for substitution. This statement shall be available upon request for examination and copying to authorized representatives of the director.

(11) Signs and labels.

(a) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with legible signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(b) Areas containing hazardous operations or where an emergency currently exists shall be posted with legible signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT IN THIS AREA PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
REQUIRED AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(c) Containers of polyvinyl chloride resin waste from reactors or other waste contaminated with vinyl chloride shall be legibly labeled:

CONTAMINATED WITH VINYL CHLORIDE CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

(d) Containers of polyvinyl chloride shall be legibly labeled:

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (OR TRADE NAME) CONTAINS VINYL CHLORIDE
VINYL CHLORIDE IS A CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

(e) Containers of vinyl chloride shall be legibly labeled either:

VINYL CHLORIDE EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS UNDER PRESSURE
CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT (or)

(f) In accordance with 49 CFR Part 173, Subpart H, with the additional legends:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

applied near the label or placard.

(g) No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(12) Records.

(a) All records maintained in accordance with this section shall include the name and social security number of each employee where relevant.

(b) Records of required monitoring and measuring and medical records shall be provided upon request to employees, designated representatives, and the assistant director in accordance with WAC 296-62-05201 through 296-62-05209; and 296-62-05213 through 296-62-05217. These records shall be provided upon request to the director. Authorized personnel rosters shall also be provided upon request to the assistant director.

(i) Monitoring and measuring records shall:

(A) State the date of such monitoring and measuring and the concentrations determined and identify the instruments and methods used;

(B) Include any additional information necessary to determine individual employee exposures where such exposures are determined by means other than individual monitoring of employees; and

(C) Be maintained for not less than 30 years.

(ii) Medical records shall be maintained for the duration of the employment of each employee plus 20 years, or 30 years, whichever is longer.

(c) In the event that the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor to receive and retain his records for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted by registered mail to the director, and each employee individually notified in writing of this transfer. The employer shall also comply with any additional requirements set forth in WAC 296-62-05215.

(d) Employees or their designated representatives shall be provided access to examine and copy records of required monitoring and measuring.

(e) Former employees shall be provided access to examine and copy required monitoring and measuring records reflecting their own exposures.

(f) Upon written request of any employee, a copy of the medical record of that employee shall be furnished to any physician designated by the employee.

(13) Reports.

(a) Not later than 1 month after the establishment of a regulated area, the following information shall be reported to the director. Any changes to such information shall be reported within 15 days.

(i) The address and location of each establishment which has one or more regulated areas; and

(ii) The number of employees in each regulated area during normal operations, including maintenance.

(b) Emergencies and the facts obtainable at that time, shall be reported within 24 hours to the director. Upon request of the director, the employer shall submit additional information in writing relevant to the nature and extent of employee exposures and measures taken to prevent future emergencies of similar nature.

(c) Within 10 working days following any monitoring and measuring which discloses that any employee has been exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the permissible exposure limit, each such employee shall be notified in writing of the results of the exposure measurement and the steps being taken to reduce the exposure to within the permissible exposure limit.

(i) Effective January 1, 1975, the provisions set forth in WAC 296-62-07329 shall apply.

APPENDIX A SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INFORMATION

When required tests under paragraph (10)(a) of this section show abnormalities, the tests should be repeated as soon as practicable, preferably within 3 to 4 weeks. If tests remain abnormal, consideration should be given to withdrawal of the employee from contact with vinyl chloride, while a more comprehensive examination is made.

Additional tests which may be useful:

(A) For kidney dysfunction: Urine examination for albumin, red blood cells, and exfoliative abnormal cells.

(B) Pulmonary system: Forced vital capacity, forced expiratory volume at 1 second, and chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior, 14 x 17 inches).

(C) Additional serum tests: Lactic acid dehydrogenase, lactic acid dehydrogenase isoenzyme, protein determination, and protein electrophoresis.

(D) For a more comprehensive examination on repeated abnormal serum tests: Hepatitis B antigen, and liver scanning.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-21, filed 8/27/81)

WAC 296-62-07341 ACRYLONITRILE. (1) Scope and application.

(a) This section applies to all occupational exposure to acrylonitrile (AN), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 000107131, except as provided in subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section.

(b) This section does not apply to exposures which result solely from the processing, use, and handling of the following materials:

(i) ABS resins, SAN resins, nitrile barrier resins, solid nitrile elastomers, and acrylic and modacrylic fibers, when these listed materials are in the form of finished polymers, and products fabricated from such finished polymers;

(ii) Materials made from and/or containing AN for which objective data is reasonably relied upon to demonstrate that the material is not capable of releasing AN in airborne concentrations in excess of 1 ppm as an eight-hour time-weighted average, under the expected conditions of processing, use, and handling which will cause the greatest possible release; and

(iii) Solid materials made from and/or containing AN which will not be heated above 170° F during handling, use, or processing.

(c) An employer relying upon exemption under (1)(b)(ii) shall maintain records of the objective data supporting that exemption, and of the basis of the employer's reliance on the data as provided in subsection (17) of this section.

(2) Definitions, as applicable to this section:

(a) "Acrylonitrile" or "AN" - acrylonitrile monomer, chemical formula CH₂=CHCN.

(b) "Action level" - a concentration of AN of 1 ppm as an eight-hour time-weighted average.

(c) "Authorized person" - any person specifically authorized by the employer whose duties require the person to enter a regulated area, or any person entering such an area as a designated representative of employees for the purpose of exercising the opportunity to observe monitoring procedures under subsection (18) of this section.

(d) "Director" - the director of labor and industries, or his authorized representative.

(e) "Emergency" - any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment, which is likely to, or does, result in unexpected exposure to AN in excess of the ceiling limit.

(f) "Polyacrylonitrile" or "PAN" - polyacrylonitrile homopolymers or copolymers, except for materials as exempted under subsection (1)(b) of this section.

(3) Permissible exposure limits.

(a) Inhalation. (i) Time-weighted average limit (TWA). The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of acrylonitrile in excess of two parts acrylonitrile per million parts of air (2 ppm), as an eight-hour time-weighted average.

(ii) Ceiling limit. The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of acrylonitrile in excess of (10) ppm as averaged over any fifteen-minute period during the working day.

(b) Dermal and eye exposure. The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to skin contact or eye contact with liquid AN or PAN.

(4) Notification of use and emergencies.

(a) Use. Within ten days of the effective date of this standard, or within fifteen days following the introduction of AN into the workplace, every employer shall report, unless he has done so pursuant to the emergency temporary standard, the following information to the director for each such workplace:

(i) The address and location of each workplace in which AN is present;

(ii) A brief description of each process of operation which may result in employee exposure to AN;

(iii) The number of employees engaged in each process or operation who may be exposed to AN and an estimate of the frequency and degree of exposure that occurs; and

(iv) A brief description of the employer's safety and health program as it relates to limitation of employee exposure to AN. Whenever there has been a significant change in the information required by this subsection, the employer shall promptly amend such information previously provided to the director.

(b) Emergencies and remedial action. Emergencies, and the facts obtainable at that time, shall be reported within 24 hours of the initial occurrence to the director. Upon request of the director, the employer shall submit additional information in writing relevant to the nature and extent of employee exposures and measures taken to prevent future emergencies of a similar nature.

(5) Exposure monitoring.

(a) General. (i) Determinations of airborne exposure levels shall be made from air samples that are representative of each employee's exposure to AN over an eight-hour period.

(ii) For the purposes of this section, employee exposure is that which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

(b) Initial monitoring. Each employer who has a place of employment in which AN is present shall monitor each such workplace and work operation to accurately determine the airborne concentrations of AN to which employees may be exposed. Such monitoring may be done on a representative basis, provided that the employer can demonstrate that the determinations are representative of employee exposures.

(c) Frequency. (i) If the monitoring required by this section reveals employee exposure to be below the action level, the employer may discontinue monitoring for that employee.

(ii) If the monitoring required by this section reveals employee exposure to be at or above the action level but below the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall repeat such monitoring for each such employee at least quarterly.

(iii) If the monitoring required by this section reveals employee exposure to be in excess of the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall repeat these determinations for each such employee at least monthly. The employer shall continue these monthly measurements until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven days apart, are below the permissible exposure limits, and thereafter the employer shall monitor at least quarterly.

(d) Additional monitoring. Whenever there has been a production, process, control or personnel change which may result in new or additional exposure to AN, or whenever the employer has any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposures to AN, additional monitoring which complies with this subsection shall be conducted.

(e) Employee notification. (i) Within five working days after the receipt of monitoring results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the results which represent that employee's exposure.

(ii) Whenever the results indicate that the representative employee exposure exceeds the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall include in the written notice a statement that the permissible exposure limits were exceeded and a description of the corrective action being taken to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limits.

(f) Accuracy of measurement. The method of measurement of employee exposures shall be accurate, to a confidence level of 95 percent, to within plus or minus 25 percent for concentrations of AN at or above the permissible exposure limits, and plus or minus 35 percent for concentrations of AN between the action level and the permissible exposure limits.

(g) Weekly survey of operations involving liquid AN. In addition to monitoring of employee exposures to AN as otherwise required by this subsection, the employer shall survey areas of operations involving liquid AN at least weekly to detect points where AN liquid or vapor are being released into the workplace. The survey shall employ an infra-red gas analyzer calibrated for AN, a multipoint gas chromatographic monitor, or comparable system for detection of AN. A listing of levels

detected and areas of AN release, as determined from the survey, shall be posted prominently in the workplace, and shall remain posted until the next survey is completed.

(6) Regulated areas.

(a) The employer shall establish regulated areas where AN concentrations are in excess of the permissible exposure limits.

(b) Regulated areas shall be demarcated and segregated from the rest of the workplace, in any manner that minimizes the number of persons who will be exposed to AN.

(c) Access to regulated areas shall be limited to authorized persons or to persons otherwise authorized by the act or regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(d) The employer shall assure that in the regulated area, food or beverages are not present or consumed, smoking products are not present or used, and cosmetics are not applied, (except that these activities may be conducted in the lunchrooms, change rooms and showers required under subsections (13)(a)-(13)(c) of this section.

(7) Methods of compliance.

(a) Engineering and work practice controls. (i) The employer shall institute engineering or work practice controls to reduce and maintain employee exposures to AN, to or below the permissible exposure limits, except to the extent that the employer establishes that such controls are not feasible.

(ii) Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest levels achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of subsection (8) of this section.

(b) Compliance program. (i) The employer shall establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limits solely by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by subsection (7)(a) of this section.

(ii) Written plans for these compliance programs shall include at least the following:

(A) A description of each operation or process resulting in employee exposure to AN above the permissible exposure limits;

(B) Engineering plans and other studies used to determine the controls for each process;

(C) A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible exposure limits;

(D) A detailed schedule for the implementation of engineering or work practice controls; and

(E) Other relevant information.

(iii) Written plans for such a program shall be submitted upon request to the director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the director, or any affected employee or representative.

(iv) The plans required by this subsection shall be revised and updated at least every six months to reflect the current status of the program.

(8) Respiratory protection.

(a) General. The employer shall assure that respirators are used where required pursuant to this section to reduce employee exposure to within the permissible exposure limits and in emergencies. Compliance with the permissible exposure limits may not be achieved by the use of respirators except:

(i) During the time period necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work practice controls; or

(ii) In work operations such as maintenance and repair activities in which the employer establishes that engineering and work practice controls are not feasible; or

(iii) In work situations where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limits; or

(iv) In emergencies.

(b) Respirator selection. (i) Where respiratory protection is required under this section, the employer shall select and provide at no cost to the employee, the appropriate type of respirator from Table I and shall assure that the employee wears the respirator provided.

TABLE I

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR ACRYLONITRILE (AN)

Concentration of AN or Condition of Use	Respirator Type
(a) Less than or equal to ((10)) <u>25</u> x permissible exposure limits.	(((1)) Any chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s) and half-mask; or (2))) Any type C supplied air respirator ((with half-mask)).
(b) Less than or equal to ((50)) <u>100</u> x permissible exposure limits.	(1) ((Any organic vapor gas mask; or (2))) Any supplied air respirator with full facepiece; or (((3))) <u>(2)</u> Any self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece.
(c) Less than or equal to ((2,000)) <u>250</u> x permissible exposure limits.	(1) Supplied air respirator in positive pressure mode with full facepiece, helmet, hood, or suit.
(d) ((Less than or equal to 10,000)) <u>Greater than 250</u> x permissible exposure limits.	(1) Supplied air respirator ((and auxiliary self-contained)) with full facepiece ((in positive pressure)) and an auxiliary self-contained air supply, operated in pressure demand mode; or (2) Open circuit self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive pressure mode.
(e) Emergency entry into unknown concentration ((of)) <u>or</u> firefighting.	(1) Any self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive pressure mode.
(f) Escape.	(1) Any organic vapor gas mask; or (2) Any self-contained breathing ((apparatus with full facepiece)).

(ii) The employer shall select respirators from those approved for use with AN by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of WAC 296-62-071.

(c) Respirator program. (i) The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with WAC 296-62-071.

(ii) ~~((Where air-purifying respirators (chemical cartridge or canister-type gas mask) are used, the air-purifying canister or cartridge(s) shall be replaced prior to the expiration of their service life or at the beginning of each shift, whichever occurs first. A label shall be attached to the cartridge or canister to indicate the date and time at which it is first installed on the respirator.~~

~~((iii) The employer shall allow each employee who uses a filter respirator (cartridge or canister) to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected and shall maintain an adequate supply of the filter elements necessary for this purpose.~~

~~((iv))) Employees who wear respirators shall be allowed to wash their faces and respirator facepieces to prevent potential skin irritation associated with respirator use.~~

(9) Emergency situations.

(a) Written plans. (i) A written plan for emergency situations shall be developed for each workplace where AN is present. Appropriate portions of the plan shall be implemented in the event of an emergency.

(ii) The plan shall specifically provide that employees engaged in correcting emergency conditions shall be equipped as required in subsection (8) of this section until the emergency is abated.

(b) Alerting employees. (i) Alarms. Where there is the possibility of employee exposure to AN in excess of the ceiling limit due to the occurrence of an emergency, a general alarm shall be installed and maintained to promptly alert employees of such occurrences.

(ii) Evacuation. Employees not engaged in correcting the emergency shall be restricted from the area and shall not be permitted to return until the emergency is abated.

(10) Protective clothing and equipment.

(a) Provision and use. Where eye or skin contact with liquid AN or PAN may occur, the employer shall provide at no cost to the employee, and assure that employees wear, appropriate protective clothing or other equipment in accordance with WAC 296-24-07501 and 296-24-07801 to protect any area of the body which may come in contact with liquid AN or PAN.

(b) Cleaning and replacement. (i) The employer shall clean, launder, maintain, or replace protective clothing and equipment required by this subsection, as needed to maintain their effectiveness. In addition, the employer shall provide clean protective clothing and equipment at least weekly to each affected employee.

(ii) The employer shall assure that the employee removes all protective clothing and equipment at the completion of a work shift and that an employee whose protective clothing becomes wet with liquid AN or PAN removes that clothing promptly to avoid skin contact with the liquid AN or PAN. Protective clothing shall be removed only in change rooms as required by subsection (14)(a) of this section.

(iii) The employer shall assure that AN- or PAN-contaminated protective clothing and equipment is placed and stored in closable containers which prevent dispersion of the AN or PAN outside the container.

(iv) The employer shall assure that no employee removes AN- or PAN-contaminated protective equipment or clothing from the change room, except for those employees authorized to do so for the purpose of laundering, maintenance, or disposal.

(v) The employer shall inform any person who launders or cleans AN- or PAN-contaminated protective clothing or equipment of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to AN.

(vi) The employer shall assure that containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment which are to be removed from the workplace for any reason are labeled in accordance with subsection (16)(c)(ii) of this section, and that such labels remain affixed when such containers leave the employer's workplace.

(11) Housekeeping.

(a) Surfaces. (i) All surfaces shall be maintained free of accumulations of liquid AN and of PAN.

(ii) Dry sweeping and the use of compressed air for the cleaning of floors and other surfaces where liquid AN and PAN are found is prohibited.

(iii) Where vacuuming methods are selected, either portable units or a permanent system may be used.

(A) If a portable unit is selected, the exhaust shall be attached to the general workplace exhaust ventilation system or collected within the vacuum unit, equipped with high efficiency filters or other appropriate means of contaminant removal, so that AN is not reintroduced into the workplace air; and

(B) Portable vacuum units used to collect AN may not be used for other cleaning purposes and shall be labeled as prescribed by subsection (16)(c)(ii) of this section.

(iv) Cleaning of floors and other contaminated surfaces may not be performed by washing down with a hose, unless a fine spray has first been laid down.

(b) Liquids. Where AN is present in a liquid form, or as a resultant vapor, all containers or vessels containing AN shall be enclosed to the maximum extent feasible and tightly covered when not in use, with adequate provision made to avoid any resulting potential explosion hazard.

(12) Waste disposal. AN and PAN waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers or equipment, shall be disposed of in sealed bags or other closed containers which prevent dispersion of AN outside the container, and labeled as prescribed in subsection (16)(c)(ii) of this section.

(13) Hygiene facilities and practices. Where employees are exposed to airborne concentrations of AN above the permissible exposure limits, or where employees are required to wear protective clothing or equipment pursuant to subsection (11) of this section, or where otherwise found to be appropriate, the facilities required by WAC 296-24-12009 shall be provided by the employer for the use of those employees, and the employer shall assure that the employees use the facilities provided. In addition, the following facilities or requirements are mandated.

(a) Change rooms. The employer shall provide clean change rooms in accordance with WAC 296-24-12011.

(b) Showers. (i) The employer shall provide shower facilities in accordance with WAC 296-24-12009(3).

(ii) In addition, the employer shall also assure that employees exposed to liquid AN and PAN shower at the end of the work shift.

(c) Lunchrooms. (i) Whenever food or beverages are consumed in the workplace, the employer shall provide lunchroom facilities which have a temperature controlled, positive pressure, filtered air supply, and which are readily accessible to employees exposed to AN above the permissible exposure limits.

(ii) In addition, the employer shall also assure that employees exposed to AN above the permissible exposure limits wash their hands and face prior to eating.

(14) Medical surveillance.

(a) General. (i) The employer shall institute a program of medical surveillance for each employee who is or will be exposed to AN above the action level. The employer shall provide each such employee with an opportunity for medical examinations and tests in accordance with this subsection.

(ii) The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician, and shall be provided without cost to the employee.

(b) Initial examinations. At the time of initial assignment, or upon institution of the medical surveillance program, the employer shall provide each affected employee an opportunity for a medical examination, including at least the following elements:

(i) A work history and medical history with special attention to skin, respiratory, and gastrointestinal systems, and those non-specific symptoms, such as headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, weakness, or other central nervous system dysfunctions that may be associated with acute or chronic exposure to AN.

(ii) A physical examination giving particular attention to central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, respiratory system, skin and thyroid.

(iii) A 14" x 17" posteroanterior chest x-ray.

(iv) Further tests of the intestinal tract, including fecal occult blood and proctosigmoidoscopy, on all workers 40 years of age or older, and to any other affected employees for whom, in the opinion of the physician, such testing would be appropriate.

(c) Periodic examinations. (i) The employer shall provide examinations specified in this subsection at least annually for all employees specified in subsection (14)(a) of this section.

(ii) If an employee has not had the examinations prescribed in subsection (14)(b) of this section within six months of termination of employment, the employer shall make such examination available to the employee upon such termination.

(d) Additional examinations. If the employee for any reason develops signs or symptoms commonly associated with exposure to AN, the employer shall provide appropriate examination and emergency medical treatment.

(e) Information provided to the physician. The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

(i) A copy of this standard and its appendices;

(ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(iii) The employee's representative exposure level;

(iv) The employee's anticipated or estimated exposure level (for pre-placement examinations or in cases of exposure due to an emergency);

(v) A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used; and

(vi) Information from previous medical examinations of the affected employee, which is not otherwise available to the examining physician.

(f) Physician's written opinion. (i) The employer shall obtain a written opinion from the examining physician which shall include:

(A) The results of the medical tests performed;

(B) The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical condition which would place the employee at an increased risk of material impairment of the employee's health from exposure to AN;

(C) Any recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to AN or upon the use of protective clothing and equipment such as respirators; and

(D) A statement that the employee has been informed by the physician of the results of the medical examination and any medical conditions which require further examination or treatment.

(ii) The employer shall instruct the physician not to reveal in the written opinion specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure to AN.

(iii) The employer shall provide a copy of the written opinion to the affected employee.

(15) Employee information and training.

(a) Training program. (i) The employer shall institute a training program for all employees where there is occupational exposure to AN and shall assure their participation in the training program.

(ii) The training program shall be provided at the time of initial assignment, or upon institution of the training program, and at least annually thereafter, and the employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following:

- (A) The information contained in Appendices A, B and C*⁽¹⁾;
- (B) The quantity, location, manner of use, release or storage of AN and the specific nature of operations which could result in exposure to AN, as well as any necessary protective steps;
- (C) The purpose, proper use, and limitations of respirators;
- (D) The purpose and a description of the medical surveillance program required by subsection (14) of this section;
- (E) The emergency procedures developed, as required by subsection (9) of this section; and
- (F) The engineering and work practice controls, their function and the employee's relationship thereto; and
- (G) A review of this standard.

(b) Access to training materials. (i) The employer shall make a copy of this standard and its appendices readily available to all affected employees.

(ii) The employer shall provide, upon request, all materials relating to the employee information and training program to the director.

(16) Signs and labels.

(a) General. (i) The employer may use labels or signs required by other statutes, regulations, or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs and labels required by this subsection.

(ii) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label, required by this subsection, which contradicts or detracts from such effects of the required sign or label.

(b) Signs. (i) The employer shall post signs to clearly indicate all workplaces where AN concentrations exceed the permissible exposure limits. The signs shall bear the following legend:

DANGER
ACRYLONITRILE (AN)
CANCER HAZARD
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
RESPIRATORS REQUIRED

(ii) The employer shall assure that signs required by this subsection are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.

(c) Labels. (i) The employer shall assure that precautionary labels are affixed to all containers of AN, and to containers of PAN and products fabricated from PAN, except for those materials for which objective data is provided as to the conditions specified in subsection (1)(b) of this section. The employer shall assure that the labels remain affixed when the AN or PAN are sold, distributed or otherwise leave the employer's workplace.

(ii) The employer shall assure that the precautionary labels required by this subsection are readily visible and legible. The labels shall bear the following legend:

DANGER
CONTAINS ACRYLONITRILE (AN)
CANCER HAZARD

(17) Recordkeeping.

(a) Objective data for exempted operations. (i) Where the processing, use, and handling of products fabricated from PAN are exempted pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, the employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of objective data reasonably relied upon in support of the exemption.

(ii) This record shall include the following information:

- (A) The relevant condition in subsection (1)(b) upon which exemption is based;
- (B) The source of the objective data;
- (C) The results of testing and analysis of the material being processed;
- (D) A description of the operation exempted; and
- (E) Other data relevant to the operations, materials, and processing covered by the exemption.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for the duration of the employer's reliance upon such objective data.

(b) Exposure monitoring. (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all monitoring required by subsection (5) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) The dates, number, duration, and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the sampling procedure used to determine representative employee exposure;

(B) A description of the sampling and analytical methods used;

(C) Type of respiratory protective devices worn, if any; and

(D) Name, social security number and job classification of the employee monitored and of all other employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least 40 years or the duration of employment plus 20 years, whichever is longer.

(c) Medical surveillance. (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance as required by subsection (14) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) A copy of the physicians' written opinions;

(B) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to AN;

(C) A copy of the information provided to the physician as required by subsection (14)(f) of this section; and

(D) A copy of the employee's work history.

(iii) The employer shall assure that this record be maintained for at least forty years or for the duration of employment plus twenty years, whichever is longer.

(d) Availability. (i) The employer shall assure that all records required to be maintained by this section be made available upon request to the director for examination and copying.

(ii) Records required by subdivisions (a) through (c) of this subsection shall be provided upon request to employees, designated representatives, and the assistant director in accordance with WAC 296-62-05201 through 296-62-05209 and 296-62-05213 through 296-62-05217. Records required by subdivision (a) of this section shall be provided in the same manner as exposure monitoring records.

(iii) The employer shall assure that employee medical records required to be maintained by this section, be made available, upon request, for examination and copying, to the affected employee or former employee, or to a physician designated by the affected employee, former employee, or designated representative.

(e) Transfer of records. (i) Whenever the employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by this section.

(ii) Whenever the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted to the director.

(iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained pursuant to this section, the employer shall transmit these records to the director.

(iv) The employer shall also comply with any additional requirements involving transfer of records set forth in WAC 296-62-05215.

(18) Observation of monitoring.

(a) Employee observation. The employer shall provide affected employees, or their designated representatives, an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to AN conducted pursuant to subsection (5) of this section.

(b) Observation procedures. (i) Whenever observation of the monitoring of employee exposure to AN requires entry into an area where the use of protective clothing or equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with personal protective clothing or equipment required to be worn by employees working in the area, assure the use of such clothing and equipment, and require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(ii) Without interfering with the monitoring, observers shall be entitled:

(A) To receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;

(B) To observe all steps related to the measurement of airborne concentrations of AN performed at the place of exposure; and

(C) To record the results obtained.

(19) Effective date. This standard will become effective 30 days after it is filed with the code reviser.

*⁽¹⁾ Appendices printed in addition to this section, and information contained therein is not intended, by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed or to detract from any existing obligations. Appendices are available from:

The Technical Services Section
Division of Industrial Safety and Health
P.O. Box 207
Olympia, WA 98504 (206) 753-6381

Reviser's note: The typographical errors in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-21, filed 8/27/81)

WAC 296-62-07345 1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE.

(1) Scope and application. This section applies to all occupational exposures to 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 96-12-8, except that this section does not apply to exposure to DBCP which results solely from the application and use of DBCP as a pesticide.

(2) Definitions applicable to this section:

(a) "Authorized person" - any person specifically authorized by the employer and whose duties require the person to be present in areas where DBCP is present; and any person entering this area as a designated representative of employees exercising an opportunity to observe employee exposure monitoring.

(b) "DBCP" - 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane.

(c) "Director" - the director of labor and industries, or his authorized representative.

(3) Permissible exposure limits.

(a) Inhalation. (i) Time-weighted average limit (TWA). The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration in excess of 1 part DBCP per billion part of air (ppb) as an eight-hour time-weighted average.

(ii) Ceiling limit. The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration in excess of ~~((50))~~ 5 parts DBCP per billion parts of air (ppb) as averaged over any 15 minutes during the working day.

(b) Dermal and eye exposure. The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to eye or skin contact with DBCP.

(4) Notification of use. Within ten days of the effective date of this section or within ten days following the introduction of DBCP into the workplace, every employer who has a workplace where DBCP is present shall report the following information to the director for each such workplace:

(a) The address and location of each workplace in which DBCP is present;

(b) A brief description of each process or operation which may result in employee exposure to DBCP;

(c) The number of employees engaged in each process or operation who may be exposed to DBCP and an estimate of the frequency and degree of exposure that occurs;

(d) A brief description of the employer's safety and health program as it relates to limitation of employee exposure to DBCP.

(5) Exposure monitoring.

(a) General. Determinations of airborne exposure levels shall be made from air samples that are representative of each employee's exposure to DBCP over an eight-hour period. (For the purposes of this section, employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.)

(b) Initial. Each employer who has a place of employment in which DBCP is present shall monitor, within thirty days of the effective date of this section, each workplace and work operation to accurately determine the airborne concentrations of DBCP to which employees may be exposed.

(c) Frequency. (i) If the monitoring required by this section reveals employee exposures to be below the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall repeat these determinations at least quarterly.

(ii) If the monitoring required by this section reveals employee exposure to be in excess of the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall repeat these determinations for each such employee at least monthly. The employer shall continue these monthly determinations until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven days apart, are below the permissible exposure limit, thereafter the employer shall monitor at least quarterly.

(d) Additional. Whenever there has been a production process, control or personnel change which may result in any new or additional exposure to DBCP, or whenever the employer has any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposure to DBCP, additional monitoring which complies with subsection (5) shall be conducted.

(e) Employee notification. (i) Within five working days after the receipt of monitoring results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of results which represent the employee's exposure.

(ii) Whenever the results indicate that employee exposure exceeds the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall include in the written notice a statement that the permissible exposure limit was exceeded and a description of the corrective action being taken to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limits.

(f) Accuracy of measurement. The method of measurement shall be accurate, to a confidence level of 95 percent, to within plus or minus 25 percent for concentrations of DBCP at or above the permissible exposure limits.

(6) Methods of compliance. The employer shall control employee exposures to airborne concentrations of DBCP to within the permissible exposure limit, and shall protect against employee exposure to eye or skin contact with DBCP by engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment.

(a) Engineering controls. The employer shall develop and implement, as soon as possible, feasible engineering controls to reduce the airborne concentrations of DBCP to within the permissible exposure limits.

(b) Work practices. The employer shall examine each work area in which DBCP is present and shall institute, as soon as possible, work practices to reduce employee exposure to DBCP. The work practices shall be described in writing and shall include, among other things, the following mandatory work practices:

(i) Limiting access to work areas where DBCP is present to authorized personnel only;

(ii) Prohibiting smoking and the consumption of food and beverages in work areas where DBCP is present; and

(iii) Establishing good maintenance and housekeeping practices including the prompt cleanup of spills, repair of leaks, and the practices required in subsection (9) of this section.

(c) Respiratory protection. Where engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to airborne concentrations of DBCP to within the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall provide at no cost to the employee, and assure that employees wear respirators in accordance with subsection (7) of this section.

(d) Engineering and work practice control plan. (i) Within ninety days of the effective date of this section, the employer shall develop a written plan describing proposed means to reduce employee exposures to DBCP to the lowest feasible level solely by means of engineering and work practice controls.

(ii) Written plans required under subsection (6)(d) shall be submitted upon request to the director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the director, and any affected employee or designated representative of employees.

(7) Respirators.

(a) Required use. The employer shall assure that respirators are used where required under this section to reduce employee exposure to within the permissible exposure limits, and in emergencies.

(b) Respirator selection. (i) Where respirators are used to reduce employee exposures to within the permissible exposure limit and in emergencies, the employer shall select and provide, at no cost to the employee, the appropriate respirator from Table I and shall assure that the employee wears the respirator provided.

(ii) The employer shall select respirators from among those approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of WAC 296-62-071.

TABLE I

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR DBCP

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Concentration not greater than:

~~((100))~~ 25 ppb:

~~((Any chemical cartridge respirator with pesticide cartridge(s))).~~

Any supplied-air respirator.

Any self-contained (~~(cartridge)~~) breathing apparatus.

~~((500))~~ 100 ppb:

~~((A chemical cartridge respirator with full facepiece and pesticide cartridge(s))).~~

~~A gas mask with full facepiece and pesticide canister.))~~

Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece, helmet or hood.

Any self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece.

~~((5,000))~~ 250 ppb:

A Type C supplied-air respirator operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure or continuous flow mode.

~~((20,000))~~ 500 ppb:

A Type C supplied-air respirator with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand ~~((or other positive pressure))~~ mode ~~((or))~~ with full facepiece ~~((hood or helmet operated in continuous flow mode))~~.

Greater than ~~((20,000))~~ 500 ppb or entry ~~((and escape from))~~ into unknown concentrations:

A combination respirator which includes a Type C supplied-air respirator with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand ~~((or other positive pressure or continuous flow))~~ mode and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus ~~((operated in pressure-demand or positive pressure mode))~~.

A self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand ~~((or other positive pressure))~~ mode.

Firefighting:

A self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand ~~((or other positive pressure))~~ mode.

(c) Respirator program. (i) The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with WAC 296-62-071.

(ii) ~~((Where air-purifying respirators (chemical cartridge or gas mask) are used, the air-purifying canister or cartridge(s) shall be replaced prior to the expiration of their service life or the beginning of each shift, whichever occurs first.~~

~~((iii))~~ Employees who wear respirators shall be allowed to wash their face and respirator facepiece to prevent potential skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(8) Protective clothing and equipment.

(a) Provision and use. Where eye or skin contact with liquid or solid DBCP may occur, employers shall provide at no cost to the employee, and assure that employees wear impermeable protective clothing and equipment in accordance with WAC 296-24-07501 and 296-24-07801 to protect the area of the body which may come in contact with DBCP.

(b) Cleaning and replacement. (i) The employer shall clean, launder, maintain, or replace protective clothing and equipment required by this subsection to maintain their effectiveness. In addition, the employer shall provide clean protective clothing and equipment at least daily to each affected employee.

(ii) The employer shall assure that the employee removes all protective clothing and equipment at the completion of a workshift.

(iii) The employer shall assure that DBCP-contaminated protective work clothing and equipment is placed and stored in closed containers which prevent dispersion of DBCP outside the container.

(iv) The employer shall inform any person who launders or cleans DBCP-contaminated protective clothing or equipment of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to DBCP.

(v) The employer shall assure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment which are to be removed from the workplace for any reason are labeled in accordance with subsection (13)(c) of this section.

(vi) The employer shall prohibit the removal of DBCP from protective clothing and equipment by blowing or shaking.

(9) Housekeeping.

(a) Surfaces. (i) All surfaces shall be maintained free of accumulations of DBCP.

(ii) Dry sweeping and the use of air for the cleaning of floors and other surfaces where DBCP dust or liquids are found is prohibited.

(iii) Where vacuuming methods are selected, either portable units or a permanent system may be used.

(A) If a portable unit is selected, the exhaust shall be attached to the general workplace exhaust ventilation system or collected within the vacuum unit, equipped with high efficiency filters or other appropriate means of contaminant removal, so that DBCP is not reintroduced into the workplace air; and

(B) Portable vacuum units used to collect DBCP may not be used for other cleaning purposes and shall be labeled as prescribed by subsection (13)(c) of this section.

(iv) Cleaning of floors and other contaminated surfaces may not be performed by washing down with a hose, unless a fine spray has first been laid down.

(b) Liquids. Where DBCP is present in a liquid form, or as a resultant vapor, all containers or vessels containing DBCP shall be enclosed to the maximum extent feasible and tightly covered when not in use.

(c) Waste disposal. DBCP waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers or equipment, shall be disposed in sealed bags or other closed containers which prevent dispersion of DBCP outside the container.

(10) Hygiene facilities and practices. Hygiene facilities shall be provided and practices implemented in accordance with the requirements of WAC 296-24-12009.

(11) Medical surveillance.

(a) General. The employer shall institute a program of medical surveillance for each employee who is or will be exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, to DBCP. The employer shall provide each such employee with an opportunity for medical examinations and tests in accordance with this subsection. All medical examinations and procedures shall be performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician, and shall be provided without cost to the employee.

(b) Frequency and content. Within 30 days of the effective date of this section or time of initial assignment, and whenever exposure to DBCP, the employer shall provide a medical examination including at least the following:

(i) A complete medical and occupational history with emphasis on reproductive history.

(ii) A complete physical examination with emphasis on the genitourinary tract, testicle size, and body habitus including the following tests:

- (A) Sperm count;
- (B) Complete urinalysis (U/A);
- (C) Complete blood count; and
- (D) Thyroid profile.

(iii) A serum specimen shall be obtained and the following determinations made:

- (A) Serum multiphasic analysis (SMA 12);
- (B) Serum testosterone;
- (C) Serum follicle stimulating hormone (FSH);
- (D) Serum luteinizing hormone (LH).

(c) Information provided to the physician. The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

- (i) A copy of this standard and its appendices;
- (ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;
- (iii) The level of DBCP to which the employee is exposed; and
- (iv) A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used.

(d) Physician's written opinion. (i) The employer shall obtain a written opinion from the examining physician which shall include:

- (A) The results of the medical tests performed;
- (B) The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical condition which would place the employee at an increased risk of material impairment of health from exposure to DBCP;
- (C) Any recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to DBCP or upon the use of protective clothing and equipment such as respirators; and
- (D) A statement that the employee was informed by the physician of the results of the medical examination, and any medical conditions which require further examination or treatment.

(ii) The employer shall instruct the physician not to reveal in the written opinion specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure to DBCP.

(iii) The employer shall provide a copy of the written opinion to the affected employee.

(12) Employee information and training.

(a) Training program. (i) Within thirty days of the effective date of this standard, the employer shall institute a training program for all employees who may be exposed to DBCP and shall assure their participation in such training program.

(ii) The employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following:

- (A) The information contained in Appendices A, B and C⁽¹⁾;

(B) The quantity, location, manner of use, release or storage of DBCP and the specific nature of operations which could result in exposure to DBCP as well as any necessary protective steps;

(C) The purpose, proper use, and limitations of respirators;

(D) The purpose and description of the medical surveillance program required by subsection (11) of this section; and

(E) A review of this standard.

(b) Access to training materials. (i) The employer shall make a copy of this standard and its appendices readily available to all affected employees.

(ii) The employer shall provide, upon request, all materials relating to the employee information and training program to the director.

(13) Signs and labels.

(a) General. (i) The employer may use labels or signs required by other statutes, regulations, or ordinances in addition to or in combination with, signs and labels required by this subsection.

(ii) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this subsection which contradicts or detracts from the required sign or label.

(b) Signs. (i) The employer shall post signs to clearly indicate all work areas where DBCP may be present. These signs shall bear the legend:

DANGER

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

(Insert appropriate trade or common names)

CANCER HAZARD

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Where airborne concentrations of DBCP exceed the permissible exposure limits, the signs shall bear the additional legend:

RESPIRATOR REQUIRED

(c) Labels. (i) The employer shall assure that precautionary labels are affixed to all containers of DBCP and of products containing DBCP, and that the labels remain affixed when the DBCP or products containing DBCP are sold, distributed, or otherwise leave the employer's workplace. Where DBCP or products containing DBCP are sold, distributed or otherwise leave the employer's workplace bearing appropriate labels required by EPA under the regulations in 40 CFR Part 162, the labels required by this subsection need not be affixed.

(ii) The employer shall assure that the precautionary labels required by this subsection are readily visible and legible. The labels shall bear the following legend:

DANGER

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

CANCER HAZARD

(14) Recordkeeping.

(a) Exposure monitoring. (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all monitoring required by subsection (5) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) The dates, number, duration and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the sampling procedure used to determine representative employee exposure;

(B) A description of the sampling and analytical methods used;

(C) Type of respiratory worn, if any; and

(D) Name, social security number, and job classification of the employee monitored and of all other employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for the effective period of this standard.

(b) Medical surveillance. (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance required by subsection (11) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) A copy of the physician's written opinion.

(B) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to DBCP;

(C) A copy of the information provided the physician as required by subsection (11)(c) of this section; and

(D) A copy of the employee's work history.

(iii) The employer shall assure that this record be maintained for the effective period of this standard.

(c) Availability. (i) The employer shall assure that all records required to be maintained by this section be made available upon request to the director for examination and copying.

(ii) Employee exposure monitoring records and employee medical records required by this subsection shall be provided upon request to employees' designated representatives and the assistant director in accordance with WAC 296-62-05201 through 296-62-05209; and 296-62-05213 through 296-62-05217.

(d) Transfer of records. (i) If the employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by this section for the prescribed period.

(ii) If the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records for the prescribed period, the employer shall transmit these records by mail to the director.

(iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained under this section, the employer shall transmit these records by mail to the director.

(iv) The employer shall also comply with any additional requirements involving transfer of records set forth in WAC 296-62-05215.

(15) Observation of monitoring.

(a) Employee observation. The employer shall provide affected employees, or their designated representatives, an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to DBCP conducted under subsection (5) of this section.

(b) Observation procedures. (i) Whenever observation of the measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to DBCP requires entry into an area where the use of protective clothing or equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with personal protective clothing or equipment required to be worn by employees working in the area, assure the use of such clothing and equipment, and require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(ii) Without interfering with the monitoring or measurement, observers shall be entitled to:

(A) Receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;

(B) Observe all steps related to the measurement of airborne concentrations of DBCP performed at the place of exposure; and

(C) Record the results obtained.

(16) Effective date. This standard will become effective 30 days after it is filed with the code reviser.

⁽¹⁾ Appendices printed in addition to this section, and information contained therein is not intended, by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed or to detract from any existing obligations. Appendices are available from:

The Technical Services Section
Division of Industrial Safety and Health
P.O. Box 207
Olympia, WA 98504 (206) 753-6381

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-62-07353 ETHYLENE OXIDE. (1) Scope and application.

(a) This section applies to all occupational exposures to ethylene oxide (EtO), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 75-21-8, except as provided in (b) of this subsection.

(b) This section does not apply to the processing, use, or handling of products containing EtO where objective data are reasonably relied upon that demonstrate that the product is not capable of releasing EtO in airborne concentrations at or above the action level under the expected conditions of processing, use, or handling that will cause the greatest possible release.

(c) Where products containing EtO are exempted under (b) of this subsection, the employer shall maintain records of the objective data supporting that exemption and the basis for the employer's reliance on the data, as provided in subsection (11)(a) of this section.

(2) Definitions: For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Action level" means a concentration of airborne EtO of 0.5 ppm calculated as an eight-hour time-weighted average.

(b) "Authorized person" means any person specifically authorized by the employer whose duties require the person to enter a regulated area, or any person entering such an area as a designated representative of employees for the purpose of exercising the right to observe monitoring and measuring procedures under subsection (12) of this section, or any other person authorized by chapter 49.17 RCW or regulations issued under chapter 49.17 RCW.

(c) "Director" means the director of the department of labor and industries, or designee.

(d) "Emergency" means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment that is likely to or does result in an unexpected significant release of EtO.

(e) "Employee exposure" means exposure to airborne EtO which would occur if the employee were not using respiratory protective equipment.

(f) "Ethylene oxide" or "EtO" means the three-membered ring organic compound with chemical formula C_2H_4O .

(3) Permissible exposure limits (PEL). Eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA). The employer shall ensure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of EtO in excess of one part EtO per million parts of air (1 ppm) as an eight-hour time-weighted average. (Eight-hour TWA).

(4) Exposure monitoring.

(a) General.

(i) Determinations of employee exposure shall be made from breathing zone air samples that are representative of the eight-hour TWA of each employee.

(ii) Representative eight-hour TWA employee exposure shall be determined on the basis of one or more samples representing full-shift exposure for each shift for each job classification in each work area.

(iii) Where the employer can document that exposure levels are equivalent for similar operations in different work shifts, the employer need only determine representative employee exposure for that operation during one shift.

(b) Initial monitoring.

(i) Each employer who has a workplace or work operation covered by this standard, except as provided in subsection (1)(b) or (4)(b)(ii) of this section, shall perform initial monitoring to determine accurately the airborne concentrations of EtO to which employees may be exposed.

(ii) Where the employer has monitored after June 15, 1983, and the monitoring satisfies all other requirements of this section, the employer may rely on such earlier monitoring results to satisfy the requirements of (b)(i) of this subsection.

(c) Monitoring frequency (periodic monitoring).

(i) If the monitoring required by (b) of this subsection reveals employee exposure at or above the action level but at or below the eight-hour TWA, the employer shall repeat such monitoring for each such employee at least every six months.

(ii) If the monitoring required by (b)(i) of this subsection reveals employee exposure above the eight-hour TWA, the employer shall repeat such monitoring for each such employee at least every three months.

(iii) The employer may alter the monitoring schedule from quarterly to semiannually for any employee for whom two consecutive measurements taken at least seven days apart indicate that the employee's exposure has decreased to or below the eight-hour TWA.

(d) Termination of monitoring.

(i) If the initial monitoring required by (b)(i) of this subsection reveals employee exposure to be below the action level, the employer may discontinue the monitoring for those employees whose exposures are represented by the initial monitoring.

(ii) If the periodic monitoring required by (c) of this subsection reveals that employee exposures, as indicated by at least two consecutive measurements taken at least seven days apart, are below the action level, the employer may discontinue the monitoring for those employees whose exposures are represented by such monitoring.

(e) Additional monitoring. Notwithstanding the provisions of (d) of this subsection, the employer shall institute the exposure monitoring required under (b)(i) and (c) of this subsection whenever there has been a change in the production, process, control equipment, personnel or work practices that may result in new or additional exposures to EtO or when the employer has any reason to suspect that a change may result in new or additional exposures.

(f) Accuracy of monitoring. Monitoring shall be accurate, to a confidence level of ninety-five percent, to within plus or minus twenty-five percent for airborne concentrations of EtO at the 1 ppm TWA and to within plus or minus thirty-five percent for airborne concentrations of EtO at the action level of 0.5 ppm.

(g) Employee notification of monitoring results.

(i) The employer shall, within fifteen working days after the receipt of the results of any monitoring performed under this standard, notify the affected employee of these results in writing either individually or

by posting of results in an appropriate location that is accessible to affected employees.

(ii) The written notification required by (g)(i) of this subsection shall contain the corrective action being taken by the employer to reduce employee exposure to or below the PEL, wherever monitoring results indicated that the PEL has been exceeded.

(5) Regulated areas.

(a) The employer shall establish a regulated area wherever occupational exposures to airborne concentrations of EtO may exceed the TWA.

(b) Access to regulated areas shall be limited to authorized persons.

(c) Regulated areas shall be demarcated in any manner that minimizes the number of employees within the regulated area.

(6) Methods of compliance.

(a) Engineering controls and work practices.

(i) The employer shall institute engineering controls and work practices to reduce and maintain employee exposure to or below the TWA, except to the extent that such controls are not feasible.

(ii) Wherever the feasible engineering controls and work practices that can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the TWA, the employer shall use them to reduce employee exposure to the lowest levels achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection that complies with the requirements of subsection (7) of this section.

(iii) Engineering controls are generally infeasible for the following operations: Collection of quality assurance sampling from sterilized materials removal of biological indicators from sterilized materials; Loading and unloading of tank cars; changing of ethylene oxide tanks on sterilizers; and vessel cleaning. For these operations, engineering controls are required only where the director demonstrates that such controls are feasible.

(b) Compliance program.

(i) Where the TWA is exceeded, the employer shall establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposure to or below the TWA by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by (a) of this subsection, and by the use of respiratory protection where required or permitted under this section.

(ii) The compliance program shall include a schedule for periodic leak detection surveys and a written plan for emergency situations, as specified in subsection (8)(a)(i) of this section.

(iii) Written plans for a program required in (b) of this subsection shall be developed and furnished upon request for examination and copying to the director, affected employees and designated employee representatives. Such plans shall be reviewed at least every twelve months, and shall be updated as necessary to reflect significant changes in the status of the employer's compliance program.

(iv) The employer shall not implement a schedule of employee rotation as a means of compliance with the TWA.

(7) Respiratory protection and personal protective equipment.

(a) General. The employer shall provide respirators, and ensure that they are used, where required by this section. Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances.

(i) During the interval necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work practice controls;

(ii) In work operations, such as maintenance and repair activities, vessel cleaning, or other activities for which engineering and work practice controls are not feasible;

(iii) In work situations where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce exposure to or below the TWA; and

(iv) In emergencies.

(b) Respirator selection.

(i) Where respirators are required under this section, the employer shall select and provide, at no cost to the employee, the appropriate respirator as specified in Table 1, and shall ensure that the employee uses the respirator provided.

(ii) The employer shall select respirators from among those jointly approved as being acceptable for protection against EtO by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

(c) Respirator program. Where respiratory protection is required by this section, the employer shall institute a respirator program in accordance with WAC 296-62-071.

(d) Protective clothing and equipment. Where eye or skin contact with liquid EtO or EtO solutions may occur, the employer shall select and provide, at no cost to the employee, appropriate protective clothing

or other equipment in accordance with WAC 296-24-07501 and 296-24-07801 and to protect any area of the body that may come in contact with liquid EtO or EtO in solution, and shall ensure that the employee wears the protective clothing and equipment provided.

(8) Emergency situations.

(a) Written plan.

(i) A written plan for emergency situations shall be developed for each workplace where there is a possibility of an emergency. Appropriate portions of the plan shall be implemented in the event of an emergency.

(ii) The plan shall specifically provide that employees engaged in correcting emergency conditions shall be equipped with respiratory protection as required by subsection (7) of this section until the emergency is abated.

(iii) The plan shall include the elements prescribed in WAC 296-24-567, "Employee emergency plans and fire prevention plans."

(b) Alerting employees. Where there is the possibility of employee exposure to EtO due to an emergency, means shall be developed to alert potentially affected employees of such occurrences promptly. Affected employees shall be immediately evacuated from the area in the event that an emergency occurs.

Table 1.—Minimum Requirements for Respiratory Protection for Airborne EtO

Condition of use or concentration of airborne EtO (ppm)	Minimum required respirator
Equal to or less than 50.	(a) Full facepiece respirator with EtO approved canister, front- or back-mounted.
Equal to or less than 2,000.	(a) Positive-pressure supplied air respirator, equipped with full facepiece, hood, or helmet, or (b) Continuous-flow supplied air respirator (positive pressure) equipped with hood, helmet or suit.
Concentration above 2,000 or unknown concentration (such as in emergencies).	(a) Positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), equipped with full facepiece, or (b) Positive-pressure full facepiece supplied air respirator equipped with an auxiliary positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
Firefighting.....	(a) Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus equipped with full facepiece.
Escape.....	(a) Any respirator described above.

Note.—Respirators approved for use in higher concentrations are permitted to be used in lower concentrations.

(9) Medical surveillance.

(a) General.

(i) Employees covered.

(A) The employer shall institute a medical surveillance program for all employees who are or may be exposed to EtO at or above the action level, without regard to the use of respirators, for at least thirty days a year.

(B) The employer shall make available medical examinations and consultations to all employees who have been exposed to EtO in an emergency situation.

(ii) Examination by a physician. The employer shall ensure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician, and are provided without cost to the employee, without loss of pay, and at a reasonable time and place.

(b) Medical examinations and consultations.

(i) Frequency. The employer shall make available medical examinations and consultations to each employee covered under (a)(i) of this subsection on the following schedules:

(A) Prior to assignment of the employee to an area where exposure may be at or above the action level for at least thirty days a year.

(B) At least annually each employee exposed at or above the action level for at least thirty days in the past year.

(C) At termination of employment or reassignment to an area where exposure to EtO is not at or above the action level for at least thirty days a year.

(D) As medically appropriate for any employee exposed during an emergency.

(E) As soon as possible, upon notification by an employee either (I) that the employee has developed signs or symptoms indicating possible overexposure to EtO, or (II) that the employee desires medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to EtO on the employee's ability to produce a healthy child.

(F) If the examining physician determines that any of the examinations should be provided more frequently than specified, the employer shall provide such examinations to affected employees at the frequencies recommended by the physician.

(ii) Content.

(A) Medical examinations made available pursuant to (b)(i)(A) through (D) of this subsection shall include:

(I) A medical and work history with special emphasis directed to symptoms related to the pulmonary, hematologic, neurologic, and reproductive systems and to the eyes and skin.

(II) A physical examination with particular emphasis given to the pulmonary, hematologic, neurologic, and reproductive systems and to the eyes and skin.

(III) A complete blood count to include at least a white cell count (including differential cell count), red cell count, hematocrit, and hemoglobin.

(IV) Any laboratory or other test which the examining physician deems necessary by sound medical practice.

(B) The content of medical examinations or consultation made available pursuant to (b)(i)(E) of this subsection shall be determined by the examining physician, and shall include pregnancy testing or laboratory evaluation of fertility, if requested by the employee and deemed appropriate by the physician.

(c) Information provided to the physician. The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

(i) A copy of this standard and Appendices A, B, and C.

(ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure.

(iii) The employee's representative exposure level or anticipated exposure level.

(iv) A description of any personal protective and respiratory equipment used or to be used.

(v) Information from previous medical examinations of the affected employee that is not otherwise available to the examining physician.

(d) Physician's written opinion.

(i) The employer shall obtain a written opinion from the examining physician. This written opinion shall contain the results of the medical examination and shall include:

(A) The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical conditions that would place the employee at an increased risk of material health impairment from exposure to EtO;

(B) Any recommended limitations on the employee or upon the use of personal protective equipment such as clothing or respirators; and

(C) A statement that the employee has been informed by the physician of the results of the medical examination and of any medical conditions resulting from EtO exposure that require further explanation or treatment.

(ii) The employer shall instruct the physician not to reveal in the written opinion given to the employer specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure to EtO.

(iii) The employer shall provide a copy of the physician's written opinion to the affected employee within fifteen days from its receipt.

(10) Communication of EtO hazards to employees.

(a) Signs and labels.

(i) The employer shall post and maintain legible signs demarcating regulated areas and entrances or accessways to regulated areas that bear the following legend:

DANGER
ETHYLENE OXIDE
CANCER HAZARD AND REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED
TO BE WORN IN THIS AREA

(ii) The employer shall ensure that precautionary labels are affixed to all containers of EtO whose contents are capable of causing employee exposure at or above the action level, and that the labels remain affixed when the containers of EtO leave the workplace. For the purposes of this subsection, reaction vessels, storage tanks, and pipes or piping systems are not considered to be containers. The labels shall

comply with the requirements of WAC 296-62-05411 of WISHA's hazard communication standard, and shall include the following legend:

(A)

((CAUTION)) DANGER
CONTAINS ETHYLENE OXIDE
CANCER HAZARD AND REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD; and

(B) A warning statement against breathing airborne concentrations of EtO.

(iii) The labeling requirements under this section do not apply where EtO is used as a pesticide, as such term is defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.), when it is labeled pursuant to that act and regulations issued under that act by the Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) Material safety data sheets. Employers who are manufacturers or importers of EtO shall comply with the requirements regarding development of material safety data sheets as specified in WAC 296-62-05413 of the hazard communication standard.

(c) Information and training.

(i) The employer shall provide employees who are potentially exposed to EtO at or above the action level with information and training on EtO at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter.

(ii) Employees shall be informed of the following:

(A) The requirements of this section with an explanation of its contents, including Appendices A and B;

(B) Any operations in their work area where EtO is present;

(C) The location and availability of the written EtO final rule; and

(D) The medical surveillance program required by subsection (9) of this section with an explanation of the information in Appendix C.

(iii) Employee training shall include at least:

(A) Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of EtO in the work area (such as monitoring conducted by the employer, continuous monitoring devices, etc.);

(B) The physical and health hazards of EtO;

(C) The measures employees can take to protect themselves from hazards associated with EtO exposure, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to EtO, such as work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used; and

(D) The details of the hazard communication program developed by the employer, including an explanation of the labeling system and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information.

(11) Recordkeeping.

(a) Objective data for exempted operations.

(i) Where the processing, use, or handling of products made from containing EtO are exempted from other requirements of this section under subsection (1)(b) of this section, or where objective data have been relied on in lieu of initial monitoring under subsection (4)(b)(ii) of this section, the employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of objective data reasonably relied upon in support of the exemption.

(ii) This record shall include at least the following information:

(A) The product qualifying for exemption;

(B) The source of the objective data;

(C) The testing protocol, results of testing, and/or analysis of the material for the release of EtO;

(D) A description of the operation exempted and how the data support the exemption; and

(E) Other data relevant to the operations, materials, processing, or employee exposures covered by the exemption.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for the duration of the employer's reliance upon such objective data.

(b) Exposure measurements.

(i) The employer shall keep an accurate record of all measurements taken to monitor employee exposure to EtO as prescribed in subsection (4) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include at least the following information:

(A) The date of measurement;

(B) The operation involving exposure to EtO which is being monitored;

(C) Sampling and analytical methods used and evidence of their accuracy;

(D) Number, duration, and results of samples taken;

(E) Type of protective devices worn, if any; and

(F) Name, social security number and exposure of the employees whose exposures are represented.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least thirty years, in accordance with WAC 296-62-05207.

(c) Medical surveillance.

(i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance by subsection (9)(a)(i) of this section, in accordance with WAC 296-62-05207.

(ii) The record shall include at least the following information:

(A) The name and social security number of the employee;

(B) Physicians' written opinions;

(C) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to EtO; and

(D) A copy of the information provided to the physician as required by subsection (9)(c) of this section.

(iii) The employer shall ensure that this record is maintained for the duration of employment plus thirty years, in accordance with WAC 296-62-05207.

(d) Availability.

(i) The employer, upon written request, shall make all records required to be maintained by this section available to the director for examination and copying.

(ii) The employer, upon request, shall make any exemption and exposure records required by subsection (12)(a) and (b) of this section available for examination and copying to affected employees, former employees, designated representatives and the director, in accordance with WAC 296-62-05201 through 296-62-05209 and 296-62-05213 through 296-62-05217.

(iii) The employer, upon request, shall make employee medical records required by (c) of this subsection available for examination and copying to the subject employee, anyone having the specific written consent of the subject employee, and the director, in accordance with WAC 296-62-052.

(e) Transfer of records.

(i) The employer shall comply with the requirements concerning transfer of records set forth in WAC 296-62-05207.

(ii) Whenever the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records for the prescribed period, the employer shall notify the director at least ninety days prior to disposal and transmit them to the director.

(12) Observation of monitoring.

(a) Employee observation. The employer shall provide affected employees or their designated representatives an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to EtO conducted in accordance with subsection (4) of this section.

(b) Observation procedures. When observation of the monitoring of employee exposure to EtO requires entry into an area where the use of protective clothing or equipment is required, the observer shall be provided with and be required to use such clothing and equipment and shall comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(13) Dates.

(a) Effective date. This section shall become effective thirty days after filing with the Code Reviser.

(b) Start-up dates.

(i) The requirements of subsections (3) through (12) of this section, including feasible work practice controls but not including engineering controls specified in subsection (6)(a) of this section, shall be complied with within one hundred eighty days after the effective date of this section.

(ii) Engineering controls specified by subsection (6)(a) of this section shall be implemented within one year after the effective date of this section.

(14) Appendices. The information contained in the appendices is not intended by itself to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed or to detract from any existing obligation. Appendices are available from:

Support Services
Division of Industrial
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P.O. Box 207
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(206) 753-6381

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-1, filed 1/15/82)

WAC 296-62-14533 COTTON DUST. (1) Scope and application.

(a) This section, in its entirety, applies to the control of employee exposure to cotton dust in all workplaces (~~(, except as provided in subsection (1)(b) of this section:~~

(b) This section does not apply to:

(i) The harvesting of cotton;

(ii) The ginning of cotton (exposure to cotton dust in cotton ginning is covered by WAC 296-62-14531);

(iii) Maritime operations are covered by chapters 296-56 and 296-304 WAC;

(iv) The handling or processing of woven or knitted materials; and

(v) The handling or processing of washed cotton:

(c) This section provides mandatory requirements for the control of employee exposure to cotton dust. The mandatory nature of these requirements is not intended, however, to discourage or inhibit the development of different, equally effective means of providing the required protection. The variance and procedure section, WAC 296-24-010, provides a mechanism for employers to obtain variances from the provisions of this section where the employer has developed alternative procedures which are "as safe and healthful as" those required by this section. As implemented by the procedural regulations in WAC 296-24-010, the variance provisions permit the flexibility which contributes to efficient compliance with the standard. To aid in the expeditious processing of variance applications, the procedures allow, where appropriate, for the grant of interim orders pending a decision on the merits of the variance as well as for the consideration of variances applicable to groups of employers. We encourage interested employers to utilize the variance provisions where equally safe and healthful protective means are available) where employees engage in yarn manufacturing, engage in slashing and weaving operations, or work in waste houses for textile operations.

(b) This section does not apply to the handling or processing of woven or knitted materials; to maritime operations covered by chapters 296-56 and 296-304 WAC; to harvesting or ginning of cotton; or to the construction industry.

(c) Only subsection (8) Medical surveillance, subsection (11) (b) Medical surveillance, subsection (11)(c) Availability, subsection (11)(d) Transfer of records, and Appendices B, C, and D of this section apply in all work places where employees exposed to cotton dust engage in cottonseed processing or waste processing operations.

(d) This section applies to yarn manufacturing and slashing and weaving operations exclusively using washed cotton (as defined by subsection (14) of this section) only to the extent specified by subsection (14) of this section.

(e) This section, in its entirety, applies to the control of all employee exposure to the cotton dust generated in the preparation of washed cotton from opening until the cotton is thoroughly wetted.

(f) This section does not apply to knitting, classing or warehousing operations except that employers with these operations, if requested by WISHA, shall grant WISHA access to their employees and workplaces for exposure monitoring and medical examinations for purposes of a health study to be performed by WISHA on a sampling basis.

(2) Definitions applicable to this section:

(a) "Blow down" - the cleaning of equipment and surfaces with compressed air.

(b) "Blow off" - the use of compressed air for cleaning of short duration and usually for a specific machine or any portion of a machine.

(c) "Cotton dust" - dust present in the air during the handling or processing of cotton, which may contain a mixture of many substances including ground-up plant matter, fiber, bacteria, fungi, soil, pesticides, noncotton plant matter and other contaminants which may have accumulated with the cotton during the growing, harvesting and subsequent processing or storage periods. Any dust present during the handling and processing of cotton through the weaving or knitting of fabrics, and dust present in other operations or manufacturing processes using (~~(new)~~) raw or waste cotton fibers or cotton fiber byproducts from textile mills are considered cotton dust within this definition. Lubricating oil mist associated with weaving operations is not considered cotton dust.

((~~(e)~~)) (d) "Director" - the director of labor and industries or his authorized representative.

((~~(d)~~)) (e) "Equivalent instrument" - a cotton dust sampling device that meets the vertical elutriator equivalency requirements as described in subsection (4)(a)(iii) of this section.

(f) "Lint-free respirable cotton dust" - particles of cotton dust of approximately 15 microns or less aerodynamic equivalent diameter.

((~~(e)~~)) (g) "Vertical elutriator cotton dust sampler" or "vertical elutriator" - a dust sampler which has a particle size cut-off at approximately 15 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter when operating at the flow rate of 7.4 ± 0.2 liters per minute.

((~~(f)~~)) (h) "Waste processing" - waste recycling (sorting, blending, cleaning and willowing) and garneting.

(i) "Yarn manufacturing" - all textile mill operations from opening to, but not including, slashing and weaving.

((~~(g)~~) "Washed cotton" - cotton which has been thoroughly washed in hot water and is known in the cotton textile trade as purified or dyed. Washed cotton does not include steamed, autoclaved cotton or cotton washed solely in solvents:))

(3) Permissible exposure limits and action levels.

(a) Permissible exposure limits.

(i) The employer shall assure that no employee who is exposed to cotton dust in yarn manufacturing and cotton washing operations is exposed to airborne concentrations of lint-free respirable cotton dust greater than $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mean concentration, averaged over an eight-hour period, as measured by a vertical elutriator or ((~~a method of equivalent accuracy and precision~~)) an equivalent instrument.

((~~(b)~~)) (ii) The employer shall assure that no employee who is exposed to cotton dust in ((~~the~~)) textile ((~~processes known as slashing and weaving~~)) mill waste house operations or is exposed in yarn manufacturing to dust from "lower grade washed cotton" as defined in subsection (14)(e) of this section is exposed to airborne concentrations of lint-free respirable cotton dust greater than ((~~750~~)) $500 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mean concentration, averaged over an eight-hour period, as measured by a vertical elutriator or ((~~a method of equivalent accuracy and precision~~)) an equivalent instrument.

((~~(c)~~)) (iii) The employer shall assure that no employee who is exposed to cotton dust ((~~except for exposures in yarn manufacturing and slashing and weaving covered by subsection (3)(a) and (b) of this section~~)) in the textile processes known as slashing and weaving is exposed to airborne concentrations of lint-free respirable cotton dust greater than ((~~500~~)) $750 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mean concentration, averaged over an eight-hour period, as measured by a vertical elutriator or ((~~a method of equivalent accuracy and precision~~)) an equivalent instrument.

(b) Action levels.

(i) The action level for yarn manufacturing and cotton washing operations is an airborne concentration of lint-free respirable cotton dust of $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mean concentration, averaged over an eight-hour period, as measured by a vertical elutriator or an equivalent instrument.

(ii) The action level for waste houses for textile operations is an airborne concentration of lint-free respirable cotton dust of $250 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mean concentration, averaged over an eight-hour period, as measured by a vertical elutriator or an equivalent instrument.

(iii) The action level for the textile processes known as slashing and weaving is an airborne concentration of lint-free respirable cotton dust of $375 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mean concentration, averaged over an eight-hour period, as measured by a vertical elutriator or an equivalent instrument.

(4) Exposure monitoring and measurement.

(a) General.

(i) For the purposes of this section, employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

(ii) The sampling device to be used shall be either the vertical elutriator cotton dust sampler or ((~~a method of equivalent accuracy and precision~~)) an equivalent instrument.

(iii) If an alternative to the vertical elutriator cotton dust sampler is used, the employer shall establish equivalency by demonstrating that the alternative sampling devices:

(A) ((~~Collect~~)) It collects respirable particulates in the same range as the vertical elutriator (approximately 15 microns);

(B) Replicate exposure data ((~~in side-by-side field comparisons~~)) used to establish equivalency are collected in side-by-side field and laboratory comparisons; and

(C) ((~~Are equivalent within an accuracy and precision range of plus or minus twenty-five percent for ninety-five percent of the samples over the range of 0.5 to 2 times the permissible exposure limit.~~)) A minimum of 100 samples over the range of 0.5 to 2 times the permissible exposure limit are collected, and ninety percent of these samples have an accuracy range of plus or minus twenty-five percent of the vertical elutriator reading with a ninety-five percent confidence level as demonstrated by a statistically valid protocol. (An acceptable protocol for demonstrating equivalency is described in Appendix E of this section.)

(iv) WISHA will issue a written opinion stating that an instrument is equivalent to a vertical elutriator cotton dust sampler if:

(A) A manufacturer or employer requests an opinion in writing and supplies the following information:

(I) Sufficient test data to demonstrate that the instrument meets the requirements specified in this paragraph and the protocol specified in Appendix E of this section;

(II) Any other relevant information about the instrument and its testing requested by WISHA; and

(III) A certification by the manufacturer or employer that the information supplied is accurate, and

(B) If WISHA finds, based on information submitted about the instrument, that the instrument meets the requirements for equivalency specified by this subsection.

(b) Initial monitoring. Each employer who has a place of employment ((in which cotton dust is present;)) within the scope of subsections (1)(a), (d) or (e) of this section shall conduct monitoring by obtaining measurements which are representative of the exposure of all employees to airborne concentrations of lint-free respirable cotton dust over an eight-hour period. The sampling program shall include at least one determination during each shift for each work area.

(c) Periodic monitoring.

~~(i) ((The employer shall repeat the measurements required by subsection (4)(b) of this section at least every six months.~~

~~((ii)) If the initial monitoring required by (4)(b) of this section or any subsequent monitoring reveals employee exposure to be at or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall repeat the monitoring for those employees at least annually.~~

~~(ii) If the initial monitoring required by (4)(b) of this section or any subsequent monitoring reveals employee exposure to be above the PEL, the employer shall repeat the monitoring for those employees at least every six months.~~

~~(iii) Whenever there has been a production, process, or control change which may result in new or additional exposure to cotton dust, or whenever the employer has any other reason to suspect an increase in employee exposure, the employer shall repeat the monitoring and measurements ((required by subsection (4)(b) of this section)) for those employees affected by the change or increase.~~

(d) Employee notification.

(i) Within ~~((five))~~ twenty working days after the receipt of monitoring results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the exposure measurements which represent that employee's exposure.

(ii) Whenever the results indicate that the employee's exposure exceeds the applicable permissible exposure limit specified in subsection (3) of this section, the employer shall include in the written notice a statement that the permissible exposure limit was exceeded and a description of the corrective action taken to reduce exposure below the permissible exposure limit.

(5) Methods of compliance.

(a) Engineering and work practice controls. The employer shall institute engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain employee exposure to cotton dust at or below the permissible exposure limit specified in subsection (3) of this section, except to the extent that the employer ~~((establishes))~~ can establish that such controls are not feasible.

(b) Whenever feasible engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless institute these controls to immediately reduce exposure to the lowest feasible level, and shall supplement these controls with the use of respirators which shall comply with the provisions of subsection (6) of this section.

(c) Compliance program.

~~(i) ((Each employer shall establish and implement a written program sufficient to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit solely by means of engineering controls and work practices as required by subsection (5)(a) of this section.)) Where the most recent exposure monitoring data indicates that any employee is exposed to cotton dust levels greater than the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall establish and implement a written program sufficient to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit solely by means of engineering controls and work practices as required by (a) of this subsection.~~

~~(ii) The written program shall include at least the following:~~

~~(A) A description of each operation or process resulting in employee exposure to cotton dust;~~

~~(B) Engineering plans and other studies used to determine the controls for each process;~~

~~(C) A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible exposure limit;~~

~~(D) Monitoring data obtained in accordance with subsection (4) of this section;~~

~~(E) A detailed schedule for development and implementation of engineering and work practice controls, including exposure levels projected to be achieved by such controls;~~

~~(F) Work practice program; and~~

~~(G) Other relevant information.~~

~~(iii) The employer's schedule as set forth in the compliance program, shall project completion of the implementation of the compliance program no later than March 27, 1984 or as soon as possible if monitoring after March 27, 1984 reveals exposures over the PEL, except as provided in (13)(b)(i)(B) of this section.~~

~~(iv) The employer shall complete the steps set forth in his program by the dates in the schedule.~~

~~(v) Written programs shall be submitted, upon request, to the director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the director, and any affected employee or their designated representatives.~~

~~(vi) The written programs required under subsection (5)(c) of this section shall be revised and updated at least every six months to reflect the current status of the program and current exposure levels.~~

~~(d) Mechanical ventilation. When mechanical ventilation is used to control exposure, measurements which demonstrate the effectiveness of the system to control exposure, such as capture velocity, duct velocity, or static pressure shall be made at ((least every six months. Measurements of the system's effectiveness to control exposures shall also be made within five days of any change in production, process or control which may result in any increase in airborne concentrations of cotton dust)) reasonable intervals.~~

(6) Use of respirators.

(a) General. Where the use of respirators is required under this section, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, and assure the use of respirators which comply with the requirements of this subsection (6). Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances:

(i) During the time periods necessary to install or implement feasible engineering controls and work practice controls;

(ii) During maintenance and repair activities in which engineering and work practice controls are not feasible;

(iii) In work situations where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limits;

(iv) In operations specified under subsection (7)(a) of this section; and

(v) Whenever an employee requests a respirator.

(b) Respirator selection. (i) Where respirators are required under this section, the employer shall select the appropriate respirator from Table I and shall assure that the employee uses the respirator provided.

TABLE I

Cotton dust concentration	Required respirator
Not greater than—	
(a) 5 x the applicable permissible exposure limit (PEL).	((1. Any dust respirator, including single use)) A disposable respirator with a particulate filter.
(b) 10 x the applicable ((permissible exposure limit)) PEL.	((1. Any dust respirator, except single use or quarter mask; or 2. Any supplied air respirator; or 3. Any self-contained breathing apparatus.)) A quarter or half-mask respirator, other than a disposable respirator, equipped with particulate filters.
(c) 100 x the applicable ((permissible exposure limit) PEL.	((1. High efficiency particulate filter respirator with a full facepiece; or 2. Any supplied air respirator with full facepiece, helmet or hood; or 3. Any self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece.)) A full facepiece respirator equipped with high-efficiency particulate filters.

Cotton dust concentration	Required respirator
(d) Greater than 100 x the applicable ((permissible exposure limit)) PEL.	<p>(1) A powered air-purifying respirator with high efficiency particulate filter; or</p> <p>2. A self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode; or</p> <p>3. A type "C" supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode; or</p> <p>4. A combination respirator which includes a type "C" supplied air respirator with a full facepiece operated in pressure or continuous-flow mode and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode)) A powered air-purifying respirator equipped with high-efficiency particulate filters.</p>

NOTES

1. A disposable respirator means the filter element is an inseparable part of the respirator.
2. Any respirators permitted at higher environmental concentrations can be used at lower concentrations.
3. Self-contained breathing apparatus are not required respirators but are permitted respirators.
4. Supplied air respirators are not required but are permitted under the following conditions: Cotton dust concentration not greater than 10X the PEL—Any supplied air respirator; not greater than 100X the PEL—Any supplied air respirator with full facepiece, helmet or hood; greater than 100X the PEL—A supplied air respirator operated in positive pressure mode.

(ii) The employer shall select respirators from those tested and approved for protection against dust by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

(iii) Whenever respirators are required by this section for concentrations not greater than ((5)) 100 x the applicable permissible exposure limit, the employer shall ((provide and permit the employee to use, at the employee's option, single use dust respirator in preference to any respirator specified in paragraph (a)), upon the request of the employee, provide a powered air purifying respirator with a high efficiency particulate filter in lieu of the respirator specified in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of Table I.

(iv) ((Whenever respirators are required by this section for concentrations not greater than 100 x the applicable permissible exposure limit, the employer shall, upon the request of the employee, provide a powered air purifying respirator with a high efficiency particulate filter in lieu of the respirator specified in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of Table I.

(v) Whenever a physician determines that an employee is unable to wear any form of respirator, including a power air purifying respirator, the employee shall be given the opportunity to transfer to another position which is available or which later becomes available having a dust level at or below the PEL. The employer shall assure that an employee who is transferred due to an inability to wear a respirator suffers no loss of earnings or other employment rights or benefits as a result of the transfer.

(vi) Until September 27, 1980, the employer shall provide any dust respirator, including single use, to all employees exposed to cotton dust, unless the employer has conducted the monitoring required by subsection (4)(b) of this section or otherwise has monitored employee exposure. As soon as monitoring has been conducted, the employer shall select the appropriate respirator from Table I.) Whenever a physician determines that an employee who works in an area in which the dust level exceeds the PEL is unable to wear any form of respirator, including a powered air purifying respirator, the employee shall be given the opportunity to transfer to another position which is available or which later becomes available having a dust level at or below the PEL. The employer shall assure that an employee who is transferred

from an area in which the dust level exceeds the PEL due to an inability to wear a respirator suffers no reduction in current wage rate or other benefits as a result of the transfer.

(c) Respirator program. The employer shall institute a respirator program in accordance with WAC 296-62-071.

(d) Respirator usage.

(i) The employer shall assure that the respirator used by each employee exhibits minimum face piece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly.

(ii) The employer shall allow each employee who uses a filter respirator, to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected by the employee. The employer shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.

(iii) The employer shall allow employees who wear respirators to wash their faces and respirator face pieces to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(7) Work practices. Each employer shall, regardless of the level of employee exposure, immediately establish and implement a written program of work practices(;) which shall minimize cotton dust exposure ((for each specific job. Where applicable, the following work practices shall be included in the work practices program)). The following shall be included where applicable:

(a) Compressed air "blow down" cleaning shall be prohibited, where alternative means are feasible. Where compressed air ((~~"blow down"~~ is done, respirators shall be worn by the employees performing the "blow down," and employees in the area whose presence is not required to perform the "blow down" shall be required to leave the area)) is used for cleaning, the employees performing the "blow down" or "blow off" shall wear suitable respirators. Employees whose presence is not required to perform "blow down" or "blow off" shall be required to leave the area affected by the "blow down" or "blow off" during this cleaning operation.

(b) Cleaning of clothing or floors with compressed air shall be prohibited.

(c) Floor sweeping shall be performed with a vacuum or with methods designed to minimize dispersal of dust.

(d) ((~~Cotton and cotton waste shall be stacked, sorted, baled, dumped, removed or otherwise handled by mechanical means, except where the employer can show that it is infeasible to do so. Where infeasible, the method used for handling cotton and cotton waste shall be the method which reduces exposure to the lowest level feasible.~~

(e) ~~The employer shall inspect, clean, maintain, and repair, all engineering control equipment and ventilation systems including power sources, ducts, and filtration units of the equipment.) In areas where employees are exposed to concentrations of cotton dust greater than the permissible exposure limit, cotton and cotton waste shall be stacked, sorted, baled, dumped, removed or otherwise handled by mechanical means, except where the employer can show that it is infeasible to do so. Where infeasible, the method used for handling cotton and cotton waste shall be the method which reduces exposure to the lowest level feasible.~~

(8) Medical surveillance.

(a) General.

(i) Each employer ((~~who has a place of employment in which cotton dust is present~~)) covered by the standard shall institute a program of medical surveillance for all employees exposed to cotton dust.

(ii) The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician and are provided without cost to the employee.

(iii) Persons other than licensed physicians, who administer the pulmonary function testing required by this section shall ((~~complete~~)) have completed a NIOSH approved training course in spirometry.

(b) Initial examinations. The employer shall provide medical surveillance to each employee who is or may be exposed to cotton dust ((~~with an opportunity for medical surveillance~~)). For new employees' this examination shall be provided prior to initial assignment. The medical surveillance shall include at least the following:

(i) A medical history;

(ii) The standardized questionnaire contained in WAC 296-62-14537; and

(iii) A pulmonary function measurement, including a determination of forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁), the FEV₁/FVC ratio, and the percentage that the measured values of FEV₁ and FVC differ from the predicted values, using the standard tables in WAC 296-62-14539. These determinations shall be made for each employee before the employee enters the

workplace on the first day of the work week, preceded by at least thirty-five hours of no exposure to cotton dust. The tests shall be repeated during the shift, no less than four hours and no more than ten hours after the beginning of the work shift; and, in any event, no more than one hour after cessation of exposure. Such exposure shall be typical of the employee's usual workplace exposure. The predicted FEV₁ and FVC for blacks shall be multiplied by 0.85 to adjust for ((racial)) ethnic differences.

~~((These determinations shall be made for each employee before the employee enters the workplace on the first day of the work week, following at least thirty-five hours after previous exposure to cotton dust. The tests shall be repeated during the shift, no sooner than four and no more than ten hours after the beginning of the work shift, and, in any event, no more than one hour after cessation of exposure.))~~

(iv) Based upon the questionnaire results, each employee shall be graded according to Schilling's byssinosis classification system.

(c) Periodic examinations.

(i) The employer shall provide at least annual medical surveillance for all employees exposed to cotton dust ((which shall include at least an update of the medical history and standardized questionnaire (the abbreviated questionnaire, App. B-11) and the pulmonary function measurements in subsection (8)(b) of this section)) above the action level in yarn manufacturing, slashing and weaving, cotton washing and waste house operations. The employer shall provide medical surveillance at least every two years for all employees exposed to cotton dust at or below the action level, for all employees exposed to cotton dust from washed cotton (except from washed cotton defined in subsection (9)(c) of this section), and for all employees exposed to cotton dust in cottonseed processing and waste processing operations. Periodic medical surveillance shall include at least an update of the medical history, standardized questionnaire (Appendix B-11), Schilling byssinosis grade, and the pulmonary function measurements in (b)(iii) of this subsection.

(ii) Medical surveillance as required in ~~((subsection (8)))~~ (c)(i) of this ~~((section))~~ subsection shall be provided every six months for all employees in the following categories:

(A) An FEV₁ of greater than eighty percent of the predicted value, but with an FEV₁ decrement of five percent or 200 ml. on a first working day;

(B) An FEV₁ of less than eighty percent of the predicted value; or

(C) Where, in the opinion of the physician, any significant change in questionnaire findings, pulmonary function results, or other diagnostic tests ~~((has))~~ have occurred.

(iii) An employee whose FEV₁ is less than sixty percent of the predicted value shall be referred to a physician for a detailed pulmonary examination.

(iv) A comparison shall be made between the current examination results and those of previous examinations and a determination made by the physician as to whether there has been a significant change.

(d) Information provided to the physician. The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

(i) A copy of this regulation and its appendices;

(ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(iii) The employee's exposure level or anticipated exposure level;

(iv) A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used; and

(v) Information from previous medical examinations of the affected employee which is not readily available to the examining physician.

(e) Physician's written opinion. (i) The employer shall obtain and furnish the employee with a copy of a written opinion from the examining physician containing the following:

(A) The results of the medical examination and tests including the FEV₁, FVC, and FEV₁/FVC ratio;

(B) The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical conditions which would place the employee at increased risk of material impairment of the employee's health from exposure to cotton dust;

(C) The physician's recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to cotton dust or upon the employee's use of respirators including a determination of whether an employee can wear a negative pressure respirator, and where the employee cannot, a determination of the employee's ability to wear a powered air purifying respirator; and

(D) A statement that the employee has been informed by the physician of the results of the medical examination and any medical conditions which require further examination or treatment.

(ii) The written opinion obtained by the employer shall not reveal specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure.

(9) Employee education and training.

(a) Training program.

(i) The employer shall provide a training program for all employees ~~((in all workplaces where cotton dust is present;))~~ exposed to cotton dust and shall assure that each employee ((in these workplaces)) is informed of the following:

(A) ~~((The specific nature of the operations which could result in exposure to cotton dust at or above the permissible exposure limit;~~

~~((B)))~~ The acute and long term health hazards associated with exposure to cotton dust;

(B) The names and descriptions of jobs and processes which could result in exposure to cotton dust at or above the PEL.

(C) The measures, including work practices required by subsection (7) of this section, necessary to protect the employee from exposures in excess of the permissible exposure limit;

~~((C))~~ (D) The purpose, proper use and limitations of respirators required by subsection (6) of this section;

~~((D))~~ (E) The purpose for and a description of the medical surveillance program required by subsection (8) of this section and other information which will aid exposed employees in understanding the hazards of cotton dust exposure; and

~~((E))~~ (F) The contents of this standard and its appendices.

(ii) The training program shall be provided prior to initial assignment and shall be repeated ~~((at least))~~ annually for each employee exposed to cotton dust, when job assignments or work processes change and when employee performance indicates a need for retraining.

(b) Access to training materials. (i) Each employer shall post a copy of this section with its appendices in a public location at the workplace, and shall, upon request, make copies available to employees.

(ii) The employer shall provide all materials relating to the employee training and information program to the director upon request.

~~((iii))~~ In addition to the information required by subsection (9)(a) of this section, the employer shall include as part of the training program, and shall distribute to employees, any materials, pertaining to the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act, the regulations issued pursuant to that act, and this cotton dust standard, which are made available to the employer by the director.))

(10) Signs. The employer shall post the following warning sign in each work area where the permissible exposure limit for cotton dust is exceeded:

WARNING

COTTON DUST WORK AREA

MAY CAUSE ACUTE OR DELAYED LUNG INJURY

(BYSSINOSIS)

RESPIRATORS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA

(11) Recordkeeping.

(a) Exposure measurements.

(i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all measurements required by subsection (4) of this section.

(ii) The record shall include:

(A) A log containing the items listed in WAC 296-62-14535(4)(a), and the dates, number, duration, and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the procedure used to determine representative employee exposures;

(B) The type of protective devices worn, if any, and length of time worn; and

(C) The names, social security number, job classifications, and exposure levels of employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least twenty years.

(b) Medical surveillance.

(i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate medical record for each employee subject to medical surveillance required by subsection (8) of this section.

(ii) The record shall include:

(A) The name and social security number and description of the duties of the employee;

(B) A copy of the medical examination results including the medical history, questionnaire response(s), results of all tests, and the physician's recommendation;

(C) A copy of the physician's written opinion;

(D) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to cotton dust;

(E) A copy of this standard and its appendices, except that the employer may keep one copy of the standard and the appendices for all employees, provided that he references the standard and appendices in the medical surveillance record of each employee; and

(F) A copy of the information provided to the physician as required by subsection (8)(d) of this section.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least twenty years.

(c) Availability.

(i) The employer shall make all records required to be maintained by subsection (11) of this section available to the director for examination and copying.

(ii) Employee exposure measurement records and employee medical records required by this subsection shall be provided upon request to employees, designated representatives, and the assistant director in accordance with WAC 296-62-05201 through 296-62-05209 and 296-62-05213 through 296-62-05217.

(d) Transfer of records.

(i) Whenever the employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by subsection (11) of this section.

(ii) Whenever the employer ceases to do business, and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted to the director.

(iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained by this section, the employer shall notify the director at least three months prior to the disposal of such records and shall transmit those records to the director if he requests them within that period.

(iv) The employer shall also comply with any additional requirements involving transfer of records set forth in WAC 296-62-05215.

(12) Observation of monitoring.

(a) The employer shall provide affected employees or their designated representatives an opportunity to observe any measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to cotton dust conducted pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.

(b) Whenever observation of the measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to cotton dust requires entry into an area where the use of personal protective equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with and assure the use of such equipment and shall require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(c) Without interfering with the measurement, observers shall be entitled to:

(i) An explanation of the measurement procedures;

(ii) An opportunity to observe all steps related to the measurement of airborne concentrations of cotton dust performed at the place of exposure; and

(iii) An opportunity to record the results obtained.

(13) Effective date.

(a) General. This emergency rule is effective upon filing with the code reviser, except as otherwise provided below.

(b) Startup dates.

(i) Initial monitoring. The initial monitoring required by subsection (4)(b) of this section shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than September 27, 1980.

(ii) Methods of compliance; (~~engineering and work practice controls~~):

(A) The engineering and work practice controls required by subsection (5) of this section shall be implemented no later than March 27, 1984 except as set forth in (13)(b)(ii)(B) of this section.

(B) The engineering and work practice controls required by subsection (5) of this section shall be implemented no later than March 27, 1986, for ring spinning operations (including only ring spinning and winding, twisting, spooling, beaming and warping following ring spinning) where the operations meet the following criteria:

(I) The weight of the yarn being run is one hundred percent cotton and the average yarn count by weight is eighteen or below;

(II) The average weight of the yarn run is eighty percent or more cotton and the average yarn count by weight is sixteen or below; or

(III) The average weight of the yarn being run is fifty percent or more cotton and the average yarn count by weight is fourteen or below;

(C) When the provisions of (b)(ii)(B) of this subsection are being relied upon, the following definitions shall apply:

(I) The average cotton content shall be determined by dividing the total weight of cotton in the yarns being run by the total weight of all the yarns being run in the relevant work area.

(II) The average yarn count shall be determined by multiplying the yarn count times the pounds of each particular yarn being run to get the "total hank" for each of the yarns being run in the relevant area. The "total hank" values for all of the yarns being run should then be summed and divided by the total pounds of yarn being run, to produce the average yarn count number for all the yarns being run in the relevant work area.

(D) Where the provisions of (b)(ii)(B) of this subsection are being relied upon, the employer shall update the employer's compliance plan no later than February 13, 1986, to indicate the steps being taken to reduce cotton dust levels to $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ through the use of engineering and work practice controls by March 27, 1986.

(E) Where the provisions of (b)(ii)(B) of this subsection are being relied upon, the employer shall maintain airborne concentrations of cotton dust below $1000 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mean concentration averaged over an eight-hour period measured by a vertical elutriator or a method of equivalent accuracy and precision with engineering and work practice controls and shall maintain the permissible exposure limit specified by subsection (3)(a)(i) of this section with any combination of engineering controls, work practice controls and respirators.

(iii) Compliance program. The compliance program required by subsection (5)(c) of this section shall be established no later than March 27, 1981.

(iv) Respirators. The respirators required by subsection (6) of this section shall be provided no later than April 27, 1980. (~~Until September 27, 1980, the provisions of subsection (6)(b)(vi) of this section apply.~~)

(v) Work practices. The work practices required by subsection (7) of this section shall be implemented no later than June 27, 1980.

(vi) Medical surveillance. The (~~initial~~) medical surveillance required by subsection (8) of this section shall be completed no later than March 27, 1981 for the textile industry and no later than June 13, 1986 for the cotton seed processing and waste processing industry.

(vii) Employee education and training. The initial education and training required by subsection (9) of this section shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than June 27, 1980.

(14) Washed cotton.

(a) Exemptions. Cotton, after it has been washed by the processes described in this section is exempt from all or parts of this section as specified if the requirements of this section are met.

(b) Initial requirements.

(i) In order for an employer to qualify as exempt or partially exempt from this standard for operations using washed cotton, the employer must demonstrate that the cotton was washed in a facility which is open to inspection by the director and the employer must provide sufficient accurate documentary evidence to demonstrate that the washing methods utilized meet the requirements of this section.

(ii) An employer who handles or processes cotton which has been washed in a facility not under the employer's control and claims an exemption or partial exemption under this paragraph, must obtain from the cotton washer and make available at the worksite, to the director, or his designated representative, to any affected employee, or to their designated representative the following:

(A) A certification by the washer of the cotton of the grade of cotton, the type of washing process, and that the batch meets the requirements of this section;

(B) Sufficient accurate documentation by the washer of the cotton grades and washing process; and

(C) An authorization by the washer that the director may inspect the washer's washing facilities and documentation of the process.

(c) Medical and dyed cotton. Medical grade (USP) cotton, cotton that has been scoured, bleached and dyed, and mercerized yarn shall be exempt from all provisions of this standard.

(d) Higher grade washed cotton. The handling or processing of cotton classes as "low middling light spotted or better" which has been washed:

(i) On a continuous batt system or a rayon rinse system.

(ii) With water,

(iii) At a temperature of no less than 60°C ,

(iv) With a water-to-fiber ratio of no less than 40:1, and

(v) With bacterial levels in the wash water controlled to limit bacterial contamination of the cotton, shall be exempt from all provisions of the standard except the requirements of subsection (8) Medical surveillance, subsection (11)(b) Medical surveillance, subsection (11)(c)

Availability, subsection (11)(d) Transfer of records, and Appendices B, C, and D of this section.

(c) Lower grade washed cotton. The handling and processing of cotton of grades lower than "low middling light spotted," that has been washed as specified in (d) of this subsection and has also been bleached, shall be exempt from all provisions of the standard except the requirements of subsection (3)(a) Permissible exposure limits, subsection (4) Exposure monitoring and measurement, subsection (8) Medical surveillance, subsection (11) Recordkeeping, and Appendices B, C and D of this section.

(f) Mixed grades of washed cotton. If more than one grade of washed cotton is being handled or processed together, the requirements of the grade with the most stringent exposure limit, medical and monitoring requirements shall be followed.

(15) Appendices.

(a) Appendix B, WAC 296-62-14537, Appendix C, WAC 296-62-14539 and Appendix D, WAC 296-62-14541 are incorporated as part of this chapter and the contents of these appendices are mandatory.

(b) Appendix A, WAC 296-62-14535 contains information which is not intended to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed or to detract from any existing obligations.

(c) Appendix E of this section is a protocol which may be followed in the validation of alternative measuring devices as equivalent to the vertical elutriator cotton dust sampler. Other protocols may be used if it is demonstrated that they are statistically valid, meet the requirements in subsection (4)(a)(iii) of this section, and are appropriate for demonstrating equivalency.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-62-14543 APPENDIX E—VERTICAL ELUTRIATOR EQUIVALENCY PROTOCOL. (a) Samples to be taken—In order to ascertain equivalency, it is necessary to collect a total of 100 samples from at least 10 sites in a mill. That is, there should be 10 replicate readings at each of 10 sites. The sites should represent dust levels which vary over the allowable range of 0.5 to 2 times the permissible exposure limit. Each sample requires the use of two vertical elutriators (VE's) and at least one but not more than two alternative devices (AD's). Thus, the end result is 200 VE readings and either 100 or 200 AD readings. The 2 VE readings and the 1 or 2 AD readings at each time and site must be made simultaneously. That is, the two VE's and one or two AD's must be arranged together in such a way that they are measuring essentially the same dust levels.

(b) Data averaging—The two VE readings taken at each site are then averaged. These averages are to be used as the 100 VE readings. If two alternate devices were used, their test results are also averaged. Thus, after this step is accomplished, there will be 100 VE readings and 100 AD readings.

(c) Differences—For each of the 100 sets of measurements (VE and AD) the difference is obtained as the average VE reading minus the AD reading. Call these differences D_i . Thus, we have:

$$D_i = VE_i - AD_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 100 \quad (1)$$

Next we compute the arithmetic mean and standard deviations of the differences, using equations (2) and (3), respectively.

$$\bar{X}_D = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N D_i \quad (2)$$

$$S_D = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D_i^2 - \frac{(\sum D_i)^2}{N}}{N - 1}} \quad (3)$$

where N equals the number of differences (100 in this case), \bar{X}_D is the arithmetic mean and S_D is the standard deviation.

We next calculate the critical value as $T = K S_D + |\bar{X}_D|$ where $K = 1.87$, based on 100 samples.

(d) Equivalency test. The next step is to obtain the average of the 100 VE readings. This is obtained by equation (4)

$$X_{VE} = \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N VE_i \right) \quad (4)$$

We next multiply 0.25 by \bar{X}_{VE} . If $T < 0.25 \bar{X}_{VE}$, we can say that the alternate device has passed the equivalency test.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-20, filed 7/27/81)

WAC 296-62-20011 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION. (1) General.

(a) Where respiratory protection is required under this section, the employer shall provide and assure the use of respirators which comply with the requirements of this section. Compliance with the permissible limit exposure may not be achieved by the use of respirators except:

(i) During the time period necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work practice controls; or

(ii) In work operations such as maintenance and repair activity in which engineering and work practice controls are technologically not feasible; or

(iii) In work situations where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit; or

(iv) In emergencies.

(b) Notwithstanding any other requirement of this section, until January 20, 1978, the wearing of respirators shall be at the discretion of each employee where the employee is not in the vicinity of visible emissions.

(2) Selection.

(a) Where respirators are required under this section, the employer shall select, provide and assure the use of the appropriate respirator or combination of respirators from Table I below.

TABLE I
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR COKE OVEN EMISSIONS

Airborne concentration of coke oven emissions	Required respirator
(i) Any concentration.	(A) A Type C supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure or continuous flow mode; or (B) A powered air-purifying particulate filter respirator for dust, mist, and fume; or (C) A powered air-purifying particulate filter respirator combination chemical cartridge and particulate filter respirator for coke oven emissions.
(ii) Concentrations not greater than 1500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.	(A) Any particulate filter respirator for dust, mist and fume, except single-use respirator; or (B) Any particulate filter respirator or combination chemical cartridge and particulate filter respirator for coke oven emissions; or (C) Any respirator listed in subsection (2)(a)(i) of this section.

(b) Not later than January 20, 1978, whenever respirators are required by this section for concentrations not greater than 1500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, the employer shall provide, at the option of each affected employee, either a particulate filter respirator as provided in subsection (2)(a)(ii) of this section, or a powered air purifying respirator as provided in subsection (2)(a)(i) of this section.

(c) The employer shall select respirators from among those approved for protection against dust, fume, and mist by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of

30 CFR Part 11, except that not later than January 20, 1979, the employer shall select respirators from among those approved by NIOSH for protection against coke oven emissions.

(3) Respirator program. The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with WAC 296-62-071.

(4) Respirator usage.

(a) The employer shall assure that the respirator issued to the employee exhibits minimum facepiece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly. (~~The employer shall perform quantitative fit tests annually for each employee who uses a nonpowered, particulate filter respirator.~~)

(b) The employer shall allow each employee who uses a filter respirator to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected and shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.

(c) The employer shall allow employees who wear respirators to wash their face and respirator facepiece to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

WSR 86-11-072

PROPOSED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

[Filed May 21, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Labor and Industries intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning electrical construction code, chapter 296-44 WAC. The notice proposes to add, amend, and repeal sections of the standard. The rules set uniform requirements for electrical construction and installations, the application of which shall insure adequate service and secure safety to persons in the state of Washington who are engaged in the construction, installation, maintenance, operation, or use of electrical and/or communications facilities and to the public in general. The following amended and new sections are proposed for chapter 296-44 WAC, electrical construction code:

Amd	WAC 296-44-005	Preface.
Amd	WAC 296-44-013	Purpose and scope.
Amd	WAC 296-44-016	Applicability.
New	WAC 296-44-011	Definitions of special terms applicable to this chapter.
New	WAC 296-44-017	References.
New	WAC 296-44-023	Grounding methods for electric supply and communication facilities.
New	WAC 296-44-035	Rules for the installation and maintenance of electric supply stations and equipment.
New	WAC 296-44-041	Protective arrangements in electric supply stations.
New	WAC 296-44-051	Installation and maintenance of equipment.
New	WAC 296-44-065	Rotating equipment.
New	WAC 296-44-074	Storage batteries.
New	WAC 296-44-086	Transformers and regulators.
New	WAC 296-44-098	Conductors.
New	WAC 296-44-110	Circuit breakers, reclosers, switches and fuses.
New	WAC 296-44-125	Switchgear and metal enclosed bus.
New	WAC 296-44-134	Surge arresters.
New	WAC 296-44-170	Safety rules for the installation and maintenance of underground electric-supply and communication lines.
New	WAC 296-44-182	General requirements.
New	WAC 296-44-194	Relations between various classes of lines.
New	WAC 296-44-212	Clearances.
New	WAC 296-44-242	Grades of construction.
New	WAC 296-44-263	Loading for grades B, C, and D.

New	WAC 296-44-278
New	WAC 296-44-29501
New	WAC 296-44-317
New	WAC 296-44-350
New	WAC 296-44-365
New	WAC 296-44-386
New	WAC 296-44-398
New	WAC 296-44-413
New	WAC 296-44-425
New	WAC 296-44-440
New	WAC 296-44-452
New	WAC 296-44-467
New	WAC 296-44-491

Strength requirements.
Line insulation.
Miscellaneous requirements.
Safety rules for the installation and maintenance of underground electric supply and communication lines.
General requirements applying to underground lines.
Underground conduit systems.
Supply cable.
Cable in underground structures.
Direct buried cable.
Risers.
Supply cable terminations.
Equipment.
Installation in tunnels.

The following sections of the

Washington Administrative Code are repealed:

Rep	WAC 296-44-013
Rep	WAC 296-44-016
Rep	WAC 296-44-019
Rep	WAC 296-44-022
Rep	WAC 296-44-028
Rep	WAC 296-44-031
Rep	WAC 296-44-034
Rep	WAC 296-44-037
Rep	WAC 296-44-040
Rep	WAC 296-44-043
Rep	WAC 296-44-046
Rep	WAC 296-44-049
Rep	WAC 296-44-052
Rep	WAC 296-44-055
Rep	WAC 296-44-058
Rep	WAC 296-44-061
Rep	WAC 296-44-064
Rep	WAC 296-44-067
Rep	WAC 296-44-070
Rep	WAC 296-44-073
Rep	WAC 296-44-076
Rep	WAC 296-44-079
Rep	WAC 296-44-082
Rep	WAC 296-44-085
Rep	WAC 296-44-088
Rep	WAC 296-44-091
Rep	WAC 296-44-094
Rep	WAC 296-44-097
Rep	WAC 296-44-100
Rep	WAC 296-44-103
Rep	WAC 296-44-106
Rep	WAC 296-44-109
Rep	WAC 296-44-112
Rep	WAC 296-44-115
Rep	WAC 296-44-118
Rep	WAC 296-44-121
Rep	WAC 296-44-124
Rep	WAC 296-44-127
Rep	WAC 296-44-130
Rep	WAC 296-44-133
Rep	WAC 296-44-136
Rep	WAC 296-44-139
Rep	WAC 296-44-142
Rep	WAC 296-44-145
Rep	WAC 296-44-148
Rep	WAC 296-44-151

Purpose, scope, application and general provisions.
Applicability of rules.
Construction and reconstruction of lines.
Restoration of clearances.
Reconstruction or alteration.
Applicability of other standards.
Design, construction and maintenance.
Limiting conditions specified.
Waiving of rules.
Exemptions or modifications.
Emergency.
Saving clause.
Cooperation to avoid conflicts.
Joint use of poles.
Scope of the rules.
Point of attachment of grounding conductor.
Grounding conductor.
Ground connections.
Method.
Ground resistance.
Separate grounding conductors and grounds.
Protective arrangements of stations and substations—Scope of the rules.
General requirements.
Illumination.
Floors, floor openings, passageways, stairs.
Exits.
Fire-fighting apparatus.
Oil-filled apparatus.
Protective arrangements of equipment—General requirements.
Inspections.
Guarding shaft ends, pulleys, and belts, and suddenly moving parts.
Protective grounding.
Guarding live parts.
Working space about electric equipment.
Hazardous locations.
Shielding of equipment from deteriorating agencies.
Identification.
Rotating equipment—Speed-control and stopping devices.
Guards for live parts.
Grounding machine frames.
Deteriorating agencies.
Motors.
Storage batteries—General.
Isolation.
Ventilation.
Insulation.

Rep	WAC 296-44-154	Racks and trays.	Rep	WAC 296-44-313	Horizontal clearances of supporting structures from other objects.
Rep	WAC 296-44-157	Floors.	Rep	WAC 296-44-316	Vertical clearance of wires above ground level.
Rep	WAC 296-44-160	Wiring in battery rooms.	Rep	WAC 296-44-319	Wire-crossing clearances.
Rep	WAC 296-44-163	Guarding live parts in battery rooms.	Rep	WAC 296-44-322	Clearances of conductors of one line from other conductors and structures.
Rep	WAC 296-44-166	Illumination for battery rooms enclosing batteries of the nonsealed type.	Rep	WAC 296-44-325	Minimum line conductor clearances and separations at supports.
Rep	WAC 296-44-169	Transformers, induction regulators, rheostats, ground detectors, and similar equipment—Current—transformer secondary circuits.	Rep	WAC 296-44-328	Climbing space.
Rep	WAC 296-44-172	Grounding secondary circuits of instrument transformers.	Rep	WAC 296-44-331	Working space.
Rep	WAC 296-44-175	Grounding transformer cases.	Rep	WAC 296-44-334	Vertical separation between line conductors, cables and equipment located at different levels on the same pole or structure.
Rep	WAC 296-44-178	Location and arrangement of power transformers.	Rep	WAC 296-44-337	Clearances of vertical and lateral conductors from other wires and surfaces on the same support.
Rep	WAC 296-44-181	Resistance devices.	Rep	WAC 296-44-340	Grades of construction—General.
Rep	WAC 296-44-184	Ground detectors.	Rep	WAC 296-44-343	Application of grades of construction to different situations.
Rep	WAC 296-44-187	Conductors—Electrical protection.	Rep	WAC 296-44-346	Grades of construction for conductors.
Rep	WAC 296-44-190	Precaution against mechanical and thermal damage.	Rep	WAC 296-44-349	Grades of supporting structures.
Rep	WAC 296-44-193	Isolation.	Rep	WAC 296-44-352	Loading for grades B, C, and D—General loading map.
Rep	WAC 296-44-196	Guarding conductors.	Rep	WAC 296-44-355	Conductor loading.
Rep	WAC 296-44-199	Guarding in hazardous locations.	Rep	WAC 296-44-358	Loads upon line supports.
Rep	WAC 296-44-202	Taping ends and joints.	Rep	WAC 296-44-361	Strength requirements—Preliminary assumptions.
Rep	WAC 296-44-205	Wiring for illumination.	Rep	WAC 296-44-364	Grades B and C construction.
Rep	WAC 296-44-208	Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—Accessible and indicating.	Rep	WAC 296-44-367	Grade D construction.
Rep	WAC 296-44-211	Oil switches.	Rep	WAC 296-44-373	Line insulators—Application of rule.
Rep	WAC 296-44-214	Where switches are required.	Rep	WAC 296-44-376	Material and marking.
Rep	WAC 296-44-217	Switches or other grounding devices.	Rep	WAC 296-44-379	Electrical strength of insulators in strain position.
Rep	WAC 296-44-220	Capacity of switches and disconnectors.	Rep	WAC 296-44-382	Ratio of flash-over to puncture voltage.
Rep	WAC 296-44-223	Where fuses or automatic circuit-breakers are required.	Rep	WAC 296-44-385	Test voltages.
Rep	WAC 296-44-226	Disconnection of fuses before handling.	Rep	WAC 296-44-388	Factory tests.
Rep	WAC 296-44-229	Arcing or suddenly moving parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-391	Selection of insulators.
Rep	WAC 296-44-232	Grounding noncurrent-carrying metal parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-394	Protection against arcing.
Rep	WAC 296-44-235	Guarding live parts of switches, fuses, and automatic circuit-breakers.	Rep	WAC 296-44-397	Compliance with WAC 296-44-394, at crossings.
Rep	WAC 296-44-238	Switchboards—Location and accessibility.	Rep	WAC 296-44-400	Miscellaneous requirements—Supporting structures for overhead lines.
Rep	WAC 296-44-241	Material and illumination.	Rep	WAC 296-44-403	Tree trimming.
Rep	WAC 296-44-244	Necessary equipment.	Rep	WAC 296-44-406	Guying.
Rep	WAC 296-44-247	Arrangements and identification.	Rep	WAC 296-44-409	Insulators in guys attached to poles and towers.
Rep	WAC 296-44-250	Spacing and barriers against short-circuit.	Rep	WAC 296-44-412	Span-wire insulators.
Rep	WAC 296-44-253	Switchboard grounding.	Rep	WAC 296-44-415	Overhead conductors.
Rep	WAC 296-44-256	Guarding live parts on switchboards.	Rep	WAC 296-44-418	Equipment on poles.
Rep	WAC 296-44-259	Instrument cases.	Rep	WAC 296-44-421	Protection for exposed overhead communication lines.
Rep	WAC 296-44-262	Lightning arresters—Location.	Rep	WAC 296-44-424	Circuits of one class used exclusively in the operations of circuits of another class.
Rep	WAC 296-44-265	Connecting wires.	Rep	WAC 296-44-427	Overhead electric railway construction.
Rep	WAC 296-44-268	Grounding frames and cases of lightning arresters.	Rep	WAC 296-44-430	Rules for underground lines.
Rep	WAC 296-44-271	Guarding live and arcing parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-433	Construction of duct and cable systems.
Rep	WAC 296-44-274	Nature of rules—Minimum requirements.	Rep	WAC 296-44-436	Construction of manholes.
Rep	WAC 296-44-277	General requirement applying to overhead and underground lines—Design and construction.	Rep	WAC 296-44-439	Location of cables.
Rep	WAC 296-44-280	Installation and maintenance.	Rep	WAC 296-44-442	Protection and separation of conductors buried in earth.
Rep	WAC 296-44-283	Accessibility.	Rep	WAC 296-44-445	Protection of conductors in duct systems and manholes.
Rep	WAC 296-44-286	Inspection and tests of lines and equipment.	Rep	WAC 296-44-448	Guarding of live parts in manholes.
Rep	WAC 296-44-289	Isolation and guarding.	Rep	WAC 296-44-451	Construction at risers from underground.
Rep	WAC 296-44-292	Guarding of circuits and equipment.	Rep	WAC 296-44-454	Identification of conductors.
Rep	WAC 296-44-295	Arrangements of switches.	Rep	WAC 296-44-457	Identification of apparatus connected in multiple.
Rep	WAC 296-44-298	Relations between various classes of lines—Relative levels.	Rep	WAC 296-44-460	Scope of rules and general requirements—Scope of the rules.
Rep	WAC 296-44-301	Avoidance of conflict.	Rep	WAC 296-44-463	General requirements.
Rep	WAC 296-44-304	Joint use of poles by supply and communication circuits.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-307	Separate pole lines.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-310	Clearances—General.			

Rep	WAC 296-44-466	Reference to other codes.	Rep	WAC 296-44-643	Insect eliminators.
Rep	WAC 296-44-469	Grounding.	Rep	WAC 296-44-646	Electrically operated industrial locomotives, cars, cranes, hoists, and elevators—Guarding live and moving parts.
Rep	WAC 296-44-472	Working space about electric equipment.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-478	Guarding or isolating live parts.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-481	Hazardous locations.	Rep	WAC 296-44-649	Grounding noncurrent-carrying parts.
Rep	WAC 296-44-484	Protection by disconnection.	Rep	WAC 296-44-652	Control of energy supply to cars, cranes, and industrial locomotives.
Rep	WAC 296-44-487	Identification of equipment.	Rep	WAC 296-44-655	Control of movement of industrial locomotives, cars, cranes, hoists, and elevators.
Rep	WAC 296-44-490	Conductors—Electrical protection.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-493	Protective covering.	Rep	WAC 296-44-658	Subway and car lighting.
Rep	WAC 296-44-496	Identification of conductors and terminals.	Rep	WAC 296-44-661	Telephone and other communication apparatus on circuits exposed to supply lines or lighting—Protective requirements.
Rep	WAC 296-44-499	Guarding and isolating conductors.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-502	Guarding in damp or hazardous locations.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-505	Precautions against excessive inductance and eddy currents.	Rep	WAC 296-44-664	Guarding current-carrying parts.
Rep	WAC 296-44-508	Splicing and taping.	Rep	WAC 296-44-667	Grounding.
Rep	WAC 296-44-511	Uninsulated conductors.	Rep	WAC 296-44-670	Scope.
Rep	WAC 296-44-514	Fuses, circuit-breakers, switches, and controllers—General requirements for switches.	Rep	WAC 296-44-673	Classification of radio stations.
			Rep	WAC 296-44-676	Antenna and counterpoise installation—Application of rules.
Rep	WAC 296-44-517	Hazardous locations.	Rep	WAC 296-44-679	General requirements.
Rep	WAC 296-44-520	Where switches are required.	Rep	WAC 296-44-682	Locations to be avoided.
Rep	WAC 296-44-523	Character of switches and disconnectors.	Rep	WAC 296-44-685	Ordinary construction of antenna systems.
Rep	WAC 296-44-526	Disconnection of fuses and thermal cut-outs before handling.	Rep	WAC 296-44-688	Special construction of antenna systems.
Rep	WAC 296-44-529	Arcing or suddenly moving parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-691	Guarding of antennas.
Rep	WAC 296-44-532	Grounding noncurrent-carrying metal parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-694	Supply circuits as antennas or grounds.
Rep	WAC 296-44-535	Guarding live parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-697	Lead-in conductors—Application of rules.
Rep	WAC 296-44-538	Inclosed air-break switches (not including snap switches).			
Rep	WAC 296-44-541	Control equipment.	Rep	WAC 296-44-700	Material.
Rep	WAC 296-44-544	Switches and panelboards—Accessibility and convenient attendance.	Rep	WAC 296-44-703	Size.
			Rep	WAC 296-44-706	Installation.
Rep	WAC 296-44-547	Location and illumination.	Rep	WAC 296-44-709	Construction at building entrance—Application of rules.
Rep	WAC 296-44-550	Arrangement and identification.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-553	Spacing, barriers, and covers.	Rep	WAC 296-44-712	Entrance.
Rep	WAC 296-44-556	Grounding frames.	Rep	WAC 296-44-715	Creepage and air-gap distance.
Rep	WAC 296-44-559	Guarding current-carrying parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-718	Mechanical protection of bushings.
Rep	WAC 296-44-562	Fuses on switchboards.	Rep	WAC 296-44-721	Protective devices—Application of rules.
Rep	WAC 296-44-565	Panelboards.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-568	Motors and motor-driven machinery—Control devices.	Rep	WAC 296-44-724	Receiving stations.
			Rep	WAC 296-44-727	Low-power transmitting stations.
Rep	WAC 296-44-571	Hazardous locations.	Rep	WAC 296-44-730	Protective and operating grounding conductors—Application of rules.
Rep	WAC 296-44-574	Deteriorating agencies.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-577	Guards of live parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-733	General.
Rep	WAC 296-44-580	Grounding machine frames.	Rep	WAC 296-44-736	Material and size.
Rep	WAC 296-44-583	Protecting moving parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-739	Installation of grounding conductors.
Rep	WAC 296-44-586	Electric furnaces, storage batteries, transformers and lightning arresters—Protection from burns.	Rep	WAC 296-44-742	Grounds and ground connections—Application of rules.
Rep	WAC 296-44-589	Grounding of furnace frames.	Rep	WAC 296-44-745	Grounds.
Rep	WAC 296-44-592	Guarding live parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-748	Attachment to pipes.
Rep	WAC 296-44-595	Storage batteries.	Rep	WAC 296-44-751	Attachment to drive pipes, rods, or buried plates.
Rep	WAC 296-44-598	Transformers.	Rep	WAC 296-44-754	Connection to power supply lines—Application of rules.
Rep	WAC 296-44-601	Lightning arresters.	Rep	WAC 296-44-757	Receiving stations and low-power transmitting station.
Rep	WAC 296-44-604	Lighting fixtures and signs—Fixtures.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-607	Receptacle for convenience outlet.	Rep	WAC 296-44-760	Batteries—Application of rules.
Rep	WAC 296-44-610	Exposed live parts.	Rep	WAC 296-44-763	Care in handling.
Rep	WAC 296-44-613	Signs.	Rep	WAC 296-44-766	Portable batteries;
Rep	WAC 296-44-616	Connectors for signs.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-619	Lamps in series circuits.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-622	Safe access to arc lamps.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-625	Portable appliances, cables and connectors, and insect eliminators—Insulation.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-628	Grounding of frames.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-631	Cable connectors.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-634	Identified conductors, cords, and connectors.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-637	Use of portables and pendants.			
Rep	WAC 296-44-640	Portable outdoors equipment of more than 750 volts between conductors.			

that the agency will at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 25, 1986, in the Auditorium, General Administration Building, West Capitol Campus, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on July 25, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 49.17.060(1) and 19.29.040.

Written or oral submissions may also contain data, views, and arguments concerning the effect of the proposed rules or amendments of rules on economic values, pursuant to chapter 43.21H RCW.

The agency reserves the right to modify the text of these proposed rules before the formal decision for adoption or in response to written comments received before the deadline.

The agency may need to change the date for public hearing or adoption on short notice. To ascertain that the public hearing or adoption will take place as stated in this notice, an interested person may contact the person named below.

Correspondence relating to this notice and the proposed rules should be addressed to:

G. David Hutchins, Assistant Director
Industrial Safety and Health Division
Post Office Box 207
Olympia, Washington 98504
(206) 753-6500

Dated: May 21, 1986
By: Joseph A. Dear
for Richard A. Davis
Director

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title and Number of Rule(s) or Chapter: Chapter 296-44 WAC, electrical construction code.

Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050.

Specific Statute that Rules are Intended to Implement: RCW 19.29.040 and 49.17.060(1).

Summary of the Rule(s): Chapter 296-44 WAC, electrical construction code. The notice proposes to add, amend, and repeal sections of the standard. The rules set uniform requirements for electrical construction and installations, the application of which shall insure adequate service and secure safety to persons in the state of Washington who are engaged in the construction, installation, maintenance, operation, or use of electrical and/or communications facilities.

Description of the Purpose of the Rule(s): The Department of Labor and Industries has proposed these rules to update the electrical construction code and to bring the code into compliance with the National Electric Safety Code as revised under ANSI-C2-1984.

Reasons Supporting the Proposed Rule(s): Update state electrical code to nation-wide industry standards.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Ray V. Wax, Safety Regulations Program Supervisor, Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Industrial Safety and Health, 814 East 4th Avenue, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 753-6381; Implementation: G. David Hutchins, Assistant Director, Division of Industrial Safety and Health, 814 East 4th Avenue, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 753-6500; and Enforcement: Same as above.

Name of Person or Organization, Whether Private, Public or Governmental that is Proposing the Rule(s): Department of Labor and Industries.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement and Fiscal Matters Pertaining to the Rule(s):

These are basic rules that will not be difficult or expensive for employers who must comply with them. However, the rules will likely prevent many costly injuries, including death, to employees in the state of Washington.

Portions of the rules are necessary to comply with a federal law, 29 U.S.C. subsection 667 (c)(2).

Any Other Information that may be of Assistance in Identifying the Rule or its Purpose: None.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: No negative impact.

The Regulatory Fairness Act, chapter 19.85 RCW, requires that rules which have an economic impact on more than 20% of all industries or more than 10% of the businesses in any one industry be reviewed and altered to minimize their impact upon small businesses. The proposed changes to chapter 296-44 WAC, electrical construction code, have been reviewed in light of that requirement. The conclusions of this review are summarized as follows:

This is a complete revision of the prior electrical construction code which was adopted in 1956. It is believed, based upon departmental review and consultation with the affected industries and employer representatives, that the economic impact should be minimal. It must be understood that the old code had failed to adequately keep pace with the development of the electrical industry's technologies and standards. In the vast majority of circumstances the industry and the department were both utilizing the newer National Electric Safety Code (NESC) provisions as guidance. This revision will bring the state requirements to conformity with those NESC provisions.

In addition, these new regulations do not supersede or alter the existing statutory requirements found at chapter 19.29 RCW, and they do not generally require upgrading of existing facilities. That is, facilities already in existence at the time of the adoption of these provisions would not have to be brought into compliance in the vast majority of cases. Only where there were some overriding safety concern, or where the previously existing facilities were being reconstructed or replaced would the requirement of upgrading to reach compliance be applied. This would not include the on-going regular maintenance and replacement of electrical apparatus. Both the reconstruction inclusion and the maintenance exclusion are understood to be in conformity with standard industry practices. As such, no adverse economic impact attributable to these regulations is expected.

For all the above reasons, the economic impact caused by these regulations is believed to be negligible.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Preface (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58)

WAC 296-44-005 PREFACE. ~~((+)) The purpose of these rules and regulations is to formulate, for the state of Washington, uniform requirements for electrical construction and installations, the application of which shall insure adequate service and secure safety to persons engaged in the construction, installation, maintenance, operation, or use of electrical lines and equipment and to the public in general.~~

~~(2) These rules and regulations, however, are not to be considered as conflicting or superseding existing statutes relating to electrical construction and installations as contained in chapter 19.29 RCW.~~

(3) ~~The first rules for electrical construction, of the state of Washington, were adopted as chapter 130, Laws of 1913 (chapter 19-29 RCW). During the period that these rules have had their application very few changes were made; however the industry witnessed tremendous development and manufacture of new materials and apparatus, use of new methods of installation, and advancement of the industry generally.~~

~~(4) In order to keep the rules for electrical and communications utilities abreast of the times it was apparent to all interested parties that a review of the present rules was mandatory in order to reflect in rules the progress which has been made and at the same time to make such revisions that practice has shown desirable and necessary for service and for the protection and safety of the workmen and the public in general. In order to accomplish this revision, and realizing that such a revision is concerned with many technical matters including consideration of controversial matters, a committee composed of representatives of the electrical and communication utilities and labor was appointed to review and discuss the proposed changes, keeping in mind that codes of practice of this type, of necessity include compromises between conflicting aims and that the rules must be compatible to both industry and labor.~~

~~(5) These rules provide a standard of safety both to the workmen and to the public. They contribute materially to the standard of service rendered by the utilities, and also afford a means of coordination between different types of lines, such as power and communications.~~

~~(6) Rules in this code which are to be regarded as mandatory are characterized by the use of the word "shall." Where a rule is of an advisory nature it is indicated by the use of the word "should." Other practices which are considered desirable and not intended to be mandatory are stated as recommendations. It is realized that conditions may exist which necessitate departures from such recommendations.)) Pursuant to the provisions of RCW 43.22.050 and 49.17.010 these regulations are adopted to provide safety standards for workers. They can contribute materially to the standard of service rendered by the utilities and also for the means of coordination between different types of lines such as power lines. These regulations formulate uniform requirements for electrical construction and installations, the application of which shall ensure adequate service and secure safety to persons engaged in the construction, installation, maintenance, operation, or use of electrical lines and equipment. These regulations are not to be construed as superceding existing statutes relating to electrical construction and installations as in RCW 19.29.010 through 19.29.060. Rules in this code which are mandatory are characterized by the use of the word "shall." Where a rule is of an advisory nature it is indicated by the use of the word "should." Other practices which are considered desirable and not intended to be mandatory are referred to as recommendations. It is realized that conditions may exist which necessitate departures from such recommendations. Preparation of these revisions was completed through an advisory committee composed of representatives of the electrical utilities and communications companies, and labor, appointed by the assistant director for the department of labor and industries, division of industrial safety and health.~~

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-011 DEFINITIONS OF SPECIAL TERMS APPLICABLE TO THIS CHAPTER. (1) "Administrative authority" means the department of labor and industries through the assistant director of the division of industrial safety and health.

(2) "Alive or live" means electrically connected to a source of potential difference, or electrically charged so as to have a potential different from that of the earth. The term "live" is sometimes used in place of the term "current-carrying," where the intent is clear, to avoid repetitions of the longer term.

(3) "Appliance" means current-consuming equipment, fixed or portable, for example, heating, cooking, and small motor-operated equipment.

(4) "Approved" means meets or exceeds the recognized standards of safety within the industry.

(5) "Arm or crossarm" means a horizontal support attached to poles or structures generally at right angles to the conductor supported.

(6) "Arm, buck" means a crossarm used to change the direction of all or part of the conductors on the line arm immediately above or below. A buck arm is generally placed at right angles to the line arm.

(7) "Arm, clearance" means a crossarm supporting conductors installed on a pole of another line for the purpose of maintaining the prescribed clearances of these rules which, if the other line did not exist, could be maintained without such clearance arm.

(8) "Automatic" means self-acting, operating by its own mechanism when actuated by some impersonal influence - as, for example, a change in current strength; not manual, without personal intervention. Remote control that requires personal intervention is not automatic, but manual.

(9) "Backfill (noun)" means materials such as sand, crushed stone, or soil, which are placed to fill an excavation.

(10) "Ballast section (railroads)" means the section of material, generally trap rock, which provides support under railroad tracks.

(11) "Bonding" means the electrical interconnecting of conductive parts, designed to maintain a common electrical potential.

(12) "Bridge" means a structure which is used primarily for foot, vehicular, or train traffic as distinguished from those which span certain areas and support signals or wires and which are classed as supporting poles, towers, or structures.

(13) "Cable" means a conductor with insulation, or a stranded conductor with or without insulation and other coverings (single-conductor cable) or a combination of conductors insulated from one another (multiple-conductor cable).

(14) "Spacer cable" is a type of electric supply line construction consisting of an assembly of one or more covered conductors, separated from each other and supported from a messenger by insulating spacers.

(15) "Cable jacket" means a protective covering over the insulation, core, or sheath of a cable.

(16) "Cable sheath" means a conductive protective covering applied to cables.

NOTE: A cable sheath may consist of multiple layers of which one or more is conductive.

(17) "Cable terminal" means a device which provides insulated egress for the conductors. Syn: Termination.

(18) "Cable vault." (See definition of "manhole.")

(19) "Catenary construction" is that type of construction where an auxiliary wire or messenger is used to assist in supporting in desired alignment trolley contact wire, cables or large conductors that are incapable of supporting themselves in this desired alignment.

(20) "Circuit" means a conductor or system of conductors through which an electric current is intended to flow.

(21) "Circuit breaker" means a switching device capable of making, carrying and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions and also making, carrying for a specified time, and breaking currents under specified abnormal condition such as those of short circuits.

(22) "Circuits, railway signal" means those supply and communication circuits used primarily for supplying energy for controlling the operation of railway block signals, highway crossing signals, interlocking apparatus and their appurtenances.

(23) "Circuits, supply" means those circuits which are used for transmitting a supply of electrical energy.

(24) "Climbing space" means the space reserved along the surface of a pole or structure to permit ready access for linemen to equipment and conductors located on the pole or structure.

(25) "Common neutral system" is a system in which one conductor is used as the neutral for two or more different circuits; one conductor is used as the neutral for both primary and secondary circuits of a distribution system.

(26) "Common use" means simultaneous use by two or more utilities of the same kind.

(27) "Conductor" :

(a) A material, usually in the form of a wire, cable, or bus bar, suitable for carrying an electric circuit.

(b) "Bundled conductor": An assembly of two or more conductors used as a single conductor and employing spacers to maintain a predetermined configuration. The individual conductors of this assembly are called subconductors.

(c) "Covered conductor": A conductor covered with a dielectric having no rated insulating strength or having a rated insulating strength less than the voltage of the circuit in which the conductor is used.

(d) "Grounded conductor": A conductor which is intentionally grounded, either solidly or through a noninterrupting current-limiting device.

(e) "Grounding conductor": A conductor which is used to connect the equipment or the wiring system with a grounding electrode or electrodes.

(f) "Insulated conductor": A conductor covered with a dielectric (other than air) having a rated insulating strength equal to or greater than the voltage of the circuit in which it is used.

(g) "Lateral conductor": A wire or cable extending in a general horizontal direction at an angle to the general direction of the line conductors.

(h) "Line conductor" (overhead supply or communication lines): A wire or cable intended to carry electric currents, extending along the route of the line, supported by poles, towers, or other structures, but not including vertical or lateral conductors.

(i) "Open conductor": A type of electric supply or communication line construction in which the conductors are bare, covered or insulated and without grounding shielding and individually supported at the structure either directly or with insulators. Syn: Open wire.

(j) "Conductor shielding": An envelope which encloses the conductor of a cable and provides an equipotential surface in contact with the cable insulation.

(28) "Conduit" means a structure containing one or more ducts. NOTE: Conduit may be designated as iron pipe conduit, tile conduit, etc. If it contains one duct only it is called single-duct conduit; if it contains more than one duct, it is called multiple-duct conduit; usually with the number of ducts as a prefix, for example, two-duct multiple conduit.

(29) "Conduit system" means any combination of duct, conduit, conduits, manholes, handholes, and vaults joined to form an integrated whole.

(30) "Conflict, antenna" means that an antenna or its guy wire is at a higher level than a supply or communication conductor and approximately parallel thereto, provided the breaking of the antenna or its support will be likely to result in contact between the antenna or guy wire and the supply or communication conductor.

(31) "Conflict, conductor" means that a conductor is so situated with respect to a conductor of another line at a lower level that the horizontal distance between them is less than the sum of the following values:

(a) Five feet.

(b) One-half the difference of level between the conductors concerned.

(c) The value required in tables 6, 7, or 8 for horizontal separation between conductors on the same support for the highest voltage carried by either conductor concerned. (See illustration.)

(32) "Conflict, structure" (as applied to a pole line) means that the line is so situated with respect to a second line that the overturning at the ground line of the first line will result in contact between its poles or conductors and the conductors of the second line, assuming that no conductors are broken in either line. (See illustration.)

EXCEPTIONS:

Lines are not considered as conflicting under the following conditions:

(a) Where one line crosses another.

(b) Where two lines are on opposite sides of a highway, street, or alley and are separated by a distance of not less than sixty percent of the height of the taller pole line and not less than twenty feet.

(33) "Current-carrying part" means a conducting part intended to be connected in an electric circuit to a source of voltage. Noncurrent-carrying parts are those not intended to be so connected.

(34) "Dead" means free from any electric connection to a source of potential difference and from electric charge; not having a potential different from that of the earth. The term is used only with reference to current-carrying parts which are sometimes alive.

(35) "Dead end" means the act, point or equipment used to transfer the mechanical tension in conductors from the conductors to noncurrent-carrying parts of a structure used to support the conductors and still maintain the insulating requirements of the conductors dead-ended.

(36) "Deenergized" means free from any electrical connection to a source of potential difference and from electric charge; not having a potential different from that of earth.

(37) "Device" means a unit of an electric wiring system which is intended to carry but not consume electric energy.

(38) "Disconnecting or isolating switch" means a mechanical switching device used for changing the connections in a circuit, or for isolating a circuit or equipment from a source of power.

NOTE: It is required to carry normal load current continuously, and also abnormal or short-circuit current for short intervals as specified. It is also required to open or close circuits either when negligible current is broken or made, or when no significant change in the voltage across the terminals of each of the switch poles occurs. Syn: Disconnecter, isolator.

(39) "Districts, loading" means those areas in which the specified loadings of these rules apply and are known as "heavy," "medium," and "light" loading districts.

(40) "Districts, rural" means all places not urban, usually in the country, but in some cases, within the city limits.

(41) "Districts, urban" means thickly settled areas (whether in cities or suburbs) or where congested traffic often occurs. A highway, even though in the country, on which the traffic is often heavy, is considered as urban.

(42) "Division of industrial safety and health" means the division of industrial safety and health of the department of labor and industries.

(43) "Duct" means a single enclosed raceway for conductors or cable.

(44) "Effectively grounded" means intentionally connected to earth through a grounded connection or connections of sufficiently low impedance and having sufficient current-carrying capacity to prevent the build-up of voltages which may result in undue hazard to connected equipment or to persons.

(45) "Electric supply equipment" means equipment which produces, modifies, regulates, controls, or safeguards a supply of electric energy. Syn: Supply equipment.

(46) "Electric supply station" means any building, room, or separate space within which electric-supply equipment is located and the interior of which is accessible, as a rule, only to properly qualified persons.

NOTE: This includes generating stations and substations and generator, storage-battery, transformer rooms, but excludes manholes and isolated-transformer vaults on private premises. (See definition of transformer vaults.)

(47) "Electrode, grounding" means a suitable metallic conducting material (generally copper or copper clad) imbedded in the earth and used for maintaining ground potential on conductors connected to it and for dissipating into the earth such electric current as may be impressed upon it.

(48) "Energized" means electrically connected to a source of potential difference, or electrically charged so as to have a potential significantly different from that of earth in the vicinity.

(49) "Equipment" means a general term including fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and similar terms used as part of or in connection with an electric supply or communication system.

(50) "Equipment utilization" means equipment, devices, and connected wiring which utilize electric energy for mechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, testing, or similar purposes and are not a part of supply equipment, supply lines, or communication lines.

(51) "Explosion proof" means capable of withstanding without injury and without transmitting flame to the outside any explosion of gas which may occur within.

(52) "Explosion proof apparatus" means apparatus enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor which may occur within it and of preventing the ignition of a specified gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flashes, or explosion of the gas or vapor within, and which operates at such an external temperature that a surrounding flammable atmosphere will not be ignited thereby.

(53) "Exposed" means not isolated or guarded.

(54) "Externally operable" means capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts.

(55) "Fireproofing (of cables)" means the application of a fire-resistant covering.

(56) "Ground connection" means the equipment used in establishing a conducting path between an electric circuit or equipment and earth. A grounded connection consists of a ground conductor, a ground electrode, and the earth (soil, rock, etc.) which surrounds the electrode.

(57) "Grounded" means connected to or in contact with earth or connected to some extended conductive body which serves instead of the earth.

(58) "Grounded effectively" means permanently connected to earth through a ground connection of sufficiently low impedance and having sufficient current-carrying capacity to prevent the build-up of voltages which may result in undue hazard to connected equipment or to persons. (See effectively grounded.)

(59) "Grounded system" means a system of conductors in which at least one conductor or point (usually the middle wire, or neutral point of transformer or generator windings) is intentionally grounded, either solidly or through a current-limiting device.

(60) "Guarded" means covered, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected, by means of suitable covers or casings, barrier rails or screens,

mats or platforms, designed to minimize the possibility under normal conditions, of dangerous approach or accidental contact by persons or objects.

NOTE: Wires which are insulated, but not otherwise protected, are not considered as guarded.

(61) "Guy" means a tension member (a solid wire or stranded wires) used to withstand an otherwise unbalanced force on a pole, crossarm, or other overhead line structure.

(62) "Guy, anchor" means a guy which has its lower anchorage in the earth and includes a sidewalk or ground guy.

(63) "Guy, overhead (span)" means a guy extending from a pole, crossarm, or structure to a pole, crossarm, or structure.

(64) "Handhole" means an access opening, provided in equipment or in a below-the-surface enclosure in connection with underground lines, into which workers reach but do not enter, for the purpose of installing, operating, or maintaining equipment or cable or both.

(65) "Identification" means for the purpose of these rules, to identify, or identification shall mean that method of coloring, lettering, numbering, marking, or maintaining in any certain position in relation to other objects, the same wire, cable pipe, circuit, phases, or other objects throughout the installation.

(66) "Inclosed" means surrounded by a case which will prevent accidental contact of a person with live parts. A solid inclosure means one which will neither admit accumulations of flyings or dust, nor transmit sparks or flying particles to the accumulations outside.

(67) "Insulated" means separated from other conducting surfaces by a dielectric substance or air space permanently offering a high resistance to the passage or current and to disruptive discharge through the substance or space.

NOTE: When any object is said to be insulated, it is understood to be insulated in suitable manner for the conditions to which it is subjected. Otherwise, it is within the purpose of these rules, uninsulated. Insulating coverings of conductors is one means for making the conductors insulated.

(68) "Insulating (where applied to the covering of a conductor, or to clothing, guards, rods, and other safety devices)" means that a device when interposed between a person and current-carrying parts, protects the person making use of it against electric shock from the current-carrying parts with which the device is intended to be used; the opposite of conducting.

(69) "Insulation (as applied to cable)" means that which is relied upon to insulate the conductor from other conductors or conducting parts or from ground.

(70) "Insulation shielding" means an envelope which encloses the insulation of a cable and provides an equipotential surface in contact with the cable insulation.

(71) "Insulator" means insulating material in a form designed to support a conductor physically and electrically separate it from another conductor or object.

(72) "Isolated" means that an object is not readily accessible to persons unless special means for access are used.

(73) "Isolated by elevation" means elevated sufficiently so that persons may safely walk underneath.

(74) "Isolator" (See disconnecting or isolating switch.)

(75) "Jacket" means a protective covering over the insulation, core, or sheath of a cable.

(76) "Joint use" means simultaneous use by two or more kinds of utilities.

(77) "Lightning arrester" means a device which has the property of reducing the voltage of a surge applied to its terminals, is capable of interrupting follow current if present and restores itself to its original operating conditions.

(78) "Lines:"

(a) "Communication lines" means the conductors and their supporting or containing structures which are located outside of buildings and are used for public or private signal or communication service, and which operate at not exceeding 400 volts to ground or 750 volts between any two points of the circuit, and the transmitted power of which does not exceed 150 watts. When operating at less than 150 volts no limit is placed on the capacity of the system.

NOTE: Telephone, telegraph, railroad-signal, messenger-call, clock, fire or police-alarm and other systems conforming with the above are included. Lines used for signaling purposes, but not included under the

above definition, are considered as supply lines of the same voltage and are to be so run. Exception is made under certain conditions for communication circuits used in the operation of supply lines.

(b) "Electrical supply lines" means those conductors and their necessary supporting or containing structures which are located entirely outside of buildings and are used for transmitting a supply of electric energy.

NOTE: Does not include open wiring on buildings, in yards or similar locations where spans are less than twenty feet, and all the precautions required for stations or utilization equipment, as the case may be, are observed. Railway signal lines of more than 400 volts to ground are always supply lines within the meaning of these rules; those of less than 400 volts may be considered as supply lines, if so run and operated throughout.

(79) "Low voltage protection" means the effect of a device operative on the reduction or failure of voltage to cause and maintain the interruption of power supply to the equipment protected.

(80) "Low voltage release" means the effect of a device operative on the reduction or failure of voltage to cause the interruption of power supply to the equipment, but not preventing the reestablishment of the power supply on return of voltage.

(81) "Maintenance" means the work done on any line or any element of any line for the purpose of extending its life (excepting the replacement of the supporting poles or structures); includes the replacement, for any reason, of crossarms, pins, insulators, wires, cables, messengers, etc., but does not contemplate the addition of elements (excepting pole stubs and guy wires) which will change the identity of the structure.

(82) "Manhole" means an opening in an underground system which workers or others may enter for the purpose of installing cables, transformers, junction boxes, and other devices, and for making connections and tests.

(83) "Manhole cover" means a removable lid which closes the opening to a manhole or similar subsurface enclosure.

(84) "Manhole grating" means a grid which provides ventilation and a protective cover for a manhole opening.

(85) "Manual" means capable of being operated by personal intervention.

(86) "Messenger" means stranded wire which generally is not a part of the conducting system, its primary function being to support wires or cables of the conducting system; sometimes called "suspension strand."

(87) "Minor tracks" means railway tracks included in the following list:

(a) Spurs less than two thousand feet long and not exceeding two tracks in the same span.

(b) Branches on which no regular service is maintained or which are not operated during the winter season.

(c) Narrow-gage tracks or other tracks on which standard rolling stock cannot, for physical reasons, be operated.

(d) Tracks used only temporarily for a period not exceeding one year.

(e) Tracks not operated as a public utility, such as industrial railways used in logging, mining, etc.

(88) "Multi-grounded system" means a system in which the neutral conductor is grounded at many places.

(89) "Objectionable flow of current" in grounding conductors, means any measurable amount of current flowing to earth which can be attributed to inadequately or improperly installed metallic return to sources of supply.

(90) "Open wire" means a conductor or pair of conductors separately supported above the surface of the ground.

(91) "Pad-mounted equipment" is a general term describing enclosed equipment, the exterior of which enclosure is at ground potential, positioned on a surface-mounted pad.

(92) "Panelboard" means a single panel, or a group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel, including buses and with or without switches and/or automatic overcurrent-protective devices for the control of light, heat, or power circuits of small individual as well as aggregate capacity; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cut-out box placed in or against a wall or partition, and accessible only from the front. (See definition of switchboard.)

(93) "Pole face" means that side of the pole on which crossarms are attached, or which is so designated by the utilities owning or operating the pole.

(94) "Prestressed concrete structures" means concrete structures which include metal tendons that are tensioned and anchored either before or after curing of the concrete.

(95) "Pulling iron" means an anchor secured in the wall, ceiling, or floor of a manhole or vault to attach rigging used to pull cable.

(96) "Pulling tension" is the longitudinal force exerted on a cable during installation.

(97) "Qualified" means a person who is familiar with the construction of, or operation of such lines and/or equipment that concerns his position and who is fully aware of the hazards connected therewith, or, one who has passed a journeyman's examination for the particular branch of the electrical trades with which he may be connected.

(98) "Raceway" means any channel for loosely holding wires or cables in interior work, which is designed expressly and used solely for this purpose. Raceways may be of metal, wood, or insulating material, and the term includes wood and metal moldings consisting of a backing and capping, and also metal ducts into which wires are to be pulled.

(99) "Random separation" means installed with no deliberate separation.

(100) "Racks, vertical (secondary racks)" for the purpose of these rules shall include individual supports in rack configuration used for the support of conductors of 0 to 750 volts.

(101) "Reconstruction" means replacement of any portion of an existing installation by new equipment or construction. Does not include ordinary maintenance replacements.

(102) "Readily climbable" means having sufficient handholds and footholds to permit an average person to climb easily without using a ladder or other special equipment.

(103) "Remotely operable (as applied to equipment)" means capable of being operated from a position external to the structure in which it is installed or from a protected position within the structure.

(104) "Risers" means conductors which extend below the ground line and are generally installed on the surfaces of poles.

(105) "Roadway" means the portion of highway, including shoulders, for vehicular use.

NOTE: A divided highway has two or more roadways.

(106) "Rural districts": All places not urban. This may include thinly settled areas within the city limits.

(107) "Sag":

(a) The distance measured vertically from a conductor to the straight line joining its two points of support. Unless otherwise stated in the rule, the sag referenced to is the sag at the midpoint of the span.

(b) "Initial unloaded sag": The sag of a conductor prior to the application of any external load.

(c) "Final sag": The sag of a conductor under specified conditions of loading and temperature applied, after it has been subjected for an appreciable period to the loading prescribed for the loading district in which it is situated, or equivalent loading, and the loading removed. Final sag shall include the effect of inelastic deformation (creep).

(d) "Final unloaded sag": The sag of a conductor after it has been subjected for an appreciable period to the loading prescribed for the loading district in which it is situated, or equivalent loading, and the loading removed. Final unloaded sag shall include the effect of inelastic deformation (creep).

(e) "Total sag": The distance measured vertically from the conductor to the straight line joining its two points of support, under conditions of ice loading equivalent to the total resultant loading for the district in which it is located.

(f) "Maximum total sag": The total sag of the midpoint of the straight line joining the two points of support of the conductor.

(g) "Apparent sag of a span": The maximum distance between the wire in a given span and the straight line between the two points of support of the wire, measured perpendicularly from the straight line.

(h) "Sag of a conductor at any point in a span": The distance measured vertically from the particular point in the conductor to a straight line between its two points of support.

(i) "Apparent sag at any point in the span": The distance, at the particular point in the span, between the wire and the straight line between the two points of support of the wire, measured perpendicularly from the straight line.

(108) "Service" means the conductors and equipment for delivering electric energy from the secondary distribution or street main, or other distribution feeder, or from the transformer to the wiring system of the premises served.

(109) "Service drops" means the conductors strung between a pole line and a building or structure.

(110) "Service drop" means the overhead conductors between the electric supply or communication line and the building or structure being served.

(111) "Shoulder" means the portion of the roadway contiguous with the traveled way for accommodation of stopped vehicles for emergency use and for lateral support of base and surface course.

(112) "Side-wall pressure" means the crushing force exerted on a cable during installation.

(113) "Span length" means the horizontal distance between two adjacent supporting points of a conductor.

(114) "Span wire" means a wire or cable used as an auxiliary support for wires, cables, or other equipment. As applied to trolley construction, it means a wire or cable used to support laterally, or which is attached to wires which support laterally, trolley contact conductors and appurtenances in electrical contact therewith, including wires commonly referred to as cross-span wires, bracket-span wires, pull-offs, trolley strain guys, dead ends, etc.

(115) "Splicing chamber." (See definition of "manhole.")

(116) "Structure conflict" means a line is so situated with respect to a second line that the overturning of the first line will result in contact between its supporting structures or conductors and the conductors of the second line, assuming that no conductors are broken in either line.

(117) "Supply equipment." (See electric supply equipment.)

(118) "Supply station." (See electric supply station.)

(119) "Supporting structure" means the main supporting unit (usually a pole or tower).

(120) "Susceptiveness" means the characteristics of a communications circuit including its connected apparatus which determine the extent to which it is adversely affected by inductive fields.

(121) "Switch" means a device for opening and closing or for changing the connection of a circuit. In these rules, a switch will always be understood to be manually operated, unless otherwise stated.

(122) "Switchboard" means a large single panel, frame, or assembly of panels, on which are mounted (on the face, or back, or both) switches, fuses, busses, and usually instruments.

(123) "Tag" means accident prevention tag (DANGER PEOPLE AT WORK, etc.) of a distinctive appearance used for the purpose of personnel protection to indicate that the operation of the device to which it is attached is restricted.

(124) "Tension":

(a) "Final unloaded conductor tension" means the longitudinal tension in a conductor after the conductor has been stretched by the application for an appreciable period, and subsequent release, of the loadings of ice and wind and temperature decrease, assumed for the loading district in which the conductor is strung (or equivalent loading).

(b) "Initial conductor tension" means the longitudinal tension of a conductor prior to the application of any external load.

(125) "Termination." (See "cable terminal.")

(126) "Transformer vault" means an isolated inclosure either above or below ground with fire-resistant walls, ceiling, and floor, in which transformers and related equipment are installed, and which is not continuously attended during operation.

(127) "Traveled way" means the portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders and full-time parking lanes.

(128) "Underground network distribution system" means an underground electrical installation fed from multiple primary sources directly associated with area-wide secondary network connected into a common grid.

(129) "Underground residential distribution system (URD)" means an electrical installation normally fed from a single primary source which may feed one or more transformers with secondaries not connected to a common grid.

(130) "Urban districts" means thickly settled areas (whether in cities or suburbs) or where congested traffic often occurs. A highway, even though in thinly settled areas, on which the traffic is often very heavy, is considered as urban.

(131) "Utility" means an organization responsible for the installation, operation or maintenance of electric supply or communications systems.

(132) "Utility interactive system" means an electric power production system which is operating in parallel with and capable of delivering energy to a utility electric supply system.

(133) "Utilization equipment" means equipment, devices, and connected wiring which utilize electric energy for mechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, testing, or similar purposes and are not a part of supply equipment, supply lines, or communication lines.

(134) "Vault" means an enclosure above or below ground which personnel may enter and is used for the purpose of installing, operating, or maintaining equipment or cable which need not be of a submersible design.

(135) "Voltage" means the effect (rms) potential difference between any two conductors or between a conductor and ground. Voltages are expressed in nominal values unless otherwise indicated. The nominal voltage of a system or circuit is the value assigned to a system or circuit of a given voltage class for the purpose of convenient designation. The operating voltage of the system may vary above or below this value.

(136) "Voltage of an effectively grounded circuit" means the highest nominal voltage available between any conductor of the circuit and ground unless otherwise indicated.

(137) "Wire gages" means the American Wire Gage (AWG), otherwise known as Brown and Sharpe (B&S), is the standard gage for copper, aluminum, and other conductors, excepting steel, for which the Steel Wire Gage (Stl. WG) is used throughout these rules.

(138) "Working space, lateral" means the space reserved for working between conductor levels outside the climbing space, and to its right and left.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending § 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58)

WAC 296-44-013 PURPOSE AND SCOPE ((OF RULES)).

(1) ~~((Purpose. Purpose of these rules is to formulate, for the state of Washington, uniform requirements for electrical installations, the application of which shall insure adequate service and secure safety to persons engaged in the construction, maintenance, operation, or use of electrical lines and equipment and to the public in general.~~

(2) Scope. These rules are not intended as complete construction specifications but embody only the requirements which are considered most important from the standpoint of safety and service. Construction shall be according to accepted good practice for local conditions in all particulars not specified in these rules.)) The standards and requirements included in this vertical chapter shall apply throughout the state wherever construction, maintenance, operation, or use of electrical lines and high voltage equipment takes place within the jurisdiction of the department of labor and industries. Examples include, but are not limited to those specified in WAC 296-44-016.

(2) Operations or conditions not specifically covered by this chapter are subject to all the applicable standards contained in chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards, chapter 296-62 WAC, Occupational health standards—Safety standards for carcinogens, chapter 296-32 WAC, Safety standards for telecommunications, chapter 296-44 WAC, Safety standards—Electrical Construction Code and chapter 296-155 WAC, Safety standards for construction work.

(3) If a provision of this chapter conflicts with a provision of the General safety and health standards chapter 296-24 WAC or the General occupational health standards chapter 296-62 WAC, the provision of this chapter shall prevail.

(4) When a provision of this chapter conflicts with a provision from any chapter of another vertical safety standard applying to the employers' specific type of work place, the provision of the vertical safety standard of specific application shall prevail.

(5) The safety and health requirements of this chapter do not imply that other safe work practices, procedures, or methods should not be used where such methods, procedures, or practices would tend to prevent accidents. The provisions of this chapter do not relieve the employer and employee of their respective duties to do whatever is reasonable and practicable to avoid causing accidents.

(6) The department's standards and rules shall not be applicable to those operations under the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government.

(7) When the words "shall" or "must" are used in this chapter, the requirement is compulsory. The words "may" or "should," as used in this chapter, identify recommendations or suggestions only.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-015 LINES CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO THESE RULES. These rules shall not apply to the use of existing

electrical installations during their lifetime provided they are maintained in good condition and in accordance with the applicable safety factor requirements and the rules in effect at the time they were installed, and provided that reconstruction shall conform to the rules as herein provided.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending § 2 (part), filed 3/23/60, effective 12/1/58)

WAC 296-44-016 APPLICABILITY ((OF RULES—GENERAL)). These rules ~~((will))~~ apply to:

(1) All overhead electrical supply and communications lines and equipment located outside of buildings.

(2) Underground lines and equipment.

(3) Stations and substations.

(4) Radio installations.

(5) All other electrical installations which come under the jurisdiction of the ~~((electrical utility inspectors of the division of safety;))~~ department of labor and industries, division of industrial safety and health.

(6) The installation and maintenance of electric utilization equipment.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-017 REFERENCES. (1) ANSI A12.1-1973, Safety Code for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings, and Toeboards.³

(2) ANSI A14.1-1982, Safety Requirements for Portable Wood Ladders.

(3) ANSI A14.2-1982, Safety Requirements for Portable Metal Ladders.

(4) ANSI A14.3-1982, Safety Requirements for Fixed Ladders.

(5) ANSI A14.5-1982, Safety Requirements for Portable Reinforced Plastic Ladders.

(6) ANSI A58.1-1972, Building Code Requirements for Minimum Design Loads in Buildings and Other Structures.

(7) ANSI A92.2-1979, Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Aerial Devices.

(8) ANSI B15.1-1972, Safety Standard for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus.

(9) ANSI C29.1-1982, Test Methods for Electrical Power Insulators.

(10) ANSI C29.2-1982, Wet-Process Porcelain and Toughened Glass Insulators (Suspension Type).

(11) ANSI C29.3-1980, Wet-Process Porcelain Insulators (Spool Type).

(12) ANSI C29.4-1977, Wet-Process Porcelain Insulators (Strain Type).

(13) ANSI C29.5-1977, Wet-Process Porcelain Insulators Low- and Medium-Voltage Pin Type.

(14) ANSI C29.6-1977, Wet-Process Porcelain Insulators, High Voltage Pin Type.

(15) ANSI C29.7-1982, Wet-Process Porcelain Insulators, High Voltage Line-Post Type.

(16) ANSI C84.1-1977, Voltage Ratings for Electric Power Systems and Equipment (60Hz); (includes supplement ANSI C84.1a 1980).

(17) ANSI C92.1-1982, Voltage Values for Preferred Transient Insulation Levels.

(18) ANSI O5.1-1979, Specifications and Dimensions for Wood Poles.

(19) ANSI Z53.1-1979, Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards.

(20) ANSI Z87.1-1979, Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.

(21) ANSI Z88.2-1980, Practices for Respiratory Protection.

(22) ANSI Z89.1-1981, Safety Requirements for Industrial Headwear.

(23) ANSI Z244.1-1982, Minimum Safety Requirements for Personnel Protection—Lockout/Tagout of Energy Sources.

(24) ANSI/ASTM D12079a, Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves.

(25) ANSI/ASTM D1050-80, Specifications for Rubber Insulating Line Hose.

(26) ANSI/ASTM F496-80, Specifications for In-Service Care of Insulating Gloves and Sleeves.

(27) ANSI/IEEE Std 100-1977, IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms.

- (28) ANSI/IEEE Std 268-1982, IEEE Standard Metric Practice.
 (29) ANSI/NFPA 10-1981, Portable Fire Extinguisher.
 (30) ANSI/NFPA 30-1981, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.
 (31) ANSI/NFPA 70-1981, National Electrical Code.⁴
 (32) ANSI/NFPA 77-1977, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity.
 (33) ANSI/NFPA 85F-1982, Installation and Operation of Pulverized Fuel Systems.
 (34) API RP500 Recommended Practice for Classification of Areas for Electrical Installations in Petroleum Refineries.⁵
 (35) ASTM D178-81, Specification for Rubber Insulating Matting.⁶
 (36) ASTM D1048-81, Specification for Rubber Insulating Blankets.
 (37) ASTM D1049-81, Specification for Rubber Insulating Covers.
 (38) ASTM D1051-81, Specification for Rubber Insulating Sleeves.
 (39) ASTM F478-81, Specifications for In-Service Care of Insulating Line Hose and Covers.
 (40) ASTM F479-81, Specifications for In-Service Care of Insulating Blankets.
 (41) IEEE Std 80-1976, Guide for Safety in Substation Grounding.
 (42) NFPA 496-1982 Purged Enclosures for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Locations.⁸

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-023 GROUNDING METHODS FOR ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-02301 PURPOSE. The purpose of WAC 296-44-02301 through 296-44-02349 is to provide practical methods of grounding, as one of the means of safeguarding employees and the public from injury that may be caused by electrical potential.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-02305 SCOPE. WAC 296-44-02301 through 296-44-02349 covers methods of protective grounding of supply and communication conductors and equipment. The rules requiring grounding are in other parts of this code.

These rules do not cover the grounded return of electric railways nor those lightning protection wires which are normally independent of supply or communication wires or equipment.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-02309 POINT OF CONNECTION OF GROUNDING CONDUCTOR. (1) Direct current systems which are to be grounded:

(a) 750 volts and below. Connection shall be made only at supply stations. In three-wire direct-current systems the connection shall be made to the neutral.

(b) Over 750 volts. Connection shall be made at both the supply and load stations. The connection shall be made to the neutral of the system. The ground or grounding electrode may be external to or remotely located from each of the stations.

One of the two stations may have its ground connection made through surge arresters provided the other station neutral is effectively grounded as described above.

(2) Alternating current systems which are to be grounded:

(a) 750 volts and below. The point of the grounding connection on a wye-connected three-phase four-wire system, or on a single-phase three-wire system, shall be the neutral conductor. On other one-, two-, or three-phase systems with an associated lighting circuit or circuits, the point of grounding connection shall be on the common circuit conductor associated with the lighting circuits.

The point of grounding connection on three-phase three-wire system, whether derived from a delta connected or an ungrounded wye connected transformer installation not used for lighting, may be any of the circuit conductors, or it may be a separately derived neutral.

The grounding connections shall be made at the source, and at the line side of all service equipment.

(b) Over 750 volts.

(i) Nonshielded (bare or covered conductors or insulated nonshielded cables).

Grounding connection shall be made at the neutral of the source. Additional connections may be made, if desired, along the length of the neutral, where this is one of the system conductors.

(ii) Shielded.

(A) Surge-arrester cable-shielding interconnection. Cable shielding grounds shall be bonded to surge arrester grounds, where provided, at points where underground cables are connected to overhead lines.

(B) Cable without insulating jacket. Connection shall be made to the neutral of the source transformer and at cable termination points.

(C) Cable with insulating jacket. Additional bonding and connections between the cable insulation shielding or sheaths and the system ground are recommended. In multigrounded shielded cable systems, the shielding (including sheath) shall be grounded at each cable joint exposed to personnel contact. Where multigrounded shielding cannot be used for electrolysis or sheath current reasons, the shielding sheaths and splice enclosure devices shall be insulated for the voltage which may appear on them during normal operation.

Bonding transformers or reactors may be substituted for direct ground connection at one end of the cable.

(I) Separate grounding conductor. If a separate grounding conductor is used as an adjunct to a cable run underground, it shall be connected at the source transformer and at cable accessories where these are to be grounded.

(II) Separate grounding conductor location. This grounding conductor shall be located in the same direct burial or duct bank run (or the same duct if this is of magnetic material) as the circuit conductors.

EXCEPTION: The grounding conductor for a circuit which is installed in a magnetic duct need not be in the same duct if the duct containing the circuit is bonded to the separate grounding conductor at both ends.

(3) Messenger wires and guys.

(a) Messenger wires. Messenger wires required to be grounded shall be connected to grounding conductors at poles or structures at maximum intervals as listed below:

(i) Where messenger wires are adequate for system grounding conductors (WAC 296-44-02315 (3)(a), (b), and (c)) four connections in each mile.

(ii) Where messenger wires are not adequate for system grounding conductors, eight connections per mile, exclusive of service grounds.

(b) Guys. Guys which are required to be grounded shall be connected to:

(i) Grounded steel structures or to an effective ground connection on wood poles.

(ii) A line conductor which has at least four ground connections in each mile of line in addition to the ground connections at individual services.

(4) Current in grounding conductor. Ground connection points shall be so arranged that under normal circumstances there will be no objectionable flow of current over the grounding conductor. If an objectionable flow of current occurs over a grounding conductor due to the use of multiple grounds, one or more of the following should be used:

(a) Abandon one or more grounds.

(b) Change location of grounds.

(c) Interrupt the continuity of the conductor between ground connections.

(d) Subject to the approval of the administrative authority take other effective means to limit the current.

The system ground of the source transformer shall not be removed.

The temporary currents set up under abnormal conditions while the grounding conductors are performing their intended protective functions are not considered objectionable. The conductor shall have the capability of conducting anticipated fault current without thermal overloading or excessive voltage buildup. Refer to WAC 296-44-02315(3).

(5) Fences. Fences, where required to be grounded by other parts of this code, shall be grounded at or near the location of a supply line or lines crossing them, and additionally, at distances not exceeding 150 feet on either side. Fences shall also be grounded at each side of a gate or other opening in the fence. Any gate or other opening shall also be bonded across by a buried bonding jumper. A gate shall be metallically connected or bonded to the grounding conductor, jumper, or fence. Separate barbed wire strands above fencing, on nonconducting posts, shall be bonded to metallic fencing or grounding conductors at the grounding points.

Where required to be grounded, fences shall be bonded to the grounding system of the enclosed equipment or to a separate underground conductor below or near the fence line.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-02315 GROUNDING CONDUCTOR AND MEANS OF CONNECTION. (1) Composition of grounding conductors. In all cases the grounding conductor shall be made of copper or other metals or combinations of metals which will not corrode excessively during the expected service life under the existing conditions and, if practical, shall be without joint or splice. If joints are unavoidable, they shall be so made and maintained as to not materially increase the resistance of the grounding conductor and shall have appropriate mechanical and corrosion resistant characteristics. For surge arresters and ground detectors, the grounding conductor or conductors shall be as short, straight, and free from sharp bends as practical. The structural metal frame of a building or structure may serve as a grounding conductor to an acceptable grounding electrode.

In no case shall a circuit-opening device be inserted in the grounding conductor or connection except where its operation will result in the automatic disconnection from all sources of energy of the circuit leads connected to the equipment so grounded.

EXCEPTION: Temporary disconnection of grounding conductors for testing purposes, under competent supervision, shall be permitted.

(2) Connection of grounding conductors. Connection of the grounding conductor shall be made by a means matching the characteristics of both the grounded and grounding conductors, and suitable for the environmental exposure. These means include brazing, welding, mechanical and compression connections, ground clamps, and ground straps. Soldering is acceptable only in conjunction with lead sheaths.

(3) Ampacity and strength. The "short time ampacity" of a bare grounding conductor is that current which the conductor can carry for the time during which the current flows without melting or separating under the applied tensions. If a grounding conductor is insulated, its short time ampacity is the current which it can carry for the applicable time without damaging the insulation. Where grounding conductors at one location are paralleled, the increased total current capacity may be considered.

(a) System grounding conductors for single-grounded systems. The system grounding conductor or conductors for a system with single system grounding electrode or set of electrodes, exclusive of grounds at individual services, shall have a short time ampacity adequate for the fault current which can flow in the grounding conductor or conductors for the operating time of the system protective device. If this value cannot be readily determined, continuous ampacity of the grounding conductor or conductors shall be not less than the full load continuous current of the system supply transformer or other source of supply.

(b) System grounding conductors for multigrounded alternating current systems. The system grounding conductors for an alternating current system with grounds at more than one location exclusive of grounds at individual services shall have continuous total ampacities at each location of not less than one-fifth that of the conductors to which they are attached. (See also subsection (3)(h) of this section.)

(c) Grounding conductors for instrument transformers. The grounding conductor for instrument cases and secondary circuits of instrument transformers shall not be smaller than AWG No. 12 copper or have equivalent ampacity.

(d) Grounding conductors for primary surge arresters. The grounding conductor or conductors shall have adequate short time ampacity under conditions of excess current caused by or following a surge. Individual arrester grounding conductors shall be no smaller than AWG No. 6 copper or AWG No. 4 aluminum.

EXCEPTION: Arrester grounding conductors may be copper-clad or aluminum-clad steel wire having not less than thirty percent of the conductivity of solid copper or aluminum wire of the same diameter.

Where flexibility of the grounding conductor, such as adjacent to the base of the arrester, is vital to its proper operation, a suitably flexible conductor shall be employed.

(e) Grounding conductors for equipment, messenger wires, and guys.

(i) Conductors. The grounding conductors for equipment, raceways, cable, messenger wires, guys, sheaths, and other metal enclosures for wires shall have short time ampacities adequate for the available fault current and operating time of the system fault protective device. If no overcurrent or fault protection is provided, the ampacity of the grounding conductor shall be determined by the design and operating conditions of the circuit, but shall not be less than that of AWG No. 8 copper. Where the adequacy and continuity of the conductor enclosures and their attachment to the equipment enclosures is assured, this path can constitute the equipment grounding conductor.

(ii) Connections. Connection of the grounding conductor shall be to a suitable lug, terminal, or device not disturbed in normal inspection, maintenance, or operation.

(f) Fences. The grounding conductor for fences required to be grounded by other parts of this code shall be any of those meeting the requirements of subsection (3)(h) of this section or shall be steel wire not smaller than No. 5 Steel Wire Gage. It shall be connected to the fence posts with connecting means suitable for the material when the posts are of conducting material. If the posts are of nonconducting material, suitable bonding connections shall be made to the fence mesh strands and the barbed wire strands at each grounding conductor point.

(g) Bonding of equipment frames and enclosures. Where required, a low impedance metallic path shall be provided for the passage of possible conductor or equipment, or both, fault current back to the grounded terminal of the supply, where the supply is local. Where the supply is remote, the metallic path shall interconnect the equipment frames and enclosures with all other nonenergized conducting components within reach and shall additionally be connected to ground as outlined in subsection (3)(h) of this section. Short-time ampacities of bonding conductors shall be adequate for the duty involved.

(h) Ampacity limit. No grounding conductor need have greater ampacity than either:

(i) The phase conductors which would supply the ground fault current, or

(ii) The maximum current which can flow through it to the ground electrode or electrodes to which it is attached. For a single grounding conductor and connected electrode or electrodes, this would be the supply voltage divided by the electrode resistance (approximately).

(i) Strength. All grounding conductors shall have mechanical strength suitable for the conditions to which they may reasonably be subjected.

Further, unguarded grounding conductors shall have a tensile strength not less than that of AWG No. 8 softdrawn copper, except as noted in subsection (3)(c) of this section.

(4) Guarding and protection.

(a) The grounding conductors for single grounded systems and those exposed to mechanical damage shall be guarded. However, grounding conductors need not be guarded where not readily accessible to the public nor where grounding multigrounded circuits or equipment.

(b) Where guarding is required, grounding conductors shall be protected by guards suitable for the exposure to which they may reasonably be subjected. The guards should extend for not less than 8 feet above the ground or platform from which the grounding conductors are accessible to the public.

(c) Where guarding is not required, grounds shall be protected by being substantially attached closely to the surface of the pole or other structure in areas of exposure to mechanical damage and, where practical, on the portion of the structure having least exposure.

(d) Guards used for grounding conductors of lightning protection equipment shall be of nonmagnetic materials if the guard completely encloses the grounding conductor or is not bonded at both ends to the grounding conductor.

(5) Underground.

(a) Grounding conductors laid directly underground shall be laid slack or shall be of sufficient strength to prevent being readily broken by earth movement or settling normal at the particular location.

(b) Direct-buried uninsulated joints or splices in grounding conductors should be welded, brazed, or of the compression type to minimize the possibility of loosening or corrosion. The number of joints or splices should be the minimum practical.

(c) Grounding cable insulation shielding systems shall be interconnected with all other accessible grounded power supply equipment in manholes, handholes, and vaults.

EXCEPTION: Where cathodic protection or shield cross-bonding is involved, interconnection may be omitted.

(d) Looped magnetic elements such as structural steel, piping, reinforcing bars, etc., should not separate grounding conductors from the phase conductors of circuits they serve.

(e) Metals used for grounding, in direct contact with earth, concrete, or masonry, shall have been proven suitable for such exposure.

NOTE 1: Under present technology, aluminum has not generally been proven suitable for such use.

NOTE 2: Metals of different galvanic potentials which are electrically interconnected may require protection against galvanic corrosion.

(f) Sheath transposition connections (cross-bonding).

(i) Where cable insulating shields or sheaths, which are normally connected to ground, are insulated from ground to minimize shield circulating currents, they shall be insulated from personnel contact at accessible locations. Transposition connections and bonding jumpers shall be insulated for nominal 600 volt service, unless the normal shielding voltage exceeds this level, in which case the insulation shall be ample for the working voltage to ground.

(ii) Bonding jumpers and connecting means shall be sized and selected to carry the available fault current without damaging jumper insulation or sheath connections.

(6) Common grounding conductor for circuits, metal raceways, and equipment. Where the ampacity of a supply system grounding conductor is also adequate for equipment grounding requirements, this conductor may be used for the combined purpose. Equipment referred to includes the frames and enclosures of supply system control and auxiliary components, conductor raceways, cable shields, and other enclosures.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-02319 GROUNDING ELECTRODES. The grounding electrode shall be permanent and adequate for the electrical system involved. A common electrode or electrode system shall be employed for grounding the electrical system and the conductor enclosures and equipment served by that system. This may be accomplished by interconnecting these elements at the "point of connection of grounding conductor," WAC 296-44-02309.

Grounding electrodes shall be one of the following:

(1) Existing electrodes. Existing electrodes consist of conducting items installed for purposes other than grounding:

(a) Metallic water piping system. Extensive metallic underground cold water piping systems may be used as grounding electrodes.

NOTE: Such systems normally have very low resistance to earth and have been extensively used in the past. They are the preferred electrode type where they are readily accessible.

EXCEPTION: Water systems with nonmetallic noncurrent-carrying pipe or insulating joints are not suitable for use as grounding electrodes.

(b) Local systems. Isolated buried metallic cold water piping connecting to wells having sufficiently low measured resistance to earth may be used as grounding electrodes.

NOTE: Care should be exercised to insure that all parts that might become disconnected are effectively bonded together.

(c) Steel reinforcing bars in concrete foundations and footings. The reinforcing bar system of a concrete foundation or footing which is not insulated from direct contact with earth, and which extends at least three feet below grade, constitutes an effective and acceptable type of grounding electrode. Where steel supported on this foundation is to be used as a grounding conductor (tower, structure, etc), it shall be interconnected by bonding between anchor bolts and reinforcing bars or by cable from the reinforcing bars to the structure above the concrete.

The normally applied steel ties are considered to provide adequate bonding between bars of the reinforcing cage.

NOTE: Where reinforcing bars in concrete are not suitably connected to a metal structure above the concrete, and the latter structure is subjected to grounding discharge currents (even connected to another electrode), there is likelihood of damage to the intervening concrete from ground-seeking current passing through the semi-conducting concrete.

(2) Made electrodes.

(a) General. Where made electrodes are used, they shall as far as practical penetrate into permanent moisture level and below the frostline. Made electrodes shall be of metal or combinations of metals which do not corrode excessively under the existing conditions for the expected service life.

All outer surfaces of made electrodes shall be conductive, that is, not having paint, enamel, or other insulating type covering.

(b) Driven rods. Driven rods may be sectional; the total length shall not be less than eight feet. Driven depth shall be eight feet minimum. The upper end shall be flush with or below the ground level unless suitably protected. Longer rods or multiple rods may be used to reduce the ground resistance. Spacing between multiple rods should not be less than six feet.

EXCEPTION: Where rock bottom is encountered, driven depth may be less than eight feet or other types of electrode employed.

Iron or steel rods shall have minimum cross-sectional dimension of 5/8 inch. Copper-clad, stainless steel, or stainless steel-clad rods shall have a minimum cross-sectional dimension of 1/2 inch.

(c) Buried wire, strips, or plates. In areas of high soil resistivity or shallow bedrock, or where lower resistance is required than attainable with driven rods, one or more of the following electrodes may be more useful:

(i) Wire. Bare wires 0.162 inch in diameter or larger, conforming to WAC 296-44-02315 (5)(e), buried in earth at a depth not less than eighteen inches and not less than one hundred feet total in length, laid approximately straight, constitutes an acceptable made electrode. (This is frequently designated a "counterpoise".) The wire may be in a single length, or may be several lengths connected at ends or at some point away from the ends. The wire may take the form of a network with many parallel wires spaced in two-dimensional array, referred to as a grid.

EXCEPTION 1: Where rock bottom is encountered, burial depth may be less than 18 inches.

EXCEPTION 2: Other lengths or configurations may be used if their suitability is supported by a qualified engineering study.

(ii) Strips. Strips of metal not less than 10 feet in total length and with total (two sides) surface not less than 5 square feet buried in soil at a depth not less than 18 inches constitute an acceptable made electrode. Ferrous metal electrodes shall be not less than 1/4 inch in thickness and nonferrous metal electrodes not less than 0.06 inches.

NOTE: Strip electrodes are frequently useful in rocky areas where only irregularly shaped pits are practical to excavate.

(iii) Plates or sheets. Metal plates or sheets having not less than 2 square feet of surface exposed to the soil, and at a depth of not less than five feet, constitute an acceptable made electrode. Ferrous metal electrodes shall be not less than 1/4 inch in thickness and nonferrous metal electrodes not less than 0.06 inches.

(d) Pole butt plates and wire wraps.

(i) General. In areas of very low soil resistivity there are two constructions, described in specifications (ii) and (iii) below, which may provide effective grounding electrode functions although they are inadequate in most other locations. Where these have been proven to have adequately low earth resistance by the application of WAC 296-44-02329, two such electrodes may be counted as one made electrode and ground for application of WAC 296-44-02309 (3)(a), (3)(b)(ii), 296-44-02335(3) and 296-44-02329(3); however, these types shall not be the sole grounding electrode at transformer locations.

(ii) Pole butt plates. Subject to the limitations of WAC 296-44-02319 (2)(d), a pole butt plate on the base of a wooden pole, possibly folded up around the base of the pole butt, may be considered an acceptable electrode in locations where the limitations of WAC 296-44-02329 are met. The plates shall be not less than 1/4 inch thick if of ferrous metal and not less than 0.06 inch thick if of nonferrous metal. Further, the minimum plate area exposed to the soil shall be 0.5 square feet.

(iii) Wire wrap. Subject to the limitations of WAC 296-44-02319 (2)(a), made electrodes may be wire attached to the pole previous to the setting of the pole. The wire shall be of copper or other metals which will not corrode excessively under the existing conditions and shall have a continuous bare or exposed length below ground level of not less than twelve feet, shall extend to the bottom of the pole, and shall not be smaller than AWG No. 6.

(e) Concentric neutral cable. Systems employing extensive (one hundred feet minimum length) buried bare concentric neutral cable in contact with the earth may employ the concentric neutral as a grounding electrode. The concentric neutral may be covered with a semi-conducting jacket which has a radial resistivity not exceeding 100 meter ohms and which will remain essentially stable in service. The radial resistivity of the jacket material is that value calculated from measurements on a unit length of cable, of the resistance between the concentric neutral and a surrounding conducting medium. Radial resistivity equals resistance of unit length times the surface area of jacket divided by the average thickness of the jacket over the neutral conductors. All dimensions are to be expressed in meters.

(f) Concrete-encased electrodes. A metallic wire, rod, or structural shape, meeting WAC 296-44-02315 (5)(e) and encased in concrete which is not insulated from direct contact with earth shall constitute

an acceptable ground electrode. The concrete depth below grade shall be not less than 1 foot, and a depth of 2 1/2 feet is recommended. Wire shall be no smaller than AWG No. 4 if copper, or 3/8 inch diameter if steel. It shall be not less than 20 feet long, and shall remain entirely within the concrete except for the external connection. The conductor should be run as straight as practical.

The metal elements may be composed of a number of shorter lengths arrayed within the concrete and connected together (for example, the reinforcing system in a structural footing).

EXCEPTION: Other wire length or configurations may be used if their suitability is supported by a qualified engineering study.

NOTE 1: The lowest resistance per unit wire length will result from a straight wire installation.

NOTE 2: The outline of the concrete need not be regular, but may conform to an irregular or rocky excavation.

NOTE 3: Concrete encased electrodes are frequently more practical or effective than driven rods or strips or plates buried directly in earth.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-02323 METHOD OF CONNECTION TO ELECTRODE. (1) Ground connections. The ground connections shall be as accessible as practical and shall be made to the electrode by methods providing the required permanence and ampacity, such as:

- (a) A permanently effective clamp, fitting, braze, or weld.
- (b) A bronze plug which has been tightly screwed into the electrode.
- (c) For steel-framed structures employing a concrete-encased reinforcing bar electrode, a steel rod similar to the reinforcing bar shall be used to join, by welding, a main vertical reinforcing bar to an anchor bolt. The bolt shall be substantially and permanently connected to the baseplate of the steel column supported on that footing. The electrical system may then be connected (for grounding) to the building frame by welding or by a bronze bolt tapped into a structural member of that frame.

(d) For nonsteel frame structures employing a concrete-encased rod or wire electrode, an insulated copper conductor of size meeting the requirements of WAC 296-44-02315(3) (except not smaller than AWG No. 4) shall be connected to the steel rod or wire using a cable clamp suitable for steel cable. This clamp and all the bared portion of the copper conductor including ends of exposed strands within the concrete shall be completely covered with mastic or sealing compound before concrete is poured to minimize the possibility of galvanic corrosion. The copper conductor end shall be brought to or out of the concrete surface at the required location for connection to the electrical system. If the copper wire is carried beyond the surface of the concrete, it shall be no smaller than AWG No. 2.

Alternatively, the copper wire may be brought out of the concrete at the bottom of the hole and carried external to the concrete for surface connection.

(2) Point of connection to piping systems.

(a) The point of connection of a grounding conductor to a metallic water piping system shall be as near as is practical to the water-service entrance to the building or near the equipment to be grounded and shall be accessible. If a water meter is between the point of connection and the underground water pipe, the metallic water piping system shall be made electrically continuous by bonding together all parts between the connection and the pipe entrance which may become disconnected, such as meters and service unions.

(b) Made grounds or grounded structures should be separated by 10 feet or more from pipelines used for the transmission of flammable liquids or gases operating at high pressure (150 pounds per square inch or greater) unless they are electrically interconnected and cathodically protected as a single unit. Grounds within 10 feet of such pipelines should be avoided or shall be coordinated so that hazardous alternating current conditions will not exist and cathodic protection of the pipeline will not be nullified.

(3) Contact surfaces. If any coating of nonconducting material, such as enamel, rust, or scale, is present on electrode contact surfaces, at the point of connection, such a coating shall be thoroughly removed where required to obtain the requisite good connection. Special fittings so designed as to make such removal of nonconducting coatings unnecessary may also be used.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-02329 GROUND RESISTANCE. Requirements. The grounding electrode system may consist of one or more interconnected electrodes. It shall have a resistance to ground low enough to minimize hazards to personnel and to permit prompt operation of circuit protective devices.

(1) Supply stations. Where very high voltages and currents are involved, such as in large substations, extensive grounding grid systems of multiple buried wires and rods and other protective means may be required.

NOTE: It is recommended that the combination of maximum local ground fault current and impedance of the grounding system not exceed values which will limit exposure potentials to the following:

$$E_{step} = (1000 + 6\rho_s) \frac{0.116}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$E_{touch} = (1000 + 1.5\rho_s) \frac{0.116}{\sqrt{t}}$$

where

- E_{step} maximum tolerable voltage difference between any two points on the ground surface which can be touched simultaneously by 2 (separated) feet
- E_{touch} maximum tolerable voltage difference between any point on the ground where a man may stand and any point which can be touched simultaneously by either hand
- ρ_s resistivity of the soil near the surface in ohm-meters (divide the ohm-centimeter value by 100 to obtain this)
- t time of exposure in seconds (clearing time of system overcurrent equipment)

(2) Single grounded (ungrounded or delta) systems. Individual made electrodes shall, where practical, have a resistance to ground not exceeding 25 ohms. If a single electrode resistance exceeds 25 ohms, two electrodes connected in parallel shall be used.

(3) Multiple grounded systems. The neutral, which shall be of sufficient size and ampacity for the duty involved, shall be connected to made electrodes at each transformer location and at a sufficient number of additional points to total not less than four grounds in each mile of line, not including grounds at individual services.

NOTE: Multiple grounding systems extending over a substantial distance are more dependent on the multiplicity of grounding electrodes than on the resistance to ground of any individual electrode. Therefore, no specific values are imposed for the resistance of individual electrodes.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-02335 SEPARATION OF GROUNDING CONDUCTORS. (1) Except as permitted in subsection (2) of this section grounding conductors from equipment and circuits of each of the following classes shall be run separately to the grounding electrode for each of the following classes:

- (a) Surge arresters of circuits over 750 volts, and frames of any equipment operating at over 750 volts.
- (b) Lighting and power circuits under 750 volts.
- (c) Lightning rods, unless attached to a grounded metal supporting structure.

Alternatively, the grounding conductors shall be run separately to a sufficiently heavy ground bus or system ground cable which is well connected to ground at more than one place.

(2) The grounding conductors of either of the equipment classes detailed in subsection(1)(a) and (b) of this section may be interconnected utilizing a single grounding conductor, provided:

- (a) There is a direct earth grounding connection at each arrester location.
- (b) The secondary neutral is common with, or connected to, a primary neutral meeting the grounding requirements of subsection (3) of this section.

(3) Primary and secondary circuits utilizing a single conductor as a common neutral shall have at least four ground connections on such conductor in each mile of line, exclusive of ground connections at customers' service equipment.

(4) Ungrounded or single grounded systems and multiple grounded systems.

(a) Ungrounded or single grounded systems. Where the secondary neutral is not interconnected with the primary surge arrester grounding conductor as in subsection (2) of this section, interconnection may be made through a spark gap or device which performs an equivalent function. The gap or device shall have a 60 Hz breakdown voltage of at least twice the primary circuit voltage but not necessarily more than 10kV. At least one other grounding connection on the secondary neutral shall be provided with its grounding electrode located at a distance of not less than 20 feet from the surge arrester grounding electrode in addition to customers' grounds at each service entrance.

(b) Multiple grounded systems. On multiple grounded systems the primary and secondary neutrals should be interconnected according to subsection (2) of this section. However, where it is necessary to separate the neutrals, interconnection of the neutrals shall be made through a spark gap or a device which performs an equivalent function. The gap or device shall have a 60 Hz breakdown voltage not exceeding 3 kV. At least one other grounding connection on the secondary neutral shall be provided with its grounding electrode located at a distance not less than 6 feet from the primary neutral and surge arrester grounding electrode in addition to the customers' grounds at each service entrance. Since a different potential can exist where primary and secondary neutrals are not directly interconnected, the secondary grounding conductor shall be insulated for 600 V.

(5) Where separate electrodes are used for system isolation, separate grounding conductors shall be used. Where multiple electrodes are used to reduce grounding resistance, they may be bonded together and connected to a single grounding conductor.

(6) Made electrodes used for grounding surge arresters of ungrounded supply systems operated at potentials exceeding 15 kilovolts phase to phase should be located at least 20 feet from buried communications cables. Where lines with lesser separations are to be constructed, reasonable advance notice should be given to the owners or operators of the affected systems.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-02349 **GROUNDING METHODS FOR TELEPHONE AND OTHER COMMUNICATION APPARATUS ON CIRCUITS EXPOSED TO SUPPLY LINES OR LIGHTNING.** Protectors and, where required, exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts located in central offices or outside installations shall be grounded in the following manner:

(1) Electrode. The grounding conductor shall be connected to an acceptable grounding electrode as described in WAC 296-44-02319, with the following additions and exception:

(a) Connection may be made to the metallic supply, service conduit, service-equipment enclosure, or grounding electrode conductor where the grounded conductor of the supply service is connected to an acceptable water pipe electrode at the building.

(b) Where the grounding means in WAC 296-44-02319 (1)(a) and this section are not available, the grounding conductor shall be connected to the metallic supply service conduit, service-equipment enclosure, grounding electrode conductor, or grounding electrode of the supply service of a multi-grounded neutral power supply.

EXCEPTION: A variance to WAC 296-44-02319 (2)(b) is allowed for this application. Iron or steel rods may have a minimum cross-sectional dimension of 1/2 inch and a length of 5 feet. The driven depth shall be 5 feet subject to the exception of WAC 296-44-02319 (2)(b).

(2) Electrode connection. The grounding conductor shall preferably be made of copper (or other material which will not corrode excessively under the prevailing conditions of use) and shall be not less than AWG No. 14 (0.064 inch) in size. The grounding conductor shall be attached to the electrode by means of a bolted clamp or other suitable methods.

(3) Bonding of electrodes. A bond not smaller than AWG No. 6 (0.162 inch) copper or equivalent shall be placed between the communication grounding electrode and the supply system neutral grounding electrode where separate electrodes are used in or on the same building or structure.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-035 **RULES FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY STATIONS AND EQUIPMENT.**

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-03505 **PURPOSE.** The purpose of WAC 296-44-03505 through 296-44-13431 is the practical safeguarding of persons during the installation, operation, or maintenance of electric supply stations and their associated equipment.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-03509 **SCOPE.** WAC 296-44-03505 through 296-44-13431 covers the electric supply conductors and equipment, along with the associated structural arrangements in electric supply stations, which are accessible only to qualified personnel. It also covers the conductors and equipment employed primarily for the utilization of electric power when such conductors and equipment are used by the utility in the exercise of its function as a utility.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-041 **PROTECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN ELECTRIC SUPPLY STATIONS.**

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-04105 **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.** (1) Enclosure of equipment. Rooms and spaces in which electric supply conductors or equipment are installed shall be so arranged with fences, screens, partitions or walls as to minimize the possibility of entrance of unauthorized persons or interference by them with equipment inside. Entrances not under observation of an authorized attendant shall be kept locked.

Warning signs shall be displayed at entrances.

Metal fences when used to enclose electric supply stations having energized electrical conductors or equipment shall have a minimum height of 8 feet overall and shall be grounded in accordance with WAC 296-44-023.

The requirements for fence height may be satisfied with any one of the following:

(a) Fence fabric, 8 feet or more in height.

(b) A combination of 7 feet or more of fence fabric and a 1 foot extension utilizing three or more strands of barbed wire.

(c) Other types of construction, such as nonmetallic material, which present equivalent barriers to climbing or other unauthorized entry.

(2) Rooms and spaces. All rooms and spaces in which electric supply equipment is installed shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Construction. They shall be as much as practical noncombustible.

(b) Use. They should be as much as practical free from combustible materials, dust, and fumes and shall not be used for manufacturing or for storage, except for minor parts essential to the maintenance of the installed equipment. (For battery areas, see WAC 296-44-074, for auxiliary equipment in classified locations, see WAC 296-44-05137.)

(c) Ventilation. There should be sufficient ventilation to maintain operating temperatures within ratings, arranged to minimize accumulation of airborne contaminants under any operating conditions.

(d) Moisture and weather. They should be dry. In outdoor stations or stations in wet tunnels, subways or other moist or high humidity locations, the equipment shall be suitably designed to withstand the prevailing atmospheric conditions.

(3) Electric equipment. To minimize movement, all stationary equipment shall be supported and secured in place in a manner consistent with its conditions of service.

NOTE: In areas of limited seismic activity, some equipment such as transformers may be considered as secured in place by their own weight; equipment which tends to move during operation, such as circuit breakers and rotating equipment, are considered to require appropriate additional measures.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-04109 **ILLUMINATION.** (1) Under normal conditions. Rooms and spaces shall have means for artificial illumination. The illumination levels listed in Table 041-1 are recommended minimum footcandles for safety to be maintained on the task.

(2) Emergency lighting.

(a) A separate emergency source of illumination with automatic initiation, from an independent generator, storage battery or other suitable source, shall be provided in every attended station.

(b) Emergency lighting of 1 footcandle shall be provided in exit paths from all areas of attended stations. Consideration must be given to the type of service to be rendered whether of short time or long duration. The minimum duration shall be 1 1/2 hours. It is recommended that emergency circuit wiring shall be kept independent of all other wiring and equipment.

(3) Fixtures. Arrangements for permanent fixtures and plug receptacles shall be such that portable cords need not be brought into dangerous proximity to live or moving parts. All lighting shall be controlled and serviced from safely accessible locations.

(4) Attachment plugs and receptacles for general use. Portable conductors shall be attached to fixed wiring only through separable attachment plugs which will disconnect all poles by one operation. Receptacles installed on two or three wire single phase, ac branch circuits shall be of the grounding type. Receptacles connected to circuits having different voltages, frequencies or types of current (ac or dc) on the same premises shall be of such design that attachment plugs used on such circuits are not interchangeable.

(5) Receptacles in damp or wet locations. All 120 V ac permanent receptacles shall either be provided with ground fault interrupter (GFI) protection, or be on a grounded circuit which is tested at such intervals as experience has shown to be necessary.

Table 041-1 Illumination Levels

Location	Recommended Minimum Footcandles
Central Station	
Air conditioning equipment, air preheater and fan floor, ash sluicing	5
Auxiliaries, battery areas, boiler feed pumps, tanks, compressors, gage area	10
Boiler Platforms	5
Burner Platforms	10
Cable Room, circulator, or pump bay	5
Chemical Laboratory	25
Coal conveyor, crusher, feeder, scale areas, pulverizer, fan area, transfer tower	5
Condensers, deaerator floor, evaporator floor, heater floors	5
Control Rooms	
Vertical face of switchboards	
Simple or section of duplex operator:	
Type A—Large centralized control room 66 inches above floor	25
Type B—Ordinary control room 66 inches above floor	15
Section of duplex facing away from operator	15
Bench boards (horizontal level)	25
Area inside duplex switchboards	5
Rear of all switchboard panels (vertical)	5
Dispatch boards	
Horizontal plane (desk level)	25
Vertical face of board (48 inches) above floor, facing operator:	
System load dispatch room	25
Secondary dispatch room	15
Hydrogen and carbon dioxide manifold area	10
Precipitators	5
Screen House	10
Soot or slag blower platform	5
Steam headers and throttles	5
Switchgear, power	10
Telephone equipment room	10
Tunnels or galleries, piping	5
Turbine bay subbasement	10
Turbine Room	15
Visitor's gallery	10
Water Treating Area	10
Central Station (Exterior)	
Catwalks	2
Cinder dumps	0.2
Coal Storage Area	0.2
Coal unloading	
Dock (loading or unloading zone)	5
Barge storage area	0.5

Table 041-1 Illumination Levels

Location	Recommended Minimum Footcandles
Car dumper	0.5
Tipple	5
Conveyors	2
Entrances	
Generating or Service Building	
Main	10
Secondary	2
Gate House	
Pedestrian Entrance	10
Conveyor entrance	5
Fence	0.2
Fuel-oil delivery headers	5
Oil storage tanks	1
Open yard	0.2
Platforms—Boiler, turbine deck	5
Roadway	
Between or along buildings	1
Not bordered by buildings	0.5
Substation	
General horizontal	2
Specific vertical (on disconnects)	2

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-04125 FLOOR, FLOOR OPENINGS, PAS-SAGeways, STAIRS. (1) Floors. Floors shall have even surfaces and afford secure footing. Slippery floors or stairs should be provided with antislip covering.

(2) Passageways. Passageways, including stairways, shall be unobstructed and shall, where practical, provide at least 7 feet headroom. Where the preceding requirements are not practical, the obstructions should be painted, marked or indicated by warning signs and the area properly lighted.

(3) Railings. All floor openings without gratings or other adequate cover and raised platforms and walkways in excess of 1 foot in height shall be provided with railings. Openings in railings for units such as fixed ladders, cranes, and the like shall be provided with adequate guards such as grates, chains, or sliding pipe sections.

(4) Stair guards. All stairways consisting of four or more risers shall be provided with handrails.

NOTE: For additional information see ANSI A12.1-1973[1].⁹

(5) Top rails. All top rails shall be kept unobstructed for a distance of 3 inches in all directions except from below at supports.

⁹The numbers in brackets correspond to those in the references of WAC 296-44-017.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-04129 EXITS. (1) Clear exits. Each room or space and each working space about equipment shall have a means of exit which shall be kept clear of all obstructions. Exit doors shall swing out and be equipped with panic bars, pressure plates, or other devices that are normally latched but open under simple pressure.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply to gates in fences for outdoor equipment installations.

(2) Double exits. If the plan of the room or space and the character and arrangement of equipment are such that an accident would be likely to close or make inaccessible a single exit, a second exit shall be provided.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-04135 FIRE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT. Fire extinguishing equipment approved for the intended use shall be conveniently located and conspicuously marked.

NEW SECTION**WAC 296-44-051 INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT.****NEW SECTION**

WAC 296-44-05105 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. All electric equipment shall be constructed, installed, and maintained so as to safeguard personnel as far as practical.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-05109 INSPECTIONS. (1) In-service equipment. Electric equipment shall be inspected and maintained at such intervals as experience has shown to be necessary. Equipment or wiring found to be defective shall be put in good order or permanently disconnected.

(2) Idle equipment. Infrequently used equipment or wiring shall be inspected and tested before use to determine its fitness for service. Idle equipment energized but not connected to a load shall be inspected and maintained at such intervals as experience has shown to be necessary.

(3) Emergency equipment. Equipment and wiring maintained for emergency service shall be inspected and tested at such intervals as experience has shown to be necessary to determine its fitness for service.

(4) New equipment. New equipment shall be inspected and tested before being placed in service.

EXCEPTION: The equipment to be tested does not include fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures or other hardware.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-05115 GUARDING SHAFT ENDS, PULLEYS, BELTS AND SUDDENLY MOVING PARTS. (1) Mechanical transmission machinery. The methods for safeguarding pulleys, belts and other equipment used in the mechanical transmission of power shall be in accordance with ANSI B15.1-1972 [8].

(2) Suddenly moving parts. Parts of equipment which move suddenly in such a way that persons in the vicinity are likely to be injured by such movement, shall be guarded or isolated.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-05119 PROTECTIVE GROUNDING. (1) Protective grounding or physical isolation of noncurrent-carrying metal parts. All electric equipment shall have the exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts, such as frames of generators and switchboards, cases of transformers, switches and operating levers effectively grounded or physically isolated. All metallic guards including rails, screen fences, etc. about electric equipment shall be effectively grounded.

(2) Grounding method. All grounding which is intended to be a permanent and effective protective measure, such as surge arrester grounding, grounding of circuits, equipment, or wire raceways, shall be made in accordance with the methods specified in WAC 296-44-023 of this code.

NOTE: For additional information see IEEE Std 80-1976[41].

(3) Provision for grounding equipment during maintenance. Electric equipment or conductors normally operating at more than 600 V between conductors, on or about which work is occasionally done while isolated from a source of electric energy by disconnecting or isolating switches only, shall be provided with some means for grounding, such as switches, connectors or a readily accessible means for connecting a portable grounding conductor. When necessary, grounding may be omitted on conductors normally operating at 25 kV or less and not influenced by higher voltage conductors, where visible openings in the source of supply are available and are properly tagged in the open position.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-05125 GUARDING LIVE PARTS. (1) Where required.

(a) Guards shall be provided around all live parts operating above 150 V to ground without an adequate insulating covering, unless their location gives sufficient horizontal or vertical or a combination of these clearances to minimize the possibility of accidental human contact. Clearances from live parts to any permanent supporting surface for workers shall equal or exceed either of those shown in Table 051-1 and illustrated in Figure 051.1.

(b) Parts over or near passageways through which material may be carried, or in or near spaces such as corridors, storerooms and boiler rooms used for nonelectrical work shall be guarded or given clearances in excess of those specified such as may be necessary to secure reasonable safety. The guards shall be substantial and completely shield or enclose the live parts without openings. In spaces used for nonelectrical work, guards should be removable only by means of tools or keys.

(c) Parts of indeterminate potential, such as telephone wires exposed to induction from high voltage lines, ungrounded neutral connections, ungrounded frames, ungrounded parts of surge arresters, or ungrounded instrument cases connected directly to a high voltage circuit, shall be guarded on the basis of the maximum voltage which may be present.

(2) Strength of guards. Guards shall be sufficiently strong and shall be supported rigidly and securely enough to prevent them from being displaced or dangerously deflected by a person slipping or falling against them.

(3) Types of guards.

(a) Location or physical isolation. Parts having clearances equal to or greater than specified in Table 051-1, 124-1 are guarded by location. Parts are guarded by isolation when all entrances to enclosed spaces, runways, fixed ladders, and the like are kept locked, barricaded, or roped off and warning signs are posted at all entrances.

(b) Shields or enclosures. Guards less than 4 inches outside of the guard zone shall completely enclose the parts from contact up to the heights listed in column 2 of Table 051-1. They shall not be closer to the live parts than listed in column 4 of Table 051-1, except when suitable insulating material is used with circuits of less than 2500 V to ground. (See NOTE under Table 051-1.) If more than 4 inches outside the guard zone, the guards shall extend a minimum of 8 feet 6 inches above the floor. Covers or guards, which must at any time be removed while the parts they guard are live, shall be arranged so that they cannot readily be brought into contact with live parts.

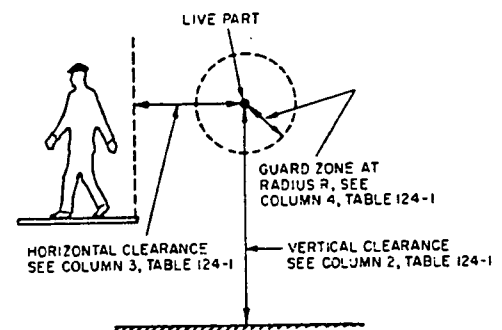


Fig. 124-1
Clearance From Live Parts

Table 051-1. Minimum Clearance from Live Parts

PART A - Low, Medium and High Voltages

Nominal voltage between phases (1)	Minimum vertical clearance of unguarded parts (2) ¹		Minimum horizontal clearance of unguarded parts (3) ¹		Minimum clearance guard to live parts (4) ¹	
	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches
	151 to 600	8	8	3	4	
2,400	8	9	3	4		3
7,200	8	10	3	4		4
13,800	9	0	3	6		6
23,000	9	3	3	9		9
34,500	9	6	4	0	1	0
46,000	9	10	4	4	1	4
69,000	10	5	4	11	1	11
115,000	11	7	6	1	3	1
138,000	12	2	6	8	3	8
161,000	12	10	7	4	4	4
230,000	14	10	9	4	6	4

PART B - Extra high voltages (based on switching surge factors)²

Maximum design voltage between phases (1)	Switching surge factor ³ per unit (A) ⁴	Switching surge line to ground (B) ⁴	Minimum vertical clearance of unguarded parts (2) ¹		Minimum horizontal clearance of unguarded parts (3) ¹		Minimum clearance guard to live parts (4) ¹		
			kV	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In
			362,000	2.2 or below	650	15	6	10	0	7	0
	2.3	680	16	0	10	6	7	6	
	2.4	709	16	6	11	0	8	0	
	2.5	739	17	2	11	8	8	8	
	2.6	768	17	9	12	3	9	3	
	2.7	798	18	4	12	10	9	10	
	2.8	828	18	11	13	5	10	5	
	2.9	857	19	7	14	1	11	1	
	3.0	887	20	2	14	8	11	8	
550,000	1.8 or below	808	18	10	13	4	10	4	
	1.9	853	19	6	14	0	11	0	
	2.0	898	20	6	15	0	12	0	
	2.1	943	21	6	16	0	13	0	
	2.2	988	22	6	17	0	14	0	
	2.3	1033	23	7	18	1	15	1	
	2.4	1078	24	8	19	2	16	2	
	2.5	1123	25	10	20	4	17	4	
	2.6	1167	27	0	21	6	18	6	
	2.7	1212	28	4	22	10	19	10	
800,000	1.5	980	22	4	16	10	13	10	
	1.6	1045	23	11	18	5	15	5	
	1.7	1110	25	6	20	0	17	1	
	1.8	1176	27	3	21	9	18	9	
	1.9	1241	29	0	23	6	20	6	
	2.0	1306	30	10	25	4	22	4	

PART B - Extra high voltages (based on switching surge factors)²

Maximum design voltage between phases (1)	Switching surge factor ³ per unit (A) ⁴	Switching surge line to ground (B) ⁴	Minimum vertical clearance of unguarded parts (2) ¹		Minimum horizontal clearance of unguarded parts (3) ¹		Minimum clearance guard to live parts (4) ¹		
			kV	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In
			2.1	1372	32	9	27	3	24	3
2.2	1437	34	8	29	3	26	2		
2.3	1502	36	9	31	3	28	3		
2.4	1567	38	9	33	3	30	3		

PART C - Extra high voltages (based on BIL factors)²

Maximum design voltage between phases (1)	Basic impulse insulation level (BIL) (C) ⁴	Minimum vertical clearance of unguarded parts (2) ¹		Minimum horizontal clearance of unguarded parts (3) ¹		Minimum clearance guard to live parts (4) ¹		
		kV	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In
		362,000	1050	15	6	10	0	7	0
362,000	1300	17	2	11	8	8	8	
550,000	1550	18	10	13	4	10	4	
550,000	1800	20	6	15	0	12	0	
800,000	2050	22	5	16	11	13	11	

Notes and explanations to terms used in Table 051.1:

Interpolate for Intermediate Values. The clearances in column 4 of this table are solely for guidance in installing guards without definite engineering design and are not to be considered as a requirement for such engineering design. For example, the minimum clearances in the tables above are not intended to refer to the clearances between live parts and the walls of the cells, compartments or similar enclosing structures. They do not apply to the clearances between bus bars and supporting structures nor to clearances between the blade of a disconnecting switch and its base. However, where surge protective devices are applied to protect the live parts, the vertical clearances, Column 2 of Table 124-1 Part A may be reduced provided the clearance is not less than eight feet and six inches plus the electrical clearance between energized parts and ground as limited by the surge protective devices.

² Minimum clearances shall satisfy either switching surge or BIL duty requirements, whichever are greater.

³ Switching Surge Factor - an expression of the maximum Switching Surge Crest Voltage in terms of the maximum operating Line to Neutral Crest Voltage of the power system.

⁴ The values of columns A, B, and C are power system design factors that shall correlate with selected minimum clearances. Adequate data to support these design factors should be available.

⁵ The selection of station BIL shall be coordinated with surge protective devices when using BIL to determine minimum clearance. BIL-Basic Impulse Insulation Level-For definition and application see ANSI C92.1-1982 [17].

(c) Railings. Railings are not substitutes for complete guards. If the vertical distance in Table 051-1 cannot be obtained, railings may be used. Railings, if used, shall be located at a horizontal distance of at least 3 feet and preferably not more than 4 feet from the nearest point of the guard zone which is less than 8 feet, 6 inches above the floor (see Fig 051-2).

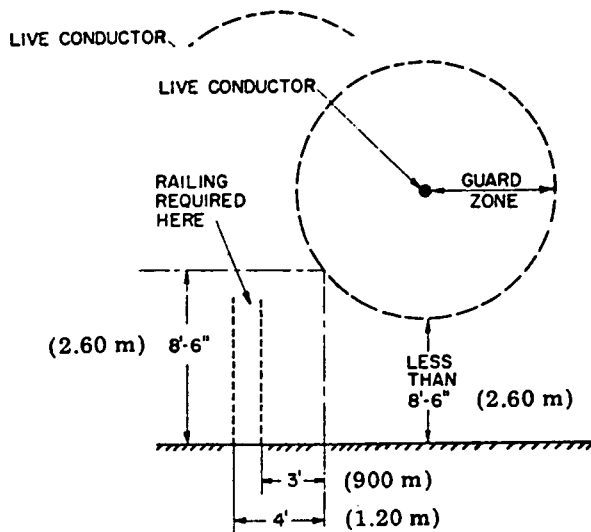


Fig 124-B
Railing used as Guards

(d) Mats. Mats of rubber or other suitable insulating material complying with ASTM D178-81 [35] may be used at switchboards, switches, or rotating machinery as supplementary protection.

(e) Live parts below supporting surfaces for persons. The supporting surfaces for persons above live parts shall be without openings. Toe boards at least 6 inches high and handrails shall be provided at all edges.

(f) Insulating covering on conductors or parts. Conductors and parts may be considered as guarded by insulation if they have either of the following:

(i) Insulation covering of a type and thickness suitable for the voltage and conditions under which they are expected to be operated and if operating above 2500 V to ground having metallic insulation shielding or semiconducting shield in combination with suitable metallic drainage which is grounded to an effective ground.

EXCEPTION: Nonshielded insulated conductors listed by a qualified testing laboratory shall be permitted for use up to 8000 V (phase-to-phase) when the conductors meet the requirements of ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 310-6.

(ii) Barriers or enclosures which are electrically and mechanically suitable for the conditions under which they are expected to be operated.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-05129 WORKING SPACE ABOUT ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT. (1) Working space (600 volts or less). Access and working space shall be provided and maintained about electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment.

(a) Clear spaces. Working space required by this section shall not be used for storage. When normally enclosed energized parts are exposed for inspection or servicing, the working space, if in a passageway or general open space, shall be guarded.

(b) Access and entrance to working space. At least one entrance shall be provided to give access to the working space about electrical equipment.

(c) Working space. The working space in the direction of access to energized parts operating at 600 volts or less which require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized shall not be less than indicated in Table 051-2. In addition to the dimensions shown in Table 051-2 the working space shall not be less than 30

inches wide in front of the electric equipment. Distances shall be measured from the energized parts if such are exposed or from the enclosure front or opening if such are enclosed. Concrete, brick, or tile walls shall be considered grounded.

Table 051-2 Working Space

Voltage to ground	Condition:	Minimum Clear Distance		
		ft	ft	ft
0-150		3	3	3
151-600		3	3 1/2	4

Where the conditions are as follows:

1. Exposed energized parts on one side and no energized or grounded parts on the other side of the working space, or exposed energized parts on both sides effectively guarded by suitable wood or other insulating materials. Insulated wire or insulated bus bars operating at not over 300 V shall not be considered energized parts.

2. Exposed energized parts on one side and grounded parts on the other side.

3. Exposed energized parts on both sides of the work space (not guarded as provided in Condition 1) with the operator between.

EXCEPTION: Working space shall not be required in back of assemblies, such as dead-front switchboards or motor control centers where there are no renewable or adjustable parts such as fuses or switches on the back and where all connections are accessible from locations other than the back.

(d) Headroom working space. The minimum headroom of working spaces about switchboards or control centers shall be 7 feet.

(e) Front working space. In all cases where there are energized parts normally exposed on the front of switchboards or motor control centers, the working space in front of such equipment shall not be less than 3 feet.

(2) Working space over 600 volts. Working space shall be in accordance with Table 051-1 clearances for guarding.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-05131 EQUIPMENT FOR WORK ON ENERGIZED PARTS. When it is necessary for personnel to move themselves, material, or tools within the guard zone of unguarded energized parts, protective equipment shall be provided.

This protective equipment shall be periodically inspected, tested, and kept in a safe condition. Protective equipment shall be rated for not less than the voltage involved.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-05135 CLASSIFIED LOCATIONS. Electrical installations in classified areas shall meet the requirements of ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Articles 500 through 503 and Articles 511 through 517.

Specific classified areas in a power plant or substation and their classifications are identified in the following subsections.

(1) Coal-handling locations.

(a) Unventilated tunnels below stockpiles or surge piles and spaces inside, above or below coal storage silos or bunkers or other enclosed coal storage spaces where methane or coal dust may accumulate, are Class I, Division 1, Group D, and Class II, Division 1, Group F locations.

(b) Enclosed areas of preparation plants or coal handling facilities where coal dust might accumulate, are Class II, Division 1, Group F locations.

(c) Electrical equipment in other locations in which hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors may exist continually, intermittently or periodically under normal operating conditions shall be in accordance with ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 501 or be adequately ventilated.

(d) The minimum acceptable requirements for adequate ventilation (pressurization) to reduce the classification of an enclosed area or enclosure within a Class I, Division 1 area to nonclassified are:

(i) The ventilation system shall maintain at least 0.1 inch of positive water pressure in the area with all openings closed.

(ii) The ventilation system shall provide a minimum velocity of 60 feet per minute outward through each opening with all openings open at the same time.

(iii) The ventilation system shall be interlocked so that on failure of the ventilation system, all power to the area shall be de-energized except to those devices which meet the Class I, Division 1 requirements without the ventilation system.

(iv) The maximum operating temperature of any internal surface shall not exceed 80 percent of the ignition temperature of the hazardous material involved.

(e) Locations in which combustible dust is or may be in suspension in the air continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions, or in quantities sufficient to produce explosions or ignitable mixtures, are classified as Class II, Division 1, Group F locations and all electrical equipment shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 502.

(f) Locations where dangerous concentrations of suspended dust are prevented during normal operation but where dust accumulations on electrical equipment may be sufficient to interfere with the safe dissipation of heat from electrical equipment or might be ignited by arcs, sparks, or burning material from such equipment are Class II, Division 2, Group F locations and all electrical equipment shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 502.

(g) Enclosed sections where only wet coal is handled or enclosed sections so cut off as to be free from dangerous amounts of coal dust are not classified. Coal shall be considered to be wet if enough water sprays are installed and maintained to prevent more than 0.3 ounce of coal dust per cubic foot of enclosed air volume from being thrown into suspension or from accumulating on or in electrical equipment.

(h) Locations having completely dust-tight pulverized fuel systems designed and installed in compliance with ANSI/NFPA 85F-1982 [33], shall not be considered classified.

(i) Portable lamps for use in fuel bunkers or bins shall be suitable for Class II, Division 1 locations.

(j) Sparking electrical tools shall not be used where flammable dust or dust clouds are present.

(k) An equipment grounding conductor shall be carried with the power conductors and serve to ground the frames of all equipment supplied from that circuit. The origin of the grounding conductor shall be:

- (i) Ungrounded delta or wye—Transformer frame ground.
- (ii) Grounded delta or wye—Transformer grounded secondary connection.

(iii) Resistance grounded wye - The grounded side of the grounding resistor.

(l) Ungrounded systems should be equipped with a ground fault indicating device to give both a visual and audible alarm upon the occurrence of a ground fault in the system.

(2) Flammable and combustible liquids.
 (a) Flammable liquid shall mean a liquid having a flash point below 100°F and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100°F and shall be known as a Class I liquid.

(b) Combustible liquid shall mean a liquid having a flash point greater than or equal to 100°F and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100°F.

(c) Class I liquids are subdivided as follows:
 (i) Class IA includes those having flash points below 73°F and having a boiling point below 100°F.

(ii) Class IB includes those having flash points below 73°F.
 (iii) Class IC includes those having flash points at or above 73°F and below 100°F.

(d) Combustible liquids are subdivided as follows:
 (i) Class II includes those having flash points equal to or greater than 100°F but less than 140°F.

(ii) Class IIIA includes those having flash points equal to or greater than 140°F but less than 200°F.

(iii) Class IIIB includes those having flash points greater than or equal to 200°F.

(3) Flammable liquid storage area. Electrical wiring and equipment located in inside storage rooms used for Class I liquids shall be approved for Class I, Division 2 locations. (see Table 051-3).

Table 051-3 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas—Flammable Liquid Storage Areas

Location	NEC Class I Division	Extent of Classified Area
Indoor equipment installed where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations.	1	Area within 5 ft of any edge of such equipment, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 5 ft and 8 ft of any edge of such equipment, extending in all directions. Also, area up to 3 ft above floor or grade level within 5 ft to 25 ft horizontally from any edge of such equipment.*
Outdoor equipment installed where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations.	1	Area within 3 ft of any edge of such equipment extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 ft and 8 ft of any edge of such equipment extending in all directions. Also, area up to 3 ft above floor or grade level within 3 ft to 10 ft horizontally from any edge of such equipment.
Tank - Above ground		
Shell, Ends, or Roof and Dike area	2	Within 10 ft from shell, ends or roof of tank. Area inside dikes to level of top of dike.
Vent	1	Within 5 ft of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 5 ft and 10 ft from open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Floating Roof	1	Area above the roof and within the shell.
*NOTE: The release of Class I liquids may generate vapors to the extent that the entire building, and possibly a zone surrounding it, should be considered a Class I, Division 2 location.		
Tank - Underground Fill Opening	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.
	2	Up to 18 in above grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 ft from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 5 ft from a tight fill connection.
Vent - Discharging Upward	1	Within 3 ft of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 ft and 5 ft of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Drum and Container Filling; Outdoors, or Indoors with Adequate Ventilation	1	Within 3 ft of vent and fill opening, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 ft and 5 ft from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 in above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 ft from vent or fill opening.

Table 051-3 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas-
Flammable Liquid Storage Areas

Location	NEC Class I Division	Extent of Classified Area
Pumps, Bleeders, Withdrawal Fitting, Meters and Similar Devices	Indoors	2 Within 5 ft of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also, up to 3 ft above floor or grade level within 25 ft horizontally from any edge of such devices.
	Outdoors	2 Within 3 ft of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 in above grade level within 10 ft horizontally from any edge of such devices.
Pits Without Mechanical Ventilation		2 Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.
	With Mechanical Ventilation	2 Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.
Containing Valves, Fittings or Piping, and Not Within a Division 1 or 2 Classified Area		2 Entire Pit
Drainage Ditches, Separators, Impounding Basins		2 Area up to 18 in above ditch, separator or basin. Also up to 18 in above grade within 15 ft horizontally from any edge.

*NOTE: The release of Class I liquids may generate vapors to the extent that the entire building, and possibly a zone surrounding it, should be considered a Class I, Division 2 location.

Table 051-4 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas-
Bulk Plants

Location	NEC Class I, Group D Division	Extent of Classified Area
Bottom Loading with Vapor Recovery or Any Bottom Unloading	2	Within 3 ft of point of connections, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 in above grade within a horizontal radius of 10 ft from point of connection.

(4) Loading and unloading facilities. Electrical equipment located in the area shall comply with the requirements of Table 051-4.

(a) Static protection. Bonding facilities for protection against static sparks during the loading of tank vehicles through open domes shall be provided (i) where Class I liquids are loaded, or (ii) where Class II or Class III liquids are loaded into vehicles which may contain vapors from previous cargoes of Class I liquids.

(A) Protection as required in (a) of this subsection shall consist of a metallic bond wire permanently electrically connected to the fill stem or to some part of the rack structure in electrical contact with the fill stem. The free end of such wire shall be provided with a clamp or equivalent device for convenient attachment to some metallic part in electrical contact with the cargo tank of the tank vehicle.

(B) Such bonding connection shall be made fast to the vehicle or tank before dome covers are raised and shall remain in place until filling is completed and all dome covers have been closed and secured.

EXCEPTION: Bonding as specified in (a)(A) and (B) of this subsection is not required:

(aa) Where vehicles are loaded exclusively with products not having a static accumulating tendency, such as asphalts including cutback asphalts, most crude oils, residual oils and water soluble liquids;

(bb) Where no Class I liquids are handled at the loading facility and the tank vehicles loaded are used exclusively for Class II and Class III liquids; and

(cc) Where vehicles are loaded or unloaded through closed bottom or top connections whether the hose or pipe is conductive or nonconductive.

(b) Stray currents. Tank car loading facilities where flammable and combustible liquids are loaded or unloaded through open domes shall be protected against stray currents by permanently bonding the pipe to at least one rail and to the rack structure, if of metal. Multiple pipes entering the rack area shall be permanently electrically bonded together. In addition, in areas where excessive stray currents are known to exist, all pipe entering the rack area shall be provided with insulating sections to electrically isolate the rack piping from the pipe lines. These precautions are not necessary where Class II or Class III liquids are handled exclusively and there is no probability that tank cars will contain vapors from previous cargoes of Class I liquids. Temporary bonding is not required between the tank car and the rack or piping during either loading or unloading irrespective of the class of liquid handled.

(c) Container filling facilities. Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into metal containers unless the nozzle or fill pipe is in electrical contact with the container. This can be accomplished by maintaining metallic contact during filling, by a bond wire between them, or by other conductive path having an electrical resistance not greater than 10⁶ ohms. Bonding is not required where a container is filled through a closed system, or is made of glass or other nonconducting material.

NOTE: For additional information see ANSI/NFPA 77-1977 [32].

(5) Gasoline dispensing stations.

(a) WAC 296-44-05137(5) shall apply to areas where Class I liquids are stored, handled or dispensed. For areas where Class II or Class III liquids are stored, handled or dispensed, the electrical equipment may be installed in accordance with the provisions of applicable sections of this code (ANSI C2).

(b) All electrical equipment and wiring shall be furnished and installed in accordance with ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31]. All electrical equipment integral with the dispensing hose or nozzle shall be suitable for use in Division 1 locations.

(c) Table 051-5 shall be used to delineate and classify areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. A classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition. For a definition of the class and division designations see ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 500.

(d) The area classifications listed in Table 051-5 are based on the premise that the installation meets the applicable requirements of this code in all respects. Should this not be the case, the authority having jurisdiction shall have the authority to determine the extent of the classified area.

Table 051-5 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas-
Gasoline Dispensing Stations

Location	NEC Class I Division	Extent of Classified Area
Gasoline Dispensing Units (except overhead type dispensers)	1	The area up to 4 ft vertically above the base within the enclosure or up to a solid partition less than 4 ft above the base, located above the nozzle insertion level and above the level of any gasketed joint, hose, or stuffing box.
	2	Within 18 in horizontally in all directions from the Division 1 area within the enclosure.
Outdoor	2	Up to 18 in above grade level within 20 ft horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Indoor with Mechanical Ventilation	2	Up to 18 in above grade or floor level within 20 ft horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
with Gravity Ventilation	2	Up to 18 in above grade or floor level within 25 ft horizontally of any edge of enclosure.

Table 051-5 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas-- Gasoline Dispensing Stations

Location	NEC Class I Division	Extent of Classified Area
Gasoline Dispensing Units		Within the dispenser enclosure and 18 in in all directions from the enclosure where not suitably cut off by ceiling or wall. All electrical equipment integral with the dispensing hose or nozzle.
Overhead Type		
Gasoline Dispensing Units	2	An area extending 2 ft horizontally in all directions beyond the Division 1 area and extending to grade below the classified area.
Overhead Type (Continued)		
	2	Up to 18 in above grade level with 20 ft horizontally measured from a point vertically below the edge of any dispenser.
Gasoline Dispensing Station Lubrication or Service Room With Dispensing	1	Any pit within any unventilated area.
	2	Any pit with ventilation.
	2	Area up to 18 in above floor or grade level and 3 ft horizontally from a lubrication pit.
Dispenser for Class I Liquids	2	Within 3 ft of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions.
Without Dispensing	2	Entire area within any pit used for lubrication or similar services where Class I liquids may be released.
	2	Area up to 18 in above any such pit, and extending a distance of 3 ft horizontally from any edge of the pit.
Storage and Rest Rooms	Non-classified	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1.
	NEC Class I, Group D	
Location	NEC Class I, Group D Division	Extent of Classified Area
Vapor Processing Pits	1	Any pit, box, or space below grade level, any part of which is within a Division 1 or 2 location or which houses any equipment used to transport or process vapors.
Equipment	2	Within protective enclosures. The space within 18 in in all directions of equipment containing flammable vapor or liquid extending to grade level. Up to 18 in above grade level within 10 ft horizontally of the vapor processing equipment.

(6) Boilers.

(a) When storing, handling, or burning fuel oils which may have flash points below 100°F (Class I liquids, as defined in ANSI/NFPA 30-1981 [30]) or which may be heated above their flash point, attention must be given to electrical installations in areas where flammable vapors or gases may be present in the atmosphere. Typical locations are: Burner areas, fuel-handling equipment areas, fuel storage areas, pits, sumps, and low spots where fuel leakage or vapors may accumulate. ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 500 provides for classifying such areas and defines requirements for electrical installations in the areas so classified. The burner front piping and equipment shall be designed and constructed to eliminate hazardous concentrations of flammable gases that exist continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions. Providing the burners are thoroughly purged before removal for cleaning, burner front maintenance operations will not cause hazardous concentrations of flammable vapors to exist frequently. With such provisions, the burner front is not normally classified more restrictively, than Class I, Division 2.

(b) The operating company shall be responsible for classifying areas where fuel is stored, handled, or burned, and for revising the classification if conditions are changed. Installations shall conform to ANSI/NFPA 30-1981 [30] and ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31].

NOTE: For additional guidance see API RP 500 [34].

(7) Gaseous hydrogen systems for supply equipment.

(a) Outdoor storage areas shall not be located beneath electric power lines.

(b) Safety considerations at specific storage areas. Electrical equipment shall be suitable for Class I, Division 2 locations:

(i) Within 15 feet of outdoor storage spaces;

(ii) Within adequately ventilated separate buildings or special rooms for storing hydrogen;

(iii) Within 25 feet of a hydrogen storage space in an adequately ventilated building used for other purposes.

(c) Space around elements of the generator hydrogen seal oil system shall not be considered classified for electrical installation except where external venting is not provided in the bearing drain system.

(d) Spaces around the hydrogen piping system beyond the point where the hydrogen storage system connects to distribution piping shall not be considered classified for electrical installations, outside the boundaries established in WAC 296-44-05115 (7)(b)(a) and (c).

(8) Liquid hydrogen systems.

(a) Electrical wiring and equipment located within 3 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected, shall be in accordance with ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 501, Class I, Group B, Division 1 locations.

(b) Except as provided in (a) of this subsection electrical wiring and equipment located within 25 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected or within 25 feet of a liquid hydrogen storage container, shall be in accordance with ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 501, Class I, Group B, Division 2 locations. When equipment approved for Class I, Group B atmospheres is not commercially available, the equipment may be (i) purged or ventilated in accordance with NFPA 496-1982 [42] or (ii) intrinsically safe, or (iii) approved for Class I, Group C atmospheres. This requirement does not apply to electrical equipment which is installed on mobile supply trucks or tank cars from which the storage container is filled.

(9) Sulfur. Electrical wiring and equipment located in areas where sulfur dust is in suspension in explosive or ignitable mixtures during normal operations, shall be suitable for Class II, Division 1, Group G.

(10) Oxygen. Bulk oxygen installations are not defined as classified locations.

(11) Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

(a) LPG is heavier than air.

(b) Since LPG is contained in a closed system of piping and equipment, the system need not be electrically conductive or electrically bonded for protection against static electricity.

(c) Fixed electrical equipment and wiring installed within classified areas specified in Table 051-6 shall meet the requirements of ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 500.

Table 051-6 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas-- LPG Storage

Location	NEC Class I Group D	Extent of Classified Area
Storage Containers other than DOT Cylinders	2	Within 15 ft in all directions from connections, except connections otherwise covered in Table K-1.
Tank Vehicle and Tank Car Loading and Unloading	1	Within 5 ft in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.

Table 051-6 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas-
LPG Storage

Location	NEC Class I Group D	Extent of Classified Area
	2	Beyond 5 ft but within 15 ft in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade.
Gage Vent Openings other than those on DOT Cylinders	1	Within 5 ft in all directions from point of discharge.
	2	Beyond 5 ft but within 15 ft in all directions from point of discharge.
Relief Valve	1	Within direct path of discharge.
Discharge other than those on DOT Cylinders		Note: Fixed electrical equipment should preferably not be installed.
	1	Within 5 ft in all directions from point of discharge.
	2	Beyond 5 ft but within 15 ft in all directions from point of discharge except within the path of discharge.
Pits or trenches containing or located beneath LP-Gas valves, regulators, and similar equipment:		
Without mechanical ventilation	1	Entire pit or trench.
	2	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.
	2	Within 15 ft in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.
With adequate mechanical ventilation	2	Entire pit or trench.
	2	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.
	2	Within 15 ft in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.
Special Buildings or rooms for storage of portable containers	2	Entire room.
Pipelines and connections containing operational bleeds, drips, vents or drains	1	Within 5 ft in all directions from point of discharge.
Container Filling:		
Indoors without ventilation	1	Entire room.
Indoors with adequate ventilation	1	Within 5 ft in all directions and connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.
	2	Beyond 5 ft and entire room.
Outdoors in open air	1	Within 5 ft in all directions and connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.

Table 051-6 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas-
LPG Storage

Location	NEC Class I Group D	Extent of Classified Area
	2	Beyond 5 ft but within 15 ft in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade.

Table 051-7 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas-
Natural Gas (Methane) Areas

Location	NEC Class I Group D	Extent of Classified Area
Nonfired areas containing gas pipeline connections, valves or gages:		
Indoors with adequate ventilation	2	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition and 15 ft beyond any wall or roof ventilation discharge vent or louver.
Outdoors in open air at or above grade	2	Within 15 ft in all directions of connections, valves, or gages.
Pits, Trenches or Sumps located in or adjacent to Division 1 or 2 areas	1	Entire pit, trench or sump.

(12) Natural gas (Methane).
 (a) Natural gas is lighter than air.
 (b) Since natural gas is contained in a closed system of piping and equipment, the system need not be electrically conductive or electrically bonded for protection against static electricity.
 (c) Fixed electrical equipment and wiring installed within classified areas specified in Table 127-5 shall meet the requirements of ANSI/NFPA 70-1981 [31], Article 500.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-05141 IDENTIFICATION. Electrical equipment and devices shall be identified for safe use and operation. The identification shall be as nearly uniform as practical throughout any one station. Identification marks shall not be placed on removable covers or doors where the interchanging of those covers or doors is possible.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-065 ROTATING EQUIPMENT. Rotating equipment includes generators, motors, motor generators and rotary converters.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-06505 SPEED CONTROL AND STOPPING DEVICES. (1) Automatic overspeed trip device for prime movers. When harmful overspeed can occur, prime movers driving generating equipment shall be provided with automatic overspeed trip devices in addition to their governors.

(2) Manual stopping devices. Stopping devices, such as switches or valves which can be operated from locations convenient to machine operators, shall be provided for all prime movers and for motors driving generating equipment.

Manual controls to be used in emergency for machinery and electrical equipment shall be located so as to provide protection to the operator during such emergency.

(3) Speed limit for motors. Machines of the following types shall be provided with speed-limiting devices unless their inherent characteristics or the load and the mechanical connection thereto are such as to safely limit the speed.

(a) Separately excited direct-current motors.

(b) Series motors.

(4) Low-voltage protection of motors. All motors so employed or arranged that an unexpected starting of the motor is a personnel hazard shall be equipped with low-voltage protection. This shall automatically cause and maintain the interruption of the motor circuit when the voltage falls below an operating value. This rule does not apply to those motors with an emergency use and where the opening of the circuit may cause less safe conditions.

(5) Adjustable-speed motors. Adjustable-speed motors, controlled by means of field regulation, shall, in addition to the provisions of WAC 296-44-06505(3), be so equipped and connected that the field cannot be weakened sufficiently to permit dangerous speed.

(6) Protection of control circuits. Where speed-limiting or stopping devices and systems are electrically operated, the control circuits by which such devices are actuated shall be protected from mechanical damage. Such devices and systems should be of the automatic tripping type.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-06511 MOTOR CONTROL. If the starting is automatic, as for example, by a float switch, or if the starting device or control switch is not in sight, or more than fifty feet distant from the motor and all parts of the machinery operated, the power or control circuit shall be such that it can positively be kept open as by use of lockout/tagout procedures.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-06517 MOBILE HYDROGEN EQUIPMENT. Mobile hydrogen supply units being used to replenish a hydrogen system shall be bonded both to the grounding system and to the grounded parts of the hydrogen system.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-074 STORAGE BATTERIES.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-07405 GENERAL. The provisions of this section are intended to apply to all stationary installations of storage batteries.

Space shall be provided around batteries for safe inspection, maintenance, testing, and cell replacement and space left above the cells to allow for operation of lifting equipment when required, addition of water, and taking measurements.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-07411 LOCATION. Storage batteries shall be located within a protective enclosure or area accessible only to qualified persons. A protective enclosure can be a battery room, control building, or a case, cage, or fence which will protect the contained equipment and minimize the possibility of inadvertent contact with energized parts.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-07417 VENTILATION. The battery area shall be ventilated, either by a natural or powered ventilation system to prevent accumulation of hydrogen. The ventilation system shall limit hydrogen accumulation to less than an explosive mixture. Failure of continuously operated or automatically controlled powered ventilation system shall be annunciated.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-07423 RACKS. Racks refer to frames designed to support cells or trays. Racks shall be firmly anchored preferably to the floor. Racks should not be anchored to both the walls and the floor, thus allowing movement in the event of an earthquake. Racks made of metal shall be grounded.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-07427 FLOORS IN BATTERY AREAS. Floors of battery areas should be an acid-resistive material, or be painted with acid-resistive paint, or otherwise protected. Provision should be made to contain spilled electrolyte.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-07433 ILLUMINATION FOR BATTERY AREAS. Lighting fixtures shall be protected from physical damage by guards or isolation. Receptacles and lighting switches should be located outside of battery areas.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-07439 SERVICE FACILITIES. (1) Proper eye protection and clothing shall be provided in the battery area during battery maintenance and installation and shall consist of:

(a) Goggles or face shield;

(b) Acid resistant gloves;

(c) Protective aprons and overshoes;

(d) Portable or stationary water facilities or neutralizing agent for rinsing eyes and skin.

(2) Warning signs inside and outside of a battery room or in the vicinity of a battery area, prohibiting smoking, sparks or flame shall be provided.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-086 TRANSFORMERS AND REGULATORS.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-08605 CURRENT-TRANSFORMER SECONDARY CIRCUITS PROTECTION WHEN EXCEEDING 600 VOLTS. Secondary circuits, when in a primary voltage area exceeding 600 V should, except for short lead lengths at the terminals of the transformer, have the secondary wiring adequately protected by means of grounded conduit or by a grounded metallic covering. Current transformers shall have provision for shorting the secondary winding.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-08611 GROUNDING SECONDARY CIRCUITS OF INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS. The secondary circuits of instrument transformers shall be effectively grounded where functional requirements permit.

NOTE: This will sometimes require marking to distinguish such a circuit from others with which it is associated, but which are protected by ground connections.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-08619 LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF POWER TRANSFORMERS AND REGULATORS. (1) Outdoor installations.

(a) A transformer or regulator shall be installed so that all energized parts are enclosed or guarded so as to minimize the possibility of inadvertent contact, or the energized parts shall be isolated in accordance with WAC 296-44-05125. The case shall be grounded in accordance with WAC 296-44-05119.

(b) Oil-filled transformers shall be protected by one or more of the following methods to minimize fire hazards. The method to be applied shall be according to the degree of fire hazard and the amount of oil contained in the transformer. Recognized methods are space separation, fire-resistant barriers, automatic extinguishing systems, absorbent beds and enclosures.

The amount of oil contained should be considered in the selection of space separation, fire-resistant barriers, automatic extinguishing systems, absorption beds, and enclosures which confine the oil of a ruptured transformer tank all of which are recognized safeguards.

(2) Indoor installations.

(a) Transformers and regulators 75 kVA and above containing an appreciable amount of flammable liquid and located indoors shall be installed in ventilated rooms or vaults separated from the balance of the building by fire walls. Doorways to the interior of the building shall be equipped with fire doors and shall have means of containing the oil.

(b) Transformers or regulators of the dry type or containing a non-flammable liquid or gas may be installed in a building without a fire-proof enclosure. When installed in a building which is used for other than station purposes the case or the enclosure shall be designed so that all energized parts are enclosed in the case grounded in accordance with WAC 296-44-05119. As an alternate, the entire unit may be enclosed so as to minimize the possibility of inadvertent contact by persons with any part of the case or wiring. When installed, the pressure relief vent of a unit containing a nonbiodegradable liquid shall be furnished with a means for absorbing toxic gases.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-098 CONDUCTORS.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-09805 ELECTRICAL PROTECTION. Conductors shall be suitable for the location, use and voltage.

(1) Overcurrent protection required. Conductors and insulation shall be protected against excessive heating by the design of the system and by overcurrent, alarm, indication, or trip devices.

(2) Grounded conductors. Conductors normally grounded for the protection of persons shall be arranged without overcurrent protection or other means which could interrupt their continuity to ground.

(3) Circuits exposed to higher voltages. If exposed through transformer windings or outdoor circuits to higher voltages, circuits of less than 750 volts shall be isolated or grounded unless in suitable cable with grounded metal sheath, placed in grounded conduit or other suitable duct, or identified and guarded as required for conductors of the highest voltage to which they are exposed.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-09811 MECHANICAL PROTECTION. All conductors shall be adequately supported to withstand forces caused by the maximum short circuit current to which they may be subjected.

Where exposed to mechanical damage, casing, armor, or other means shall be employed to prevent damage or disturbance to conductors, their insulation, or supports.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-09819 ISOLATION. All nonshielded insulated conductors of more than 2500 volts to ground and bare conductors of more than 150 V to ground, shall be isolated by elevation or guarded in accordance with WAC 296-44-05125.

Nonshielded, insulated, and jacketed conductors may be installed in accordance with WAC 296-44-05125 (3)(f).

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-09826 CONDUCTOR TERMINATIONS. (1) Insulation. Ends and joints of insulated conductors, unless otherwise adequately guarded, shall have insulating covering equivalent to that of other portions of the conductor.

(2) Metal-sheathed or shielded cable. Insulation of the conductors where leaving the metal sheath or shield, shall be protected from mechanical damage, moisture and excessive electrical stress.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-110 CIRCUIT BREAKERS, RECLOSERS, SWITCHES AND FUSES.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-11005 ARRANGEMENT. Circuit breakers, reclosers, switches and fuses shall be so installed as to be accessible

only to persons qualified for operation and maintenance. Walls, barriers, latched doors, location, isolation or other means shall be provided to protect persons from energized parts or arcing. Conspicuous marking shall be provided at the device and at any remote operating points to identify the equipment controlled. When the contact parts of a switching device are not normally visible, the device shall be equipped with an indicator to show all normal operating positions.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-11021 APPLICATION. Circuit breakers, reclosers, switches, and fuses should be utilized with due regard to their assigned ratings of voltage and continuous and momentary currents. Circuit breakers, reclosers and fuses which perform a fault current interrupting function shall be capable of safely interrupting the maximum short circuit current available from the system at the point of application. The interrupting capacity should be reviewed prior to each significant system change.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-11029 CIRCUIT BREAKERS, RECLOSERS AND SWITCHES CONTAINING OIL. Circuit interrupting devices containing flammable liquids shall be adequately segregated from other equipment and buildings to limit damage in the event of an explosion or fire. Segregation may be provided by spacing, by fire-resistant barrier walls, or by metal cubicles. Gas relief vents should be equipped with oil separating devices or piped to a safe location. Means shall be provided to control oil which could be discharged from vents or by tank rupture. This may be accomplished by absorption beds, pits, drains, or by any combination of these. Buildings or rooms housing this equipment shall be of fire resistant construction.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-11035 SWITCHES AND DISCONNECTING DEVICES. (1) Capacity. Switches shall be of suitable voltage and ampere rating for the circuit in which they are installed. Switches used to break load current shall be marked with the current which they are rated to interrupt. It is recommended that switches that are not rated to interrupt the full load of the circuit be interlocked with circuit breakers to minimize the possibility of the switches being opened under load.

(2) Provisions for disconnecting. Switches and disconnectors shall be so arranged that they can be locked in the open and closed positions, or plainly tagged where it is not possible to install locks. For devices that are operated remotely and automatically, the control circuit shall be provided with a positive disconnecting means near the apparatus to prevent accidental operation of the mechanism.

(3) Visible break switch. A visible break switch or disconnector shall be inserted in each ungrounded conductor between electric supply equipment or lines and sources of energy of more than 600 V, if the equipment or lines may have to be worked on without protective grounding while the sources may be energized.

Where metal clad switchgear equipment is used, the withdrawn position of the circuit breaker, where clearly indicated, constitutes a visible break for this purpose.

(4) Accidental closing. Switches shall be so installed as to minimize the danger of accidental operation, and where practicable so that gravity cannot close them; such switches as may tend to close by gravity shall be provided with a proper latch or stop block to prevent accidental closing.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-11041 DISCONNECTION OF FUSES. Fuses in circuits of more than 150 V to ground or more than 60 A shall be classified as disconnecting fuses or be arranged so that before handling:

(1) The fuses can be disconnected from all sources of electric energy; or

(2) The fuses can be conveniently removed by means of insulating handles.

Fuses can be used to disconnect from the source when they are so rated.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-125 SWITCHGEAR AND METAL ENCLOSED BUS.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-12505 SWITCHGEAR ASSEMBLIES. (1) General requirements for all switchgear.

(a) To minimize movement, all switchgear shall be secured in a manner consistent with its conditions of service and applicable manufacturer's instructions.

(b) Cable routed to switchgear shall be supported to minimize forces applied to conductor terminals.

(c) Piping containing liquids, or corrosive or hazardous gases, shall not be routed in the vicinity of switchgear unless suitable barriers are installed to protect the switchgear from damage in the event of a pipe failure.

(d) Switchgear shall not be located where foreign flammable or corrosive gases or liquids routinely and normally are discharged. Companion equipment such as transformers and switchgear are not considered foreign.

(e) Switchgear should not be installed in a location which is still specifically under active construction, especially where welding and burning are required directly overhead. Special precautions should be observed to minimize impingement of slag, metal filings, moisture, dust, or hot particles.

EXCEPTION: Switchgear may be installed in a general construction area provided suitable temporary protection is provided to minimize the risks associated with general construction activities.

(f) Precautions shall be taken to protect energized switchgear from damage when maintenance is performed in the area.

(g) Switchgear enclosure surfaces shall not be used as physical support for any item unless specifically designed for that purpose.

(h) Enclosure interiors shall not be used as storage areas unless specifically designed for the purpose.

(i) Metal instrument cases shall be grounded, enclosed in covers which are metal and grounded, or of insulating material.

(2) Metal enclosed power switchgear.

(a) Switchgear shall not be located within 25 feet horizontally indoors or 10 feet outdoors of storage containers, vessels, utilization equipment or devices containing flammable liquids or gases.

EXCEPTION: If an intervening barrier, designed to mitigate the potential effects of flammable liquids or gases, is installed, the distances listed above do not apply.

The restrictions are not intended to apply to the power transformer(s) supplying the switchgear.

(b) Enclosed switchgear rooms shall have at least two means of egress, one at each extreme of the area, not necessarily in opposite walls. Doors shall swing out and be equipped with panic bars, pressure plates or other devices that are normally latched but open under simple pressure.

EXCEPTION: One door may be used when required by physical limitations if means are provided for unhampered exit during emergencies.

(c) Space shall be maintained in front of switchgear to allow breakers to be removed and turned without obstruction.

(d) Space shall be maintained in the rear of the switchgear to allow for door opening to at least 90° open, or a minimum of 3 feet and no inches without obstruction when removable panels are used.

(e) Permanently mounted devices, panelboards, etc., located on the walls shall not encroach on the space requirements in WAC 296-44-12515 (2)(d).

(f) Where columns extend into the room beyond the wall surface, the face of the column shall not encroach on the space requirements in WAC 296-44-12515 (2)(d).

(g) Low-voltage cables or conductors, except those to be connected to equipment within the compartment, shall not be routed through the medium-voltage or high-voltage divisions of switchgear unless installed in rigid metal conduit or isolated by rigid metal barriers.

(h) Low-voltage conductors routed from medium-voltage or high-voltage sections of switchgear shall terminate in a low-voltage section before being routed external to the switchgear.

(i) Conductors entering switchgear shall be insulated for the higher operating voltage in that compartment or be separated from insulated conductors of other voltage ratings.

(j) Switchgear enclosures shall be suitable for the environment in which they are installed.

(k) A warning sign shall be placed in each cubicle containing more than one high-voltage source.

(l) The location of control devices shall be readily accessible to personnel. Instruments, relays and other devices requiring reading or adjustments should be so placed that work can readily be performed from the working space.

(3) Dead front power switchboards. Dead front power switchboards with uninsulated rear connections shall be installed in rooms or spaces that are capable of being locked, with access limited to qualified personnel.

(4) Motor control centers.

(a) Motor control centers shall not be connected to systems having higher short circuit capability than the bus bracing can withstand. Where current limiting fuses are employed on the source side of the bus, the bus bracing and breaker interrupting rating are determined by the peak let-through characteristic of the current limiting fuse.

(b) A warning sign shall be placed in each cubicle containing more than one voltage source.

(5) Control switchboards.

(a) Cabinets containing solid-state logic devices, electron tubes, or relay logic devices such as boiler analog, burner safety, annunciators, computers, invertors, precipitator logic, soot blower control, load control, telemetering, totalizing microwave radio, etc., are covered under these rules.

(b) Where carpeting is installed in rooms containing control switchboards, it shall be antistatic type and shall minimize the release of noxious, corrosive, caustic, or toxic gas under any condition.

(c) Layout of the installation shall provide adequate clearance in front of, or rear of panels if applicable, to allow meters to be read without use of stools or auxiliary devices.

(d) Where personnel access to control panels such as bench boards is required, cables shall be routed through openings separate from the personnel opening. Removable, sliding, or hinged panels are to be installed to close the personnel opening when not in use.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-12515 METAL ENCLOSED BUS. (1) General requirements for all types of bus.

(a) Busways shall be installed only in accessible areas.

(b) Busways unless specifically approved for the purpose, shall not be installed: Where subject to severe physical damage or corrosive vapors; in hoistways; in any classified hazardous location; outdoors or in damp locations.

(c) Dead ends of busway shall be closed.

(d) Busways should be marked with the voltage and current rating for which they are designed, in such manner as to be visible after installation.

(2) Isolated-phase bus.

(a) The minimum clearance between an isolated-phase bus and any magnetic material shall be the distance recommended by the manufacturer to avoid overheating of the magnetic material.

(b) Nonmagnetic conduit should be used to protect the conductors for bus alarm devices, thermocouples, space heaters, etc., if routed within the manufacturer's recommended minimum distance to magnetic material and parallel to isolated-phase bus enclosures.

(c) When enclosure drains are provided for isolated-phase bus, necessary piping shall be provided to divert water away from electrical equipment.

(d) Wall plates for isolated-phase bus shall be nonmagnetic, such as aluminum or stainless steel.

(e) Grounding conductors for isolated-phase bus accessories should not be routed through ferrous conduit.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-134 SURGE ARRESTERS.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-13405 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. If arresters are required, they shall be located as close as practical to the equipment they protect.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-13415 INDOOR LOCATIONS. Arresters, if installed inside of buildings shall be enclosed or shall be located well away from passageways and combustible parts.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-13421 **GROUNDING CONDUCTORS.** Grounding conductors shall be run as directly as possible between the arresters and ground and be of low impedance and ample current-carrying capacity (see WAC 296-44-023 for methods of protective grounding).

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-13431 **INSTALLATION.** Arresters shall be installed in such a manner and location that neither the expulsion of gases nor the arrester disconnecter is directed upon live parts in the vicinity.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-170 **SAFETY RULES FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF OVERHEAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION LINES.**

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-17005 **PURPOSE.** The purpose of WAC 296-44-170 through 296-44-31792 is the practical safeguarding of persons during the installation, operation, or maintenance of overhead supply and communication lines and their associated equipment.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-17017 **SCOPE.** These sections cover supply and communication conductors and equipment in overhead lines. They cover the associated structural arrangements of such systems and the extension of such systems into buildings. The rules include requirements for spacing, clearances, and strength of construction. They do not cover installations in electric supply stations.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-17029 **APPLICATION OF RULES.** The general requirements for application of these rules are contained in WAC 296-44-016. However, when a structure is replaced, the arrangement of equipment shall conform to the current edition of WAC 296-44-21287(3).

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-182 **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.**

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-18205 **REFERENCED SECTIONS.** The introduction WAC 296-44-005, 296-44-013, and 296-44-016, definitions WAC 296-44-011, references WAC 296-44-017, and grounding methods WAC 296-44-023 shall apply to the requirements of WAC 296-44-170 through 296-44-31792.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-18225 **INDUCED VOLTAGES.** Rules covering supply line influence and communication line susceptiveness have not been detailed in this code. Cooperative procedures are recommended in the control of voltages induced from proximate facilities. Therefore, reasonable advance notice should be given to owners or operators of other proximate facilities which may be adversely affected by new construction or changes in existing facilities.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-18239 **ACCESSIBILITY.** All parts which must be examined or adjusted during operation shall be arranged so as to be accessible to authorized persons by the provision of adequate climbing spaces, working spaces, working facilities, and clearances between conductors.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-18250 **INSPECTION AND TESTS OF LINES AND EQUIPMENT.** (1) When in service.

(a) Initial compliance with rules. Lines and equipment shall comply with these safety rules when placed in service.

(b) Inspection. Lines and equipment shall be inspected at such intervals as experience has shown to be necessary.

(c) Tests. When considered necessary, lines and equipment shall be subjected to practical tests to determine required maintenance.

(d) Record of defects. Any defects affecting compliance with this code revealed by inspection or tests, if not promptly corrected, shall be recorded; such records shall be maintained until the defects are corrected.

(e) Remedying defects. Lines and equipment with recorded defects which could reasonably be expected to endanger life or property shall be promptly repaired, disconnected, or isolated.

(2) When out of service.

(a) Lines infrequently used. Lines and equipment infrequently used shall be inspected or tested as necessary before being placed into service.

(b) Lines temporarily out of service. Lines and equipment temporarily out of service shall be maintained in a safe condition.

(c) Lines permanently abandoned. Lines and equipment permanently abandoned shall be removed or maintained in a safe condition.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-18261 **GROUNDING OF CIRCUITS, SUPPORTING STRUCTURES, AND EQUIPMENT.** (1) Methods. Grounding required by these rules shall be in accordance with the applicable methods given in WAC 296-44-023.

(2) Circuits.

(a) Common neutral. A conductor used as a common neutral for primary and secondary circuits shall be effectively grounded as specified in WAC 296-44-023.

(b) Other neutrals. Primary or secondary neutral conductors, other than common neutrals, which are to be effectively grounded, shall be grounded as specified in WAC 296-44-023.

(c) Surge arresters. Where the operation of surge arresters is dependent upon grounding, they shall be grounded in accordance with the methods outlined in WAC 296-44-023.

(d) Use of earth as part of circuit. Supply circuits shall not be designed to use the earth normally as the sole conductor for any part of the circuit.

(3) Noncurrent-carrying parts.

(a) General. Metal or metal reinforced supporting structures, including lamp posts; metal conduits and raceways; cable sheaths; messengers; metal frames, cases and hangers of equipment; and metal switch handles and operating rods shall be effectively grounded.

EXCEPTION 1: This rule does not apply to frames, cases, and hangers of equipment and switch handles and operating rods which are 8 feet or more above readily accessible surfaces or are otherwise isolated or guarded and where the practice of not grounding such items has been a uniform practice over a well defined area.

EXCEPTION 2: This rule does not apply to isolated or guarded equipment cases in certain specialized applications, such as series capacitors where it is necessary that equipment cases be either ungrounded or connected to the circuit. Such equipment cases shall be considered as energized and shall be suitably identified.

EXCEPTION 3: This rule does not apply to equipment cases, frames, equipment hangers, conduits, raceways, and cable sheaths enclosing only communications conductors, provided they are not exposed to probable contact with open supply conductors of over 300 volts.

(b) Guys. Guys shall be effectively grounded if attached to a supporting structure carrying any supply conductor of more than 300 volts or if exposed to such conductors.

EXCEPTION 1: This rule does not apply to guys containing an insulator or insulators installed in accordance with and meeting the requirements of WAC 296-44-31738.

EXCEPTION 2: This rule does not apply to guys attached to supporting structures if all supply conductors are in cable conforming to the requirements of WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), (b), and (c).

EXCEPTION 3: This rule does not apply if the guy is attached to a supporting structure on private right-of-way if all the supply circuits exceeding 300 volts meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-19209 (2)(b).

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-18273 ARRANGEMENT OF SWITCHES. (1) Accessibility. Switches or their control mechanisms shall be installed so as to be accessible to authorized persons.

(2) Indicating open or closed position. Switch position shall be visible or clearly indicated.

(3) Locking. Switch operating mechanisms which are accessible to unauthorized persons shall have provisions for locking in each operational position.

(4) Uniform position. The handles or control mechanisms for all switches throughout any system should have consistent positions when opened and uniformly different positions when closed in order to minimize operating errors. Where this practice is not followed, the switches should be marked to minimize mistakes in operation.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-194 RELATIONS BETWEEN VARIOUS CLASSES OF LINES.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-19405 RELATIVE LEVELS. (1) Standardization of levels. The levels at which different classes of conductors are to be located should be standardized by agreement of the utilities concerned.

(2) Relative levels: Supply and communication conductors.

(a) Preferred levels. Where supply and communication conductors cross each other or are located on the same structures, the supply conductors should be carried at the higher level.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply to trolley feeders which may be located for convenience approximately at the level of the trolley-contact conductor.

(b) Special construction for supply circuits, the voltage of which is 600 volts or less and carrying power not in excess of 5 kilowatts. Where all circuits are owned or operated by one party or where cooperative consideration determines that the circumstances warrant and the necessary coordinating methods are employed, single-phase alternating-current or two-wire direct-current circuits carrying a voltage of 600 volts or less between conductors, with transmitted power not in excess of 5 kilowatts, when involved in the joint use of structures with communication circuits may be installed in accordance with footnote 14 of Table 212-1 and footnote 1 of Table 212-15, under the following conditions.

(i) That such supply circuits are of covered conductor not smaller than No. 8 AWG medium hard-drawn copper or its equivalent in strength, and the construction otherwise conforms with the requirements for supply circuits of the same class.

(ii) That the supply circuits be placed on the end and adjacent pins of the lowest through signal support arm and that a 30 inch climbing space be maintained from the ground up to a point at least 24 inches above the supply circuits. The supply circuits shall be rendered conspicuous by the use of insulators of different form or color from others on the poleline or by stenciling the voltage on each side of the support arm between the pins carrying each supply circuit, or by indicating the voltage by means of metal characters.

(iii) That there shall be a vertical clearance of at least 2 feet between the support arm carrying these supply circuits and the next support arm above. The other pins on the support arm carrying the supply circuits may be occupied by communication circuits used in the operation or control of signal system or other supply system if owned, operated, and maintained by the same company operating the supply circuits.

(iv) That such supply circuits shall be equipped with arresters and fuses installed in the supply end of the circuit and where the signal circuit is alternating current, the protection shall be installed on the secondary side of the supply transformer. The arresters shall be designed so as to break down at approximately twice the voltage between the wires of the circuit, but the breakdown voltage of the arrester need not be less than 1 kilovolt. The fuses shall have a rating not in excess of approximately twice the maximum operating current of the circuit, but their rating need not be less than 10 amperes. The fuses likewise shall in all cases have rating of at least 600 volts, and where the supply transformer is a stepdown transformer, shall be capable of opening the circuit successfully in the event the transformer primary voltage is impressed upon them.

(v) Such supply circuits in cable meeting the requirements of WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), (b), and (c) may be installed below communication attachments, with not less than 2 feet vertical separation between the supply cable and the lowest communication attachment. Communication circuits other than those used in connection with the operation of the supply circuits shall not be carried in the same cable with such supply circuits.

(vi) Where such supply conductors are carried below communication conductors, transformers and other apparatus associated therewith shall be attached only to the sides of the support arm in the space between, and at no higher level than, such supply wires.

(vii) Lateral runs of such supply circuits carried in a position below the communication space shall be protected through the climbing space by wood molding or equivalent covering, or shall be carried in insulated multiple-conductor cable, and such lateral runs shall be placed on the underside of the support arm.

(3) Relative levels: Supply lines of different voltage classifications (as classified in Table 212-15).

(a) At crossings or conflicts. Where supply conductors of different voltage classifications cross each other or structure conflict exists, the higher voltage lines should be carried at the higher level.

(b) On structures used only by supply conductors. Where supply conductors of different voltage classifications are on the same structures, relative levels should be as follows:

(i) Where all circuits are owned by one utility, the conductors of higher voltage should be placed above those of lower voltage.

(ii) Where different circuits are owned by separate utilities, the circuits of each utility may be grouped together and one group of circuits may be placed above the other group provided that the circuits in each group are located so that those of higher voltage are at the higher levels and that any of the following conditions are met:

(A) A vertical spacing of not less than that required by Table 212-15 is maintained between the nearest line conductors of the respective utilities.

(B) Conductors of a lower voltage classification placed at a higher level than those of a higher classification shall be placed on the opposite side of the structure.

(C) Ownership and voltage are prominently displayed.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-19421 AVOIDANCE OF CONFLICT. Two separate lines, either of which carries supply conductors, should be so separated from each other that neither conflicts with the other. If this is not practical, the conflicting line or lines should be separated as far as possible and shall be built to the grade of construction required by WAC 296-44-242 for a conflicting line, or the two lines shall be combined on the same structures.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-19433 JOINT USE OF STRUCTURES. Joint use of structures should be considered for circuits along the same general route. The choice between joint use of structures and separate lines shall be determined through cooperative consideration of all the factors involved, including the character of circuits, the total number and weight of conductors, tree conditions, number and location of branches and service drops, possible structure conflicts, availability of right-of-way, etc. Where such joint use is mutually agreed upon, it shall be subject to the appropriate grade of construction specified in WAC 296-44-242.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-212 CLEARANCES.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21209 GENERAL. (1) Application. This section covers all clearances, including climbing spaces, involving overhead supply and communications lines. Clearances of equipment from structure surfaces, from spaces accessible to the general public, and height above ground are covered in WAC 296-44-31765.

(2) Measurement of clearance and spacing. Unless otherwise stated, all clearances shall be measured from surface to surface and all spacings shall be measured center to center. For clearance measurement, live metallic hardware electrically connected to line conductors shall be considered a part of the line conductors. Metallic bases of potheads,

surge arresters, and similar devices shall be considered a part of the supporting structure.

(3) Supply cables. For clearance purposes, supply cables, including splices and taps, conforming to any of the following requirements are permitted lesser clearances than open conductors of the same voltage. Cables should be capable of withstanding tests applied in accordance with an applicable standard.

(a) Cables of any voltage having an effectively grounded continuous metal sheath or shield, or cables designed to operate on a multi-grounded system at 8.7 kV or less, having a semiconducting insulation shield in combination with suitable metallic drainage, all supported on and cabled together with an effectively grounded bare messenger-neutral.

(b) Cables of any voltage, not included in (a) of this subsection covered with a continuous auxiliary semiconducting shield in combination with suitable metallic drainage and supported on and cabled together with an effectively grounded bare messenger.

(c) Insulated, nonshielded cable operated at not over 5 kV phase-to-phase, or 2.9 kV phase-to-ground, supported on and cabled together with an effectively grounded bare messenger.

(4) Covered conductors. Covered conductors shall be considered bare conductors for all clearance requirements except that spacing between conductors of the same or different circuits, including grounded conductors, may be reduced below the minimum requirements for open conductors when the conductors are owned, operated, or maintained by the same party and when the conductor covering provides sufficient dielectric strength to prevent a short circuit in case of momentary contact between conductors or between conductors and the grounded conductor. Intermediate spacers may be used to maintain conductor spacing and provide support.

(5) Neutral conductors.

(a) Neutral conductors which are effectively grounded throughout their length and associated with circuits of 0 to 22 kilovolts to ground may have the same clearances as guys and messengers, except as provided for conductors over railroads in WAC 296-44-21230(1), Table 212-1, footnote 15.

(b) All other neutral conductors of supply circuits shall have the same clearances as the phase conductors of the circuit with which they are associated.

(6) Alternating and direct current circuits. The rules of this section are applicable to both alternating and direct current circuits. For direct current circuits, the clearance requirements shall be the same as those for alternating current circuits having the same crest voltage to ground.

(7) Constant-current circuits. The clearances for constant-current circuits shall be determined on the basis of their nominal full-load voltage.

(8) Maintenance of clearances and spacings. The clearances and spacing required shall be maintained at the values and under the conditions specified in WAC 296-44-212.

22 feet above the nearest track rail shall be located not less than 12 feet from the nearest track rail. See WAC 296-44-21253(8).

EXCEPTION 1: A clearance of not less than 7 feet may be allowed where the supporting structure is not the controlling obstruction, provided sufficient space for a driveway is left where cars are loaded or unloaded.

EXCEPTION 2: Supports for overhead trolley contact conductors may be located as near their own track rail as conditions require. If very close, however, permanent screens on cars will be necessary to protect passengers.

EXCEPTION 3: Where necessary to provide safe operating conditions which require an uninterrupted view of signals, signs, etc. along tracks, the parties concerned shall cooperate in locating structures to provide the necessary clearance.

EXCEPTION 4: At industrial sidings, a clearance of not less than 7 feet shall be permitted, provided sufficient space is left where cars can be loaded or unloaded.

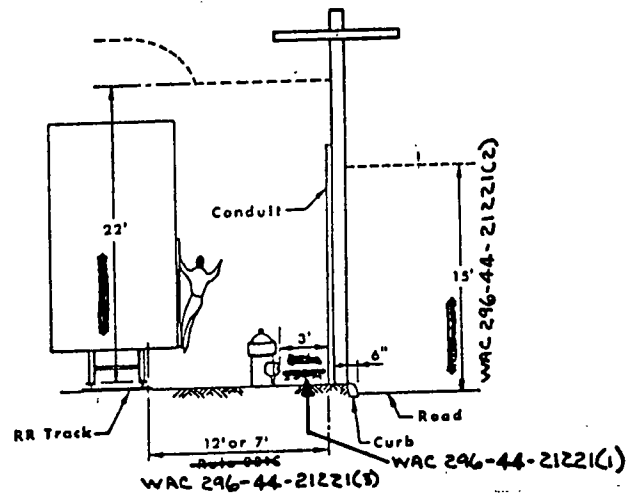


Fig. 212-1
Clearances to Other Objects

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21221 CLEARANCES OF SUPPORTING STRUCTURES FROM OTHER OBJECTS. Supporting structures, support arms and equipment attached thereto, and braces shall have the following clearances from other objects. The clearance shall be measured between the nearest parts of the objects concerned.

(1) From fire hydrants. Not less than 3 feet.

RECOMMENDATION: Where conditions permit, a clearance of not less than 4 feet is recommended.

(2) From streets, roads, and highways.

(a) Where there are curbs: Supporting structures, support arms, or equipment attached thereto, up to 15 feet above the road surface shall be located a sufficient distance from the street side of the curbs to avoid contact by ordinary vehicles using and located on the traveled way. In no case shall such distance be less than 6 inches.

(b) Where there are no curbs, supporting structures should be located a sufficient distance from the roadway to avoid contact by ordinary vehicles using and located on the traveled way.

(c) Location of overhead utility installations on highways with narrow rights-of-way or on urban streets with closely abutting improvements are special cases which must be resolved in a manner consistent with the prevailing limitations and conditions.

(3) From railroad tracks. Where railroad tracks are paralleled or crossed by overhead lines, all portions of the supporting structures, support arms, anchor guys, and equipment attached thereto less than

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21230 VERTICAL CLEARANCE OF WIRES, CONDUCTORS, CABLES, AND LIVE PARTS OF EQUIPMENT ABOVE GROUND, RAILS, OR WATER. The vertical clearance of all wires, conductors, cables, and live parts of equipment above ground in generally accessible places, or above the top of the rails or water, shall not be less than the following:

(1) Basic clearances for wires, conductors, and cables. The clearances in Table 212-1 apply under the following conditions:

(a) Conductor temperature of 60° F, no wind, with final unloaded sag in the wire, conductors, or cables, or with initial unloaded sag in cases where these facilities are maintained approximately at initial unloaded sags.

(b) Span lengths not greater than the following:

Loading District	Span Lengths (feet)
Heavy	175
Medium	250
Light	350

150 feet in heavy-loading district and 225 feet in medium-loading district for three-stand conductors, each wire of which is 0.09 inches or less in diameter.

Table 212-1 Minimum Vertical Clearance of Wires, Conductors, and Cables Above Ground, Rails, or Water.
 (Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly de-energizing the faulted section, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations. See the definition section for voltages of other systems.)

Nature of Surface underneath wires, conductors, or cables	Communication conductors and cables, guys, messengers, surge protection wires, neutral conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) and supply cables of 0 to 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or 296-44-21209 (3)(c) ¹¹ (ft)	Open supply line conductors of 0 to 750 V and supply cables over 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or 296-44-21209 (3)(c) (ft)	Open supply line conductors		Trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors and associated span or messenger wires ¹	
			750 V to 22 kV (ft)	22 to 50 kV (ft)	0 to 750 V to ground (ft)	750 V to 50 kV to ground (ft)
Where wires, conductors, or cables cross over or overhang						
1. Track rails of railroads (except electrified railroads using over-head trolley conductors) ^{2 16 20}	3 ¹⁵ 27	3 ²⁷	3 ²⁸	29	4 ²²	4 ²²
2. Roads, streets, alleys; nonresidential driveways, parking lots, and other areas subject to truck traffic ^{21 22}	6 ¹³ 23 ¹⁸	18	20	21	5 ¹⁸	5 ²⁰
3. Residential driveways; commercial areas not subject to truck traffic ^{21 22}	24 ¹²	8a ¹⁵	20	21	5 ¹⁸	5 ²⁰
4. Other land traversed by vehicles such as cultivated, grazing, forest, orchard, etc.	18	18	20	21	—	—
5. Spaces or ways accessible to pedestrians only ⁹	8 ⁷ 15	8a ¹⁴ 15	15	16	16	18
6. Water areas not suitable for sailboating or where sailboating is prohibited ¹⁹	15	15	17	17	—	—
7. Water areas suitable for sailboating including lakes, ponds, reservoirs, tidal waters, rivers, streams, and canals with an unobstructed surface area of: ^{17 18 19}						
(a) Less than 20 acres	18	18	20	21	—	—
(b) 20 to 200 acres	26	26	28	29	—	—
(c) 200 to 2000 acres	32	32	34	35	—	—
(d) Over 2000 acres	38	38	40	41	—	—
8. Public or private land and water areas posted for rigging or launching sailboats	Clearance above ground shall be 5 ft greater than in 7 above, for the type of water areas served by the launching site					
Where wires, conductors, or cables run along and within the limits of highways or other road rights-of-way but do not overhang the roadway						
9. Roads, streets, or alleys	13 ²³ 25 ¹⁸	18	20	21	5 ¹⁸	5 ²⁰
10. Roads in rural districts where it is unlikely that vehicles will be crossing under the line	10 ¹² 14	10 ¹⁵	18	19	5 ¹⁸	5 ²⁰

Where subways, tunnels, or bridges require it, less clearances above ground or rails than required by Table 232-1 may be used locally. The trolley and electrified railroad contact conductor should be graded very gradually from the regular construction down to the reduced elevation.

For wire, conductors, or cables crossing over mine, logging, and similar railways which handle only cars lower than standard freight cars, the clearance may be reduced by an amount equal to the difference in height between the highest loaded car handled and 20 ft, but the clearances shall not be reduced below that required for street crossings.

These clearances may be reduced to 25 ft where paralleled by trolley-contact conductor on the same street or highway.

In communities where 21 ft has been established, this clearance may be continued if carefully maintained. The elevation of the contact conductor should be the same in the crossing and next adjacent spans. (See WAC 296-44-31792 (4)(b) for conditions which must be met where uniform height above rail is impractical.)

In communities where 16 ft has been established for trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors 0 to 750 V to ground, or 18 ft for trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors exceeding 750 V, or where local conditions make it impractical to obtain the clearance given in the table, these reduced clearances may be used if carefully maintained.

If a communication service drop or a guy which is effectively grounded or is insulated against the highest voltage to which it is exposed, up to 8.7 kV, crosses residential streets and roads, the clearance may be reduced to 16 ft at the side of the traveled way provided the clearance at the center of the traveled way is at least 18 ft. This reduction in clearance does not apply to arterial streets and highways which are primarily for through traffic, usually on a continuous route.

This clearance may be reduced to the following values:

(a) For insulated communication conductors and communication cables	feet
(b) For conductors of other communication circuits	8
(c) For guys	10
(d) For supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a).	8
	10

This clearance may be reduced to the following values:

- (a) 12 ft for supply conductors limited to 300 V to ground
- (b) 10 ft for drip loops of service drop conductors limited to 150 V to ground and meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c) and the portion of the associated service drop span located within 15 ft of the service entrance to buildings.

Spaces and ways accessible to pedestrians only are areas where vehicular traffic is not normally encountered or not reasonably anticipated.

Where a supply or communication line along a road is located relative to fences, ditches, embankments, etc., so that the ground under the line would not be expected to be traveled except by pedestrians, this clearance may be reduced to the following values:

(a) Insulated communication conductor and communication cables	feet
(b) Conductors of other communication circuits	8
(c) Supply cables of any voltage meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) and supply cables limited to 150 V to ground meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c)	10
(d) Supply conductors limited to 300 V to ground	10
(e) Guys.	12
	8

No clearance from ground is required for anchor guys not crossing track rails, streets, driveways, roads, or pathways.

This clearance may be reduced to 13 ft for communication conductors.

Where this construction crosses over or runs along alleys, driveways, or parking lots, this clearance may be reduced to 15 ft for spans limited to 150 ft.

Where supply circuits of 600 V or less, with transmitted power of 5000 W or less, are run along fenced (or otherwise guarded) private rights-of-way in accordance with the provisions specified in WAC 296-44-19409 (2)(b) this clearance may be reduced to 10 ft.

The value may be reduced to 25 ft for guys, for cables carried on messengers, and for supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a). This value may be reduced to 25 ft for conductors effectively grounded throughout their length and associated with supply circuits of 0 to 22 kV, only if such conductors are stranded, are of corrosion-resistant material, and conform to the strength and tension requirements for messengers given in WAC 296-44-27821(9).

Adjacent to tunnels and overhead bridges which restrict the height of loaded rail cars to less than 20 ft, these clearances may be reduced by the difference between the highest loaded rail car handled and 20 ft, if mutually agreed to by the parties at interest.

For controlled impoundments, the surface area and corresponding clearances shall be based upon the design high water level. For other waters, the surface area shall be that enclosed by its annual high water mark, and clearances shall be based on the normal flood level. The clearance over rivers, streams, and canals shall be based upon the largest surface area of any 1 mile long segment which includes the crossing. The clearance over a canal, river, or stream normally used to provide access for sailboats to a larger body of water shall be the same as that required for the larger body of water.

Where an overwater obstruction restricts vessel height to less than the following:

For a surface area in acres of	A reference vessel height in feet of
less than 20	16
20 to 200	24
200 to 2000	30
over 2000	36

the required clearance may be reduced by the difference between the reference vessel height given above and the overwater obstruction height, except that the reduced clearance shall not be less than that required for the surface area on the line crossing side of the obstruction.

Where the US Army Corps of Engineers, or the State, or a surrogate thereof has issued a crossing permit, clearances of that permit shall govern.

See WAC 296-44-21253(8) for the required horizontal and diagonal clearances to rail cars.

These clearances do not allow for the future road resurfacing.

For the purpose of this rule, trucks are defined as any vehicle exceeding 8 ft in height. Areas not subject to truck traffic are areas where truck traffic is not normally encountered or not reasonably anticipated.

For communications cables supported on a messenger, and with span lengths not exceeding 150 ft, the clearance may be reduced to 17 ft above or along local streets or roads. This reduction does not apply for arterial streets or highways which are primarily for through traffic, usually on a continuous route.

- 24 This clearance may be reduced to 10 ft for communication conductors and cables, guys, messengers and supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a).
- 25 Communication cables supported on a steel messenger may have a 60° F clearance of 15 ft where span lengths do not exceed 150 ft and poles are back of curbs or other deterrents to vehicular traffic.

(2) Additional clearances for wires, conductors and cables. Greater clearances than specified in Table subsection (1) of this section shall be provided where required by (a) and (b) of this subsection. Increases are cumulative where more than one apply.

EXCEPTION 1: Additional clearances are not required for guys.

EXCEPTION 2: Additional clearances are not required for communication cables supported on messengers and communication wires which do not overhang the traveled way, but run along and within the limits of public highways or other public rights-of-way for traffic.

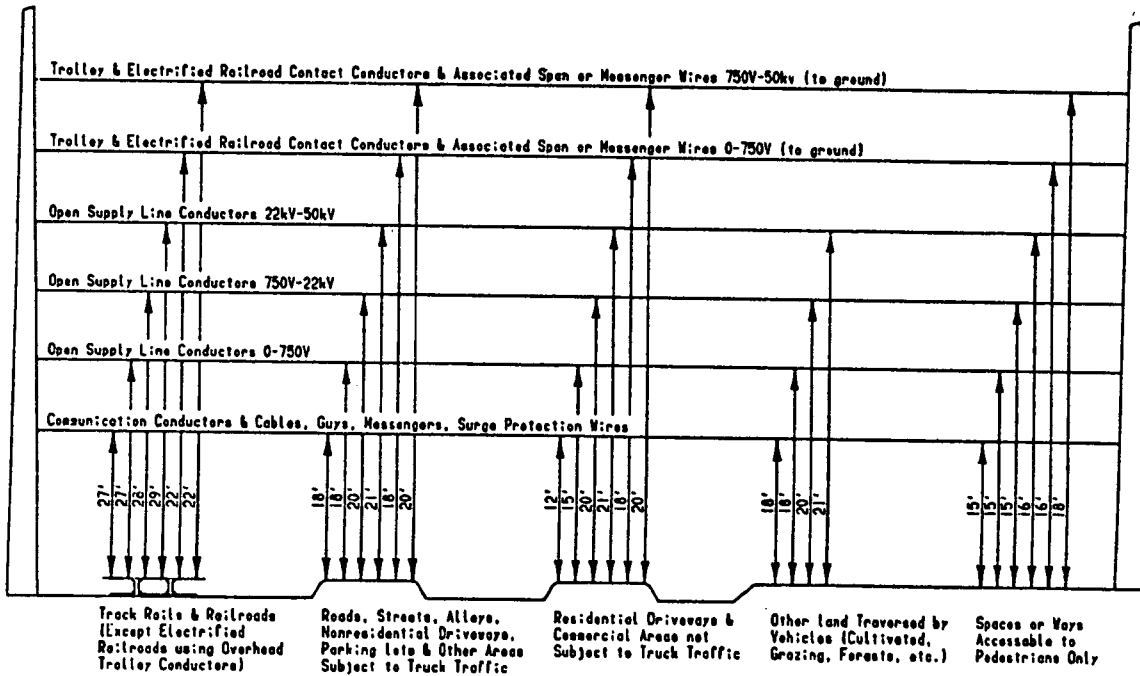
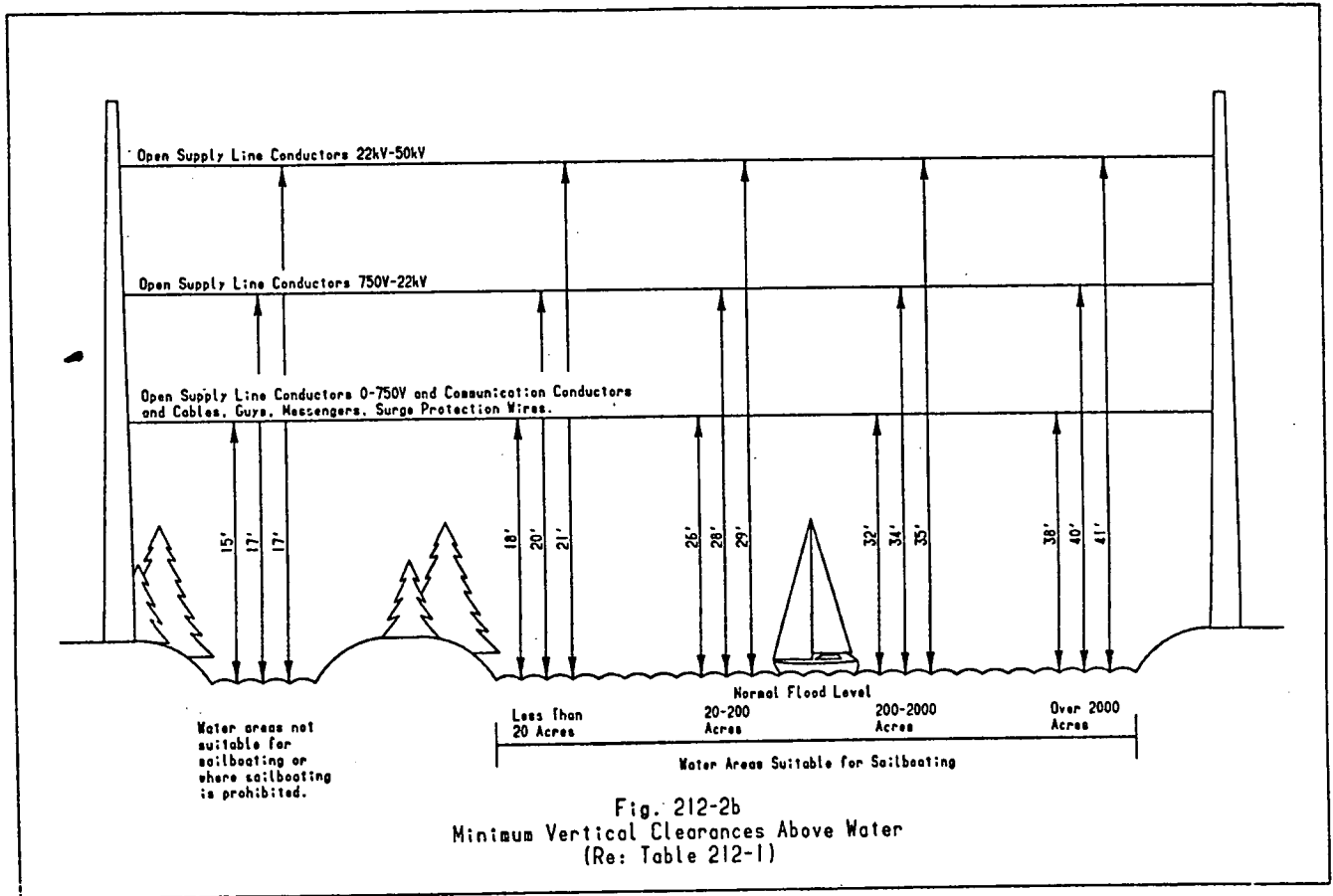


Fig 212-2a
 Minimum Vertical Clearance Above Ground or Rails
 (Re: Table 212-1)



(a) Voltages exceeding 50 kilovolts.

(i) For voltages between 50 and 470 kilovolts, the clearance specified in Table 212-1, (subsection (1) of this section) shall be increased at the rate of 0.4 in per kilovolt in excess of 50 kilovolts. For voltages exceeding 470 kV, the clearance shall be determined by the alternate method given by subsection (4) of this section. All clearances for lines over 50 kV shall be based on the maximum operating voltage.

EXCEPTION: For voltages exceeding 98 kV alternating current to ground or 139 kV direct current to ground, clearances less than those required above are permitted for systems with known maximum switching surge factors (see subsection (4) of this section).

(ii) The additional clearance for voltages exceeding 50 kV specified in (a)(i) of this subsection shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 3300 feet (1000 m) above mean sea level.

(iii) For voltages exceeding 98 kV alternating current to ground, or 139 kV direct current to ground, either the clearances shall be increased or the electric field, or the effects thereof, shall be reduced by other means, as required, to limit the current due to electrostatic effects to 5.0 milliamperes, rms, if the largest anticipated truck, vehicle, or equipment under the line were shortcircuited to ground. For this determination, the conductors shall be at a final unloaded sag at 120° F.

(b) Sag increase.

(i) No additional clearance is required for trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors.

(ii) No additional clearance is required where span lengths are less than those listed in subsection (1)(b) of this section, and the maximum conductor temperature for which the supply line is designed to operate is 120° F or less.

(iii) Where supply lines are designed to operate at or below a conductor temperature of 120° F and spans are longer than specified in subsection (1)(b) of this section, the minimum clearance at midspan shall be increased by the following amounts.

(A) General.

For spans exceeding the limits specified in WAC 296-44-21230 (1)(b), the clearance specified in Table 212-1 shall be increased by 0.1 foot for each 10 feet of the excess of span length over such limits. See (b)(iii)(C) of this subsection.

(B) Railroad Crossings.

For spans exceeding the limits specified in subsection (1)(b) of this section, the clearance specified in Table 212-1 shall be increased by the following amounts for each 10 feet by which the crossing span length exceeds such limits. See (b)(iii)(C) of this subsection.

Loading district	Amount of increase per 10 feet	
	Large conductors (ft)	Small conductors (ft)
Heavy and medium	0.15	0.30
Light	0.10	0.15

¹ A small conductor is a conductor having an overall diameter of metallic material equal to or less than the following values:

Material	Outside diameter of conductor	
	Solid (inches)	Stranded (inches)
All copper	0.160	0.250
Other than all copper	0.250	0.275

(C) Limits.

The maximum additional clearance need not exceed the arithmetic difference between final unloaded sag at a conductor temperature of

60° F (15° C), no wind, and final sag at the following conductor temperature and condition, whichever difference is greater, computed for the crossing span.

(I) 32° F no wind, with radial thickness of ice, if any, specified in WAC 296-44-26309(2) for the loading district concerned.

(II) 120° F (50° C), no wind.

(iv) Where supply lines are designed to operate at conductor temperature above 120° F regardless of span length, the minimum clearance at midspan specified in subsections (1) and (2)(a) of this section shall be increased by the difference between final unloaded sag at a conductor temperature of 60° F no wind, and final sag at the following conductor temperature and condition, whichever difference is greater, computed for the crossing span.

(A) 32° F no wind, with radial thickness of ice, if any, specified in WAC 296-44-26309(2) for the loading district concerned.

(B) The maximum conductor temperature for which the supply line is designed to operate, with no horizontal displacement.

NOTE: The phase and neutral conductors of a supply line should be considered separately when determining the sag increases of each due to temperature rise.

(v) Where minimum clearance is not at midspan, the additional clearances specified in (b)(iii) and (iv) of this subsection may be reduced by multiplying by the following factors:

Distance from nearer support of crossing span to point of crossing in percentage of crossing span length	Factors ¹
5	0.19
10	0.36
15	0.51
20	0.64
25	0.75
30	0.84
35	0.91
40	0.96
45	0.99
50	1.00

¹ Interpolate for intermediate values.

In applying this rule, the "point of crossing" is the location under the conductors of any topographical feature which is the determinant of the clearance.

(3) Clearance to live parts of equipment mounted on structures.

(a) Basic clearances. The vertical clearance above ground for unguarded live parts such as potheads, transformer bushings, surge arresters, and short lengths of supply conductors connected thereto, which are not subject to variation in sag, shall be as shown in Table 212-2.

Table 212-2. Minimum Vertical Clearance of Rigid Live Parts Above Ground.

(Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly de-energizing the faulted section, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations. See the definition section for voltages of other systems.)

Nature of surface below live parts	0 to 750 V	750 V to 22 kV	22 to 50 kV
	1. Where live parts overhang:		

1. Where live parts overhang:

a. Roads, streets, alleys; nonresidential driveways; parking lots and other areas subject to truck traffic^{4 5}

16 18 19

b. Residential driveways; commercial areas not subject to truck traffic^{4 5}

¹13 18 19

c. Other land traversed by vehicles such as cultivated land, grazing land,

Nature of surface below live parts	0 to 750 V	750 V to 22 kV	22 to 50 kV
forest, orchard, etc.	16	18	19
d. Spaces and ways accessible to pedestrians only. ⁶	¹ ³ ⁴ 13	13	14
2. Where live parts are along and within the limits of highways or other road rights-of-way but do not overhang the roadway:			
a. Roads, streets, and alleys	² 16	18	19
b. Roads in rural districts where it is unlikely that vehicles will be crossing under the line.	² 13	16	17

¹ This clearance may be reduced to the following values:

- (a) Live parts limited to 300 V to ground feet
- (b) Live parts limited to 150 V to ground and drip loops of service drop conductors limited to 150 V to ground and meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c). 12
- 10

² Where a supply line along a road is limited to 300 V to ground and is located relative to fences, ditches, embankments, etc., so that the ground under the line would not be expected to be traveled except by pedestrians, this clearance may be reduced to 12 ft.

³ Where supply circuits of 600 V or less, with transmitted power of 5000 W or less, are run along fenced (or otherwise guarded) private rights-of-way in accordance with the provisions specified in WAC 296-44-19409 (2)(b), this clearance may be reduced to 10 ft.

⁴ For the purpose of this rule, trucks are defined as any vehicle exceeding 8 ft in height.

⁵ These clearances do not allow for future road resurfacing.

⁶ Spaces and ways accessible to pedestrians only are areas where vehicular traffic is not normally encountered or not reasonably anticipated.

(b) Additional clearances for voltages exceeding 50 kilovolts.

(i) For voltages between 50 and 470 kilovolts, the clearance specified in Table 212-2 ((a) of this subsection) shall be increased at the rate of 0.4 in per kilovolt in excess of 50 kV. For voltages exceeding 470 kV, the clearances shall be determined by the alternate method given by subsection (4) of this section. All clearances for lines over 50 kV shall be based on the maximum operating voltage.

EXCEPTION: For voltages exceeding 98 kV alternating current to ground or 139 kV direct current to ground, clearances less than those required above are permitted for systems with known maximum switching surge factors. (See subsection (4) of this section.)

(ii) The additional clearance for voltages exceeding 50 kV specified in (b)(i) of this subsection shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 3300 feet above mean sea level.

(iii) For voltages exceeding 98 kV alternating current to ground, or 139 kV direct current to ground either the clearances shall be increased or the electric field, or the effects thereof, shall be reduced by other means, as required, to limit the current due to electrostatic effects to 5.0 milliamperes, rms, if the largest anticipated truck, vehicle, or equipment under the line were short-circuited to ground.

(4) Alternate clearances for voltages exceeding 98 kilovolts alternating current to ground or 139 kilovolts direct current to ground. The clearances specified in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section may be reduced for circuits with known switching surge factors but shall not be less than the values computed by adding the reference height to the electrical component of clearance.

(a) Sag conditions of line conductors. Minimum vertical clearances shall be maintained under the following conductor temperatures and conditions:

- (i) 32° F no wind, with radial thickness of ice specified in WAC 296-44-26309(2) for the loading district concerned.
- (ii) 120° F, no wind.

- (iii) Maximum conductor temperature, for which the line is designed to operate, if greater than 120° F, with no horizontal displacement.
- (b) Reference heights are shown in Table 212-3.
- (c) Electrical component of clearance.

(i) The clearance computed by the following equation and listed in Table 212-4 shall be added to the reference heights specified in Table 212-3.

$$D = 3.28 \left[\frac{V \cdot (PU) \cdot a}{500 K} \right]^{1.667} bc \quad (\text{ft})$$

where

- V maximum alternating current crest operating voltage to ground or maximum direct current operating voltage to ground in kilovolts;
- PU maximum switching surge factor expressed in per-unit peak voltage to ground and defined as a switching surge level for circuit breakers corresponding to 98 percent probability that the maximum switching surge generated per breaker operation does not exceed this surge level, or the maximum anticipated switching surge level generated by other means, whichever is greater;
- a = 1.15, the allowance for three standard deviations;
- b = 1.03, the allowance for nonstandard atmospheric conditions;
- c = 1.2, the margin of safety;
- K = 1.15, the configuration factor for conductor-to-plane gap.

(ii) The value of D shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 1500 feet above mean sea level.

(iii) Either the clearances shall be increased or the electric field, or the effects thereof, shall be reduced by other means, as required, to limit the current due to electrostatic effects to 5.0 milliamperes, rms, if the largest anticipated truck, vehicle, or equipment under the line were short-circuited to ground. For this determination, the conductors shall be at a final unloaded sag at 120° F.

(d) Limit. The clearances derived from (b) and (c) of this subsection shall be not less than the clearances given in Tables 212-1 or 212-2 computed for 98 kilovolts alternating current to ground in accordance with subsection (2)(a) or (3)(b) of this section, respectively.

Table 212-3 Reference Heights

Nature of surface underneath lines	Ft
a. Track rails of railroads (except electrified railroads using overhead trolley conductors) ¹	22
b. Streets, alleys, roads, driveways, and parking lots	14
c. Spaces and ways accessible to pedestrians only ²	9
d. Other land, such as cultivated, grazing, forest or orchard, which is traversed by vehicles	14
e. Water areas not suitable for sailboating or where sailboating is prohibited	14
f. Water areas suitable for sailboating including lakes, ponds, reservoirs, tidal waters, rivers, streams, and canals with unobstructed surface area ^{3,4}	
(1) less than 20 acres	18
(2) 20 to 200 acres	26
(3) 200 to 2000 acres	32
(4) over 2000 acres	38
g. In public or private land and water areas posted for rigging or launching sailboats, the reference height shall be 5 ft greater than in f. above, for the type of water areas serviced by the launching site.	

¹ See WAC 296-44-21253(8) for the required horizontal and diagonal clearances to rail cars.

² Spaces and ways accessible to pedestrians only are areas where vehicular traffic is not normally encountered or not reasonably anticipated.

- 3 For controlled impoundments, the surface area and corresponding clearances shall be based upon the design high water level. For other waters, the surface area shall be that enclosed by its annual high water mark, and clearances shall be based on the normal flood level. The clearance over rivers, streams, and canals shall be based upon the largest surface area of any one-mile-long segment which includes the crossing. The clearance over a canal or similar waterway providing access for sailboats to a larger body of water shall be the same as that required for the larger body of water.
- 4 Where an overwater obstruction restricts vessel height to less than the following:

For a surface of	A reference vessel height of ft
(1) less than 20 acres	16
(2) 20 to 200 acres	24
(3) 200 to 2000 acres	30
(4) over 2000 acres (800 ha)	36

The required clearance may be reduced by the difference between the reference vessel height given above and the overwater obstruction height, except that the reduced clearance shall not be less than that required for the surface area on the line crossing side of the obstruction.

Table 212-4 Electrical Component of Clearance

Above Ground or Rail in (c)(i) of this subsection
(Add 3% for each 1000 ft in excess of 1500 ft above mean sea level. Increase clearance to limit electrostatic effects in accordance with (c)(iii) of this subsection.)

Maximum operating voltage phase-to-phase (kV)	Switching surge factor (per unit)	Switching surge (kV)	Electrical component of clearance (ft)
242	4.5 or less	839 or less	18.6
362	2.8 or less	839 or less	18.6
550	1.9 or less	839 or less	18.6
	2.0	898	10.8
	2.2	988	12.7
	2.4	1079	14.6
	2.6	1168	16.7
800	1.6	1045	13.9
	1.8	1176	16.9
	2.0	1306	20.1
	2.1 or more	1372 or more	21.8

¹ Limited by (d) of this subsection.

² Limited by subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21241 CLEARANCES BETWEEN WIRES, CONDUCTORS, AND CABLES CARRIED ON DIFFERENT SUPPORTING STRUCTURES. (1) General.

Crossings should be made on a common supporting structure, where practical. In other cases, the clearance between any two crossing or adjacent wires, conductors, or cables carried on different supporting structures shall not be any less at any location in the spans than that required by WAC 296-44-21241. The minimum clearance shall be as illustrated by a clearance envelope developed under WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(b) applied at the positions on or within conductor movement envelopes developed under WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(a) at which the two wires, conductors, or cables would be closest together. For purposes of this determination, the relevant positions of the wires, conductors, or cables on or within their respective conductor movement envelopes are those which can occur when (a) both are simultaneously subjected to the same ambient air temperature and wind loading conditions and (b) each is subjected individually to the full range of its icing conditions and applicable design electrical loading.

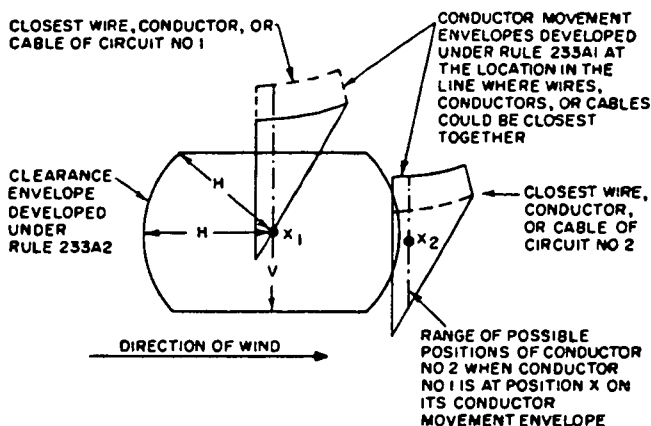


Fig. 212-3.

Use of Clearance Envelope and Conductor Movement Envelopes to Determine Applicable Clearance

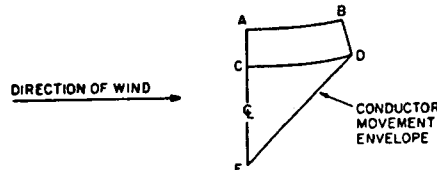
NOTE 1: In this illustration Conductor No. 2 is closest at position X₂ to Conductor No. 1, where the latter is at position X₁.

NOTE 2: Fig. 212-3 is a graphical illustration of the application of WAC 296-44-21241(1). Alternative methods which assure compliance with these rules may be used.

(a) Conductor movement envelope.

(i) Development. The conductor movement envelope shall be developed from the locus of the most displaced conductor positions shown in Fig. 212-4. The conductor positions A-E which define the conductor movement envelope include the effects of the basic conditions shown in Fig. 212-4 and the sag increases specified in WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(a)(ii) as applicable.

Fig. 212-4. Conductor Movement Envelope



Point	Conductor Temperature	Sag	Ice Loading	Wind Displacement ¹
A	60° F	initial	none	none
B	60° F	initial	none	6 lb per sq ft ²
C	60° F	final	none	none
D	60° F	final	none	6 lb per sq ft ²
E ₁ ^{3,4}	The greater of 120° F or maximum operating	final	none	none
E ₂ ^{3,4}	32° F	final	as applicable	none

¹ The direction of the wind shall be that which produces the minimum separation. The displacement of the wire, conductors or cables includes the deflection of suspension insulators and flexible structures.

² Wind loading may be reduced to 4 lb per sq ft in areas sheltered by buildings, terrain, or other obstacles.

³ If no sag increase is required by WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(a)(ii) point E = point C.

⁴ Line D-E shall be considered to be straight unless the actual concavity characteristics are known.

(ii) Sag increase.

- (A) No sag increase is required for trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors.
- (B) No sag increase is required where span lengths are less than those listed below and the maximum conductor temperature for which the supply line is designed to operate is 120° F or less.

Loading district	Span lengths (ft)
Heavy	¹ 175
Medium	¹ 250
Light	350

¹150 ft in heavy-loading district and 225 ft in medium-loading district for three-strand conductors, each of which is 0.09 in or less in diameter.

(C) Where supply lines are designed to operate at or below a conductor temperature of 120° F and spans are longer than specified in WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(a)(ii)(B), the sag at midspan shall be increased by the following:

(I) Where crossing occurs at midspan in the upper conductor sag shall be increased by the following amounts for each 10 feet by which the crossing span length exceeds the limits specified in WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(a)(ii)(B).

Loading district	Amount of increase per 10 ft	
	Large conductors (ft)	Small ¹ conductors (ft)
Heavy and medium	0.15	0.30
Light	0.10	0.15

¹ A small conductor is a conductor having an overall diameter of metallic material equal to or less than the following values:

	Outside diameter of conductor	
	Solid (inches)	Stranded (inches)
All copper	0.160	0.250
Other than all copper	0.250	0.275

(II) Limits. The maximum additional sag need not exceed the arithmetic difference between final unloaded sag at a conductor temperature of 60° F no wind, and final sag at the conductor temperature and condition (aa) or (bb) below, whichever difference is greater, computed for the crossing span.

(aa) 32° F, no wind, with radial thickness of ice, if any, specified in Rule 250B for the loading district concerned.

(bb) 120° F, no wind.

(D) Where upper conductors are designed to operate at a conductor temperature above 120° F, the minimum sag at midspan specified in WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(a)(i) and (1)(a)(ii)(B) shall be increased by the difference between final unloaded sag at a conductor temperature of 60° F, no wind, and final sag at the following conductor temperature and condition, whichever difference is greater, computed for the crossing span.

(I) 32° F, no wind, with radial thickness of ice, if any, specified in WAC 296-44-26309(2) for the loading district concerned.

(II) The maximum conductor temperature for which the supply line conductor is designed to operate, with no horizontal displacement.

(E) Where crossing is not at midspan of the upper conductor and under conditions where the upper span exceeds those specified in WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(a)(ii)(B), the additional sag may be reduced

by multiplying the additional sag determined by WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(a)(ii)(C) and (D) by the following factors:

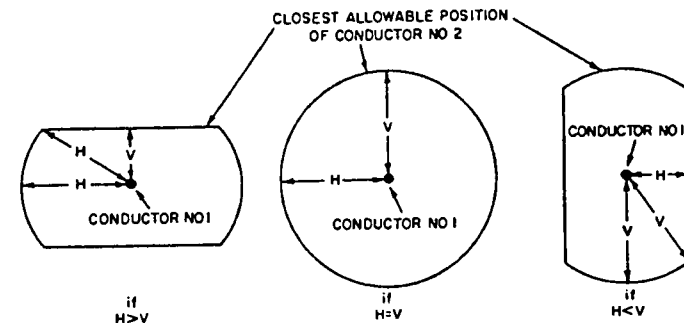
Distance from nearest support of crossing span to point of crossing in percentage of crossing span length	Factors ¹
5	0.19
10	0.36
15	0.51
20	0.64
25	0.75
30	0.84
35	0.91
40	0.96
45	0.99
50	1.00

¹ Interpolate for intermediate values.

(b) Clearance envelope.

The clearance envelope shown in Fig 212-5 shall be determined by the horizontal clearance (H) required by WAC 296-44-21241(2) and the vertical clearance (V) required by WAC 296-44-21241(3).

Fig. 212-5. Clearance Envelope



(2) Horizontal clearance.

(a) Basic clearance requirements. The horizontal clearance between crossing or adjacent wires, conductors or cables carried on different supporting structures shall not be less than 5 feet. For voltages between the wires, conductors, or cables exceeding 129 kV, additional clearance of 0.4 inches per kV over 129 kV shall be provided.

EXCEPTION: The horizontal clearance between anchor guys of different supporting structures may be reduced to 6 inches and may be reduced to 2 feet between other guys, span wires and neutral conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a).

(b) Alternate clearances for voltages exceeding 98 kV alternating current to ground or 139 kV direct current to ground. The clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21241 (2)(a) may be reduced for circuits with known switching surge factors but shall not be less than the clearances derived from the computations required in WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(c)(i) and (ii).

(3) Vertical clearance.

(a) Basic clearance. The vertical clearance between any crossing or adjacent wires, conductors, or cables carried on different supporting structures shall not be less than those shown in Table 212-5.

EXCEPTION: No vertical clearance is required between wires, conductors, or cables that are electrically interconnected at the crossing.

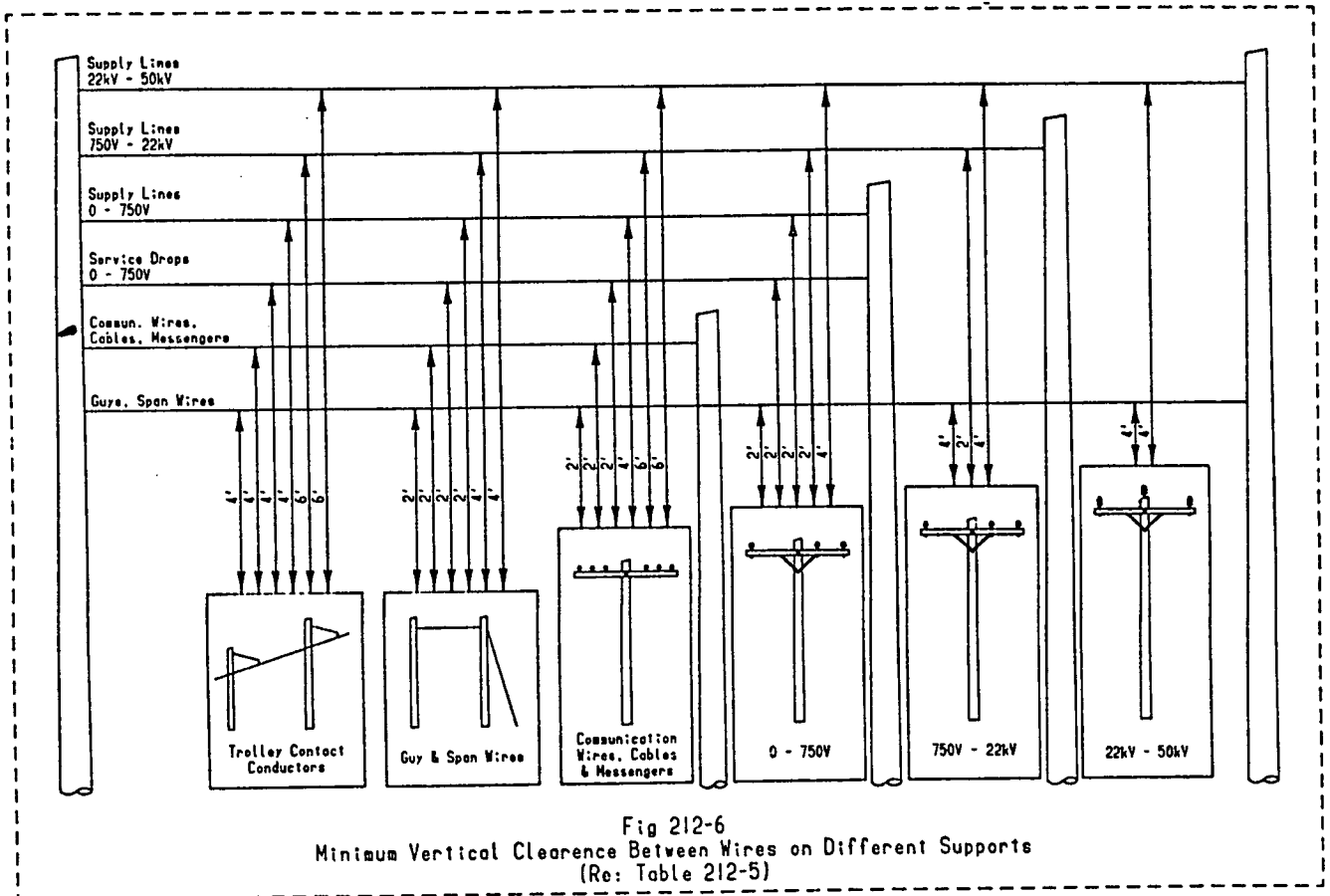
Table 212-5. Vertical Clearances of Wires, Conductors, and Cables Carried on Different Supporting Structures

(Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly deenergizing the faulted section, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations. See the definition section for voltages of other systems.)
 (The insertion of a given clearance in brackets indicates that in general, the lines operating at the voltage named above this clearance should not cross over the lines at the voltage to the left of the clearance in brackets.)

Upper level	Communications conductors, cables, and messengers (ft)	Supply cables and messengers meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) and supply cables of 0 to 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c) (ft)	Open supply conductors, 0 to 750 V; Supply cables over 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) or (b)		Open supply conductors		Guys, span wires, neutral ¹ conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), and surge protection wires (ft)
			Line conductors (ft)	Service drops (ft)	750 V to 22 kV (ft)	22 to 50 kV (ft)	
Communications conductors, cables, and messengers	² 2	2	4	⁶ 2	⁵ 6	6	2
Supply cables and messengers meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) and supply cables of 0 to 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c)	⁶ 2	⁶ 2	⁶ 2	⁶ 2	⁶ 2	4	⁶ 2
Open supply conductors, 0 to 750 V; supply cables over 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c)	[4]	4	⁶ 2	⁶ 2	⁶ 2	4	2
Open supply conductors 750 V to 22 kV	[⁵ 6]	[4]	[⁶ 2]	[4]	[⁶ 2]	4	4
Open supply conductors 22 to 50 kV	[6]	[6]	[4]	[6]	[4]	4	4
Trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors and associated span and messenger wires	³ 4	³ 4	³ 4	³ 4	6	6	³ 4
Guys ⁷ , span wires, neutral conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), and surge protection wires	² 2	² 2	⁶ 2	⁶ 2	4	4	¹ ² 2

¹ This clearance may be reduced where both guys are electrically interconnected.
² The clearance of communication conductors and their guy, span, and messenger wires from each other in locations where no other classes of conductors are involved may be reduced by mutual consent of the parties concerned, subject to the approval of the regulatory body having jurisdiction, except for fire-alarm conductors and conductors used in the operation of railroads, or where one set of conductors is for public use and the other used in the operation of supply systems.
³ Trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors of more than 750 V should have at least 6 ft clearance. This clearance should also be provided over lower voltage trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors unless the crossover conductors are beyond reach of a trolley pole leaving the trolley-contact conductor or are suitably protected against damage from trolley poles leaving the trolley-contact conductor.
⁴ Trolley and electrified railroad feeders are exempt from this clearance requirement for contact conductors if they are of the same nominal voltage and of the same system.
⁵ This clearance may be reduced to 4 ft where supply conductors of 750 V to 8.7 kV cross a communication line more than 6 ft horizontally from a communication structure.
⁶ Where a 2 ft clearance is required at 60° F, and where conditions are such that the sag in the upper conductor would increase more than 1.5 ft at the crossing point under any condition of sag stated in WAC 296-44-21241 (1)(a)(ii), the 2 ft clearance shall be increased by the amount of sag increase less 1.5 ft.
⁷ These clearances may be reduced by not more than 25% to a guy insulator, provided that full clearance is maintained to its metallic end fittings and the guy wires. The clearance to an insulated section of a guy between two insulators may be reduced by not more than 25% provided that full clearance is maintained to the uninsulated portion of the guy.

Fig. 212-6
Minimum Vertical Clearance Between Wires on Different Supports
(Re: Table 212-5)



(b) Voltages exceeding 50 kilovolts.

(i) The clearance given in Table 212-5 shall be increased by the sum of the following: For the upper level conductors between 50 and 470 kilovolts, the clearance shall be increased at the rate of 0.4 inches per kilovolt in excess of 50 kilovolts. For the lower level conductors exceeding 50 kilovolts, the additional clearance shall be computed at the same rate. For voltages exceeding 470 kilovolts, the clearance shall be determined by the alternate method given in WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(c). The additional clearance shall be computed using the maximum operating voltage if above 50 kilovolts and nominal voltage if below 50 kilovolts.

EXCEPTION: For voltages exceeding 98 kilovolts alternating current to ground or 139 kilovolts direct current to ground, clearances less than those required above are permitted for systems with known switching surge factors. (See WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(c).)

(ii) The additional clearance for voltages in excess of 50 kilovolts specified in WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(b)(i) shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 3300 feet above mean sea level.

(c) Alternate clearances for voltages exceeding 98 kilovolts alternating current to ground or 139 kilovolts direct current to ground. The clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(a) and (b) may be reduced where the higher voltage circuit has a known switching surge factor. For these computations, communication conductors and cables, guys, messengers, neutral conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), and supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) shall be considered at zero voltage. The clearances shall not be less than the values computed by adding the reference heights to the electrical component of clearance.

(i) Reference heights.

Reference height	Ft
(1) Supply lines	0
(2) Communication lines	2

(ii) Electrical component of clearance.

(A) The alternate clearance is computed by the following equation and listed in Table 212-6.

$$D = 3.28 \left[\frac{[V_H \cdot (PU) + V_L] a}{500 K} \right]^{1.667} bc \quad (\text{ft})$$

where

- V_H higher voltage circuit maximum alternating current crest operating voltage to ground or maximum direct current operating voltage to ground in kilovolts;
- V_L lower voltage circuit maximum alternating current crest operating voltage to ground or maximum direct current operating voltage to ground in kilovolts;
- PU higher voltage circuit maximum switching surge factor expressed in per-unit peak voltage to ground and defined as a switching surge level for circuit breakers corresponding to 98 percent probability that the maximum switching surge generated per breaker operation does not exceed this surge level, or the maximum anticipated switching surge level generated by other means, whichever is greater;
- a = 1.15, the allowance for three standard deviations;
- b = 1.03, the allowance for nonstandard atmospheric conditions;
- c = 1.2, the margin of safety;
- K = 1.4, the configuration factor for conductor-to-conductor gap.

(B) The value of D calculated by WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(c)(ii)(A) shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 1500 feet above mean sea level.

(iii) Limit. The value of D shall not be less than the clearance required by WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(a) and (b) with the lower voltage circuit at ground potential.

Table 212-6. Clearance Between Supply Wires, Conductors, and Cables in WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(c)(ii)(A) (Add 3 percent for each 1000 ft in excess of 1500 ft above mean sea level.)

Higher voltage circuit		Lower voltage circuit						
Maximum operating voltage phase to phase (kV)	Switching surge factor (per unit)	Maximum operating voltage, phase to phase (kV)						
		121 (ft)	145 (ft)	169 (ft)	242 (ft)	362 (ft)	550 (ft)	800 (ft)
242	3.3 or less	¹ 7.0	¹ 7.0	¹ 7.0	¹ 7.0			
	2.4	¹ 9.3	¹ 9.3	¹ 9.3	¹ 9.3	9.4		
		¹ 9.3	¹ 9.3	¹ 9.3	¹ 9.3	10.3		
		¹ 9.3	¹ 9.3	¹ 9.3	9.7	11.3		
		¹ 9.3	9.4	9.7	10.7	12.3		
550	1.8	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	13.6	
	2.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	15.3	
	2.2	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	14.1	17.0	
	2.4	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 13.0	14.0	15.8	18.8	
	2.6	² 13.6	² 14.1	14.5	15.6	17.5	20.7	
800	1.6	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	18.5	22.5
	1.8	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	20.9	25.4
	2.0	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	¹ 17.7	18.4	20.4	23.1	27.5
	2.2	² 18.4	² 18.9	² 19.4	² 20.8	² 23.1	² 26.7	² 30.8

¹ Limited by WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(c)(iii).

² Need not be greater than the values specified in WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(a) and (b).

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21253 CLEARANCE OF WIRES, CONDUCTORS, AND CABLES FROM BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAIL CARS, SWIMMING POOLS, AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS.

(1) Application. The basic vertical and horizontal clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (2), (3), (4), (5), and (8) apply under the following conditions.

(a) Horizontal clearances. Clearances shall be applied with the wire, conductor, or cable displaced from rest by a 6 pound per square foot wind at final sag at 60° F. This may be reduced to 4 pounds per square foot (190 Pa) wind in areas sheltered by buildings, terrain, or other obstacles. The displacement of the wire, conductor, or cable shall include deflection of suspension insulators and flexible structures.

EXCEPTION: No wind displacement is required for communication conductors and cables, guys, messengers, surge protection wires, neutral conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a) supply cables of all voltages meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) and supply cables of 0 to 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c).

(b) Vertical clearance.

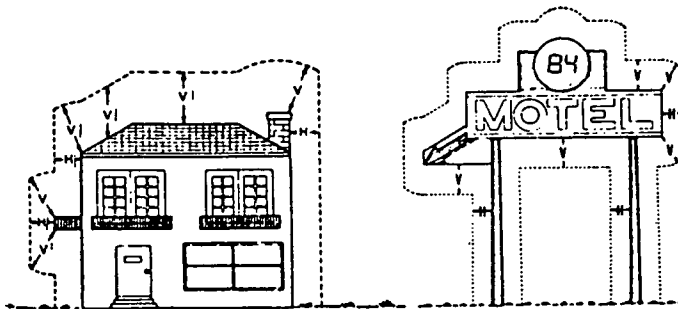
(i) Conductor temperature of 60° F, no wind, with final unloaded sag in the wire, conductors, or cables, or with initial unloaded sag in cases where these facilities are maintained approximately at initial unloaded sags.

(ii) Span lengths not greater than the following:

Loading District	Span Lengths (feet)
Heavy	175
Medium	250
Light	350

¹ 150 feet in heavy-loading district and 225 feet in medium-loading district for three-strand conductors, each of which is 0.09 inches or less in diameter.

(c) Diagonal clearance. The horizontal clearance governs above the roof level or top of an installation to the point where the diagonal equals the vertical clearance requirement. Similarly, the horizontal clearance governs above or below projections from buildings, signs, or other installations to the point where the diagonal equals the vertical clearance requirement. The 15 feet for roofs accessible to pedestrians agrees with Table 212-1 for spaces and ways accessible to pedestrians only. From this point the diagonal clearance shall equal the vertical clearance as shown in Figure 212-7. This rule should not be interpreted as restricting the installation of a trolley-contact conductor over the approximate center line of the track it serves.



V = Minimum vertical clearance, measured either diagonally or vertically.

H = Minimum horizontal clearance.

Fig. 212-7
Clearance Diagram for Building and Other Structures
(Re: Table 212-7)

(2) Clearances of wires, conductors, and cables from other supporting structures.

Wires, conductors, or cables of one line passing near a lighting support, traffic signal support, or a supporting structure of a second line, without being attached thereto, shall have clearance from any part of such structure not less than the following:

(a) A minimum horizontal clearance of 5 ft for voltages up to 50 kilovolts.

(b) A minimum vertical clearance of 6 ft for voltages below 15 kilovolts and a minimum vertical clearance of 7 ft for voltages between 15 and 50 kilovolts.

EXCEPTION 1: Where the voltage does not exceed 300 V to ground and the cables meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), (b) or (c), the vertical and horizontal clearances may be reduced to 4 ft measured at 60° F without wind deflection.

NOTE: Clearances of wires, conductors, and cables from adjacent line structure guy wires are given in WAC 296-44-21241.

EXCEPTION 2: The vertical clearances may be reduced by 2 feet if both of the following conditions are met:

(i) The wires, conductors, or cables above and the supporting structure of another line below are operated and maintained by the same utility.

(ii) Employees do not work above the top of the supporting structure unless:

(A) The upper circuit is de-energized or temporarily insulated or repositioned, or

(B) Other equivalent measures are taken.

Table 212-7 Clearance of Wires, Conductors, and Cables Passing by but Not Attached to Building and Other Installations Except Bridges (Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly de-energizing the faulted section, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations. See the definitions section for voltages of other systems.)

Clearance of	Communication conductors and cables, guys, messengers, surge protection wires, neutral conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), supply cables of all voltages meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), and supply cables of 0 to 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c) (ft)	Open supply line conductors 0 to 750 V, and supply cables over 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c) (ft)	Open supply line conductors		
			750 V to 22 kV (ft)	8.7 kV to 22 kV (ft)	22 kV to 50 kV (ft)
Buildings					
Horizontal					
To walls and projections	7 ³	2 ¹ 5	1 ² 5	6	7
To unguarded windows	3	2 ¹ 5	5	6	7
To balconies and areas accessible to pedestrians ³	3	5	5	6	7
Vertical					
Above or below roofs or projections not accessible to pedestrians ³	3	10	10	10	11
Above or below balconies and roofs accessible to pedestrians ³	8	5 ¹ 5	15	15	16
Above roofs accessible to truck traffic ⁶	18	18	20	20	21
Above roofs accessible to vehicles but not subject to truck traffic ⁶	10	5 ¹ 5	20	20	21

Signs, chimneys, radio and television antennas, tanks, and other installations not classified as buildings or bridges⁴

Horizontal	3	1 2 ₅	1 2 ₅	3 ₆	7
Vertical above or below	3	1 ₅	8	8	9

- 1 Where building, sign, chimney, antenna, tank, or other installation does not require maintenance such as painting, washing, changing of sign letters, or other operation which would require persons to work or pass between supply conductors and structure, the clearance may be reduced to 3 ft.
- 2 Where available space will not permit this value, the clearance may be reduced to the maximum practical clearance but the minimum clearance may not be less than 3 ft provided the conductors, including splices and taps, have covering which provides sufficient dielectric to prevent a short circuit in case of a momentary contact between the conductors and a grounded surface.
- 3 A roof, balcony, or area is considered accessible to pedestrians if the means of access is through a doorway, ramp, stairway, or permanently mounted ladder.
- 4 The required clearances shall be to the closest approach of motorized signs or moving portions of installations covered by WAC 296-44-21253. This clearance may be reduced to 12 ft to supply conductors limited to 300 V to ground.
- 5 For the purpose of this rule, trucks are defined as any vehicles exceeding 8 feet in height.
- 6 This clearance may be reduced to 3 in for the grounded portions of guys.

(3) Clearances of wires, conductors, and cables from buildings, signs, chimneys, radio and television antennas, tanks, and other installations except bridges.

(a) Ladder space. Where buildings or other installations exceed three stories [or 50 feet] in height, overhead lines should be arranged where practical so that a clear space or zone at least 6 feet wide will be left either adjacent to the building or beginning not over 8 feet from the building, to facilitate the raising of ladders where necessary for fire fighting.

EXCEPTION: This requirement does not apply where it is the unvarying rule of the local fire departments to exclude the use of ladders in alleys or other restricted places which are generally occupied by supply conductors and cables.

(b) Basic clearances. Unguarded or accessible supply wires, conductors, or cables may be run either beside or over buildings or other installations and any projections therefrom. The vertical and horizontal clearances of such wires, conductors, or cables shall be not less than the values given in Table 212-7.

(c) Guarding of supply conductors. Where the clearances set forth in Table 212-7 cannot be obtained, supply conductors shall be guarded.

NOTE: Metal-clad supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) are considered to be guarded within the meaning of this rule.

(d) Supply conductors attached to buildings. Where the permanent attachment of supply conductors of any class to building is necessary for an entrance, such conductors shall meet the following requirements:

- (i) Conductors of more than 300 volts to ground shall not be carried along or near the surface of the building unless they are guarded or made inaccessible.
- (ii) Clearance of wires from building surface shall be not less than those required in Table 212-16 (WAC 296-44-21265 (5)(a)) for clearance of conductors from supports.
- (iii) Service-drop conductors shall not be readily accessible and when not in excess of 600 volts they shall have a clearance of not less than the following:
 - (A) 8 feet from the highest point of roofs or balconies over which they pass.

EXCEPTION 1: Where the voltage between conductors does not exceed 300 volts and the roof or balcony is not readily accessible, the clearance may be not less than 3 feet. A roof or balcony is considered readily accessible if the means of access is through a doorway, ramp, stairway, or permanently mounted ladder.

EXCEPTION 2: Service-drop conductors of 300 volts or less which do not pass over other than a maximum of 4 feet of the overhang portion of the roof for the purpose of terminating at a (through-the-roof)

service raceway or approved support may be maintained at a minimum of 18 inches from any portion of the roof over which they pass.

(B) 3 feet in any direction from windows, doors, porches, fire escapes, or similar locations.

EXCEPTION 1: This does not apply to service-drop conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(c) above the top level of a window.

EXCEPTION 2: This does not apply to windows that are not designed to open.

(e) Communications conductors attached to buildings. Communications conductors and cables may be attached directly to buildings.

(4) Clearances of wires, conductors, and cables from bridges.
 (a) Basic clearances. Supply wires, conductors, and cables which pass under, over, or near a bridge shall have basic vertical and horizontal clearances therefrom not less than given in Table 212-8.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply to guys, span wires, effectively grounded surge protection wires, neutrals meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), and supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a).

Table 212-8. Clearance of Supply Wires Conductors and Cables from Bridges

(Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly deenergizing the faulted section, both initially and following breaker operations. See definitions section for voltages of other systems.)

	Supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c) (ft)	Open supply line conductors			
		0 to 750 V (ft)	750 V to 8.7 kV (ft)	8.7 to 22 kV (ft)	22 to 50 kV (ft)
Clearance over bridges¹					
Attached ³	3	3	3	5	6
Not attached	10	10	10	10	10
Clearance beside, under, or within⁶ bridge structure					
Readily accessible portions of any bridge including wing, walls, and bridge attachments¹					
Attached ³	3	3	3	5	6
Not attached	5	5	5	6	7
Ordinarily inaccessible portions of bridges (other than brick, concrete, or masonry)² and from abutments²					
Attached ^{3 5}	0.5	0.5	3	5	6
Not attached ^{4 5}	3	3	3	6	7

- 1 Where over traveled ways on or near bridges, the clearances of WAC 296-44-21230 apply also.
- 2 Bridge seats of steel bridges carried on masonry, brick, or concrete abutments which require frequent access for inspection shall be considered as readily accessible portions.
- 3 Clearance from supply conductors to supporting arms and brackets attached to bridges shall be the same as specified in Table 212-16 (WAC 296-44-21265 (5)(a)) if the supporting arms and brackets are owned, operated, or maintained by the same utility.
- 4 Conductors should have the clearances given in this row increased as much as is practical.
- 5 Where conductors passing under bridges are adequately guarded against contact by unauthorized persons and can be de-energized for maintenance of the bridge, clearances of the conductors from the bridge, at any point, may have the clearances specified in Table 212-16 for clearance from surfaces of support arms plus one-half the final unloaded sag of the conductor at that point.
- 6 Where the bridge has moving parts, such as a lift bridge, the required clearances shall be maintained throughout the full range of movement of the bridge or any attachment thereto.
- 7 Where permitted by the bridge owner, supply cables may be run in rigid conduit attached directly to the bridge. Refer to WAC 296-44-350 through 296-44-49121 for installation rules.

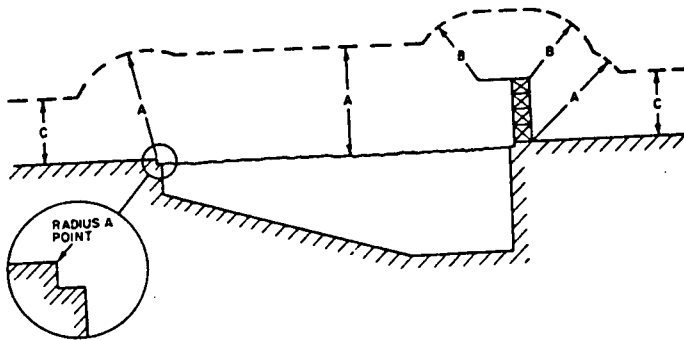
(b) Guarding trolley-contact conductors located under bridges.
 (i) Where guarding is required. Guarding is required where the trolley-contact conductor is located so that a trolley pole leaving the conductor can make simultaneous contact between it and the bridge structure.

(ii) Nature of guarding. Guarding shall consist of a substantial inverted trough of nonconducting material located above the contact conductor, or of other suitable means of preventing contact between the trolley support and the bridge structure.

(5) Minimum clearance of wires, conductors, or cables installed over or near swimming areas.

(a) Swimming pools. Where wires, conductors, or cables cross over a swimming pool or the surrounding area within 25 ft of the edge of the pool, the clearances in any direction shall be as shown in Fig. 212-8. The values of A, B, and C are specified in Table 212-9.

Fig. 212-8.
 Swimming Pool Clearances
 (Re: Table 212-9)



EXCEPTION 1: This rule does not apply to a pool fully enclosed by a solid or screened permanent structure.

EXCEPTION 2: This rule does not apply to: communication conductors and cables, guys and messengers, supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), supply cables of 0 to 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c); when these facilities are 10 feet or more horizontally from the edge of the pool, diving platform, or diving tower.

(b) Beaches and waterways restricted to swimming. Where rescue poles are used by lifeguards at supervised swimming beaches, the required vertical and horizontal clearances shall be as specified in Table 212-9. Where rescue poles are not used, the minimum clearances shall be as specified in WAC 296-44-21230.

(c) Waterways subject to water skiing. The minimum vertical clearance shall be the same as that specified in WAC 296-44-21230.

Table 212-9. Clearance of Wires, Conductors, and Cables Passing Over or Near Swimming Areas

(Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly deenergizing the faulted section, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations. See the definitions section for voltages of other systems.)

	Communication conductors and cables, guys, messengers, effectively grounded surge protection wires, neutral conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), and supply cables of 0 to 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c) (ft)	Open supply line conductors of 0 to 22 kV and supply cables over 750 V meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c) (ft)	Open supply line conductors 22 to 50 kV (ft)
A: Clearance in any direction from the water level, edge of pool, base of diving platform, or anchored raft	18	25	25
B: Clearance in any direction to the diving platform or tower	14	16	16
C: Vertical clearance over adjacent land	Clearance shall be as required by WAC 296-44-21230.		

A, B, and C are shown in Figure 212-8.

(6) Additional clearance. Greater clearances than the basic clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall be provided where the conditions exceed the basic conditions specified in Rule 234A. All increases are cumulative.

(a) Voltages exceeding 50 kilovolts. The basic vertical and horizontal clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall be increased at the following rates:

(i) For voltages between 50 and 470 kilovolts, the clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall be increased at the rate of 0.4 inch per kilovolt in excess of 50 kilovolts. For voltages exceeding 470 kilovolts, the clearance shall be determined by the alternate method given by WAC 296-44-21253(7). All clearances for lines over 50 kilovolts shall be based on the maximum operating voltage.

EXCEPTION: For voltages exceeding 98 kilovolts alternating current to ground or 139 kilovolts direct current to ground, clearances less than those required above are permitted for systems with known maximum switching surge factor (WAC 296-44-21253(7)).

(ii) The additional clearance for voltages in excess of 50 kilovolts specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (6)(a)(i) shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 ft in excess of 3300 feet above mean sea level.

(iii) For voltages exceeding 98 kilovolts alternating current to ground, or 139 kilovolts direct current to ground, either the clearances shall be increased or the electric field, or the effects thereof, shall be reduced by other means, as required, to limit the current due to electrostatic effects to 5.0 milliamperes, rms, if any ungrounded metal fence, building, sign, chimney, radio or television antenna, tank containing nonflammables or other installation, or any ungrounded metal attachments thereto where short-circuited to ground. For this determination, the conductor sag shall be at final unloaded sag at 120° F.

(b) Sag increase.
 (i) No additional clearance is required for trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors.

(ii) No additional clearance is required where span lengths are less than those listed in WAC 296-44-21253 (1)(b)(ii) and the maximum

conductor temperature for which the supply line is designed to operate is 120° F or less.

(iii) Where supply lines are designed to operate at or below a conductor temperature of 120° F and spans are longer than specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (1)(b)(ii) the minimum vertical clearance at midspan shall be increased by 0.1 foot for each 10 feet in excess of span length over such limits. The maximum additional clearance need not exceed the arithmetic difference between final unloaded sag at a conductor temperature of 60° F, no wind, and final sag at the following conductor temperature and condition, whichever difference is greater, computed for the crossing span.

(A) 32° F, no wind, with radial thickness of ice, if any, specified in WAC 296-44-26309(2) for the loading district concerned.

EXCEPTION: The additional clearances for ice loadings are not applicable to swimming pools (WAC 296-44-21253 (5)(a)).

(B) 120° F, no wind.

(iv) Where supply lines are designed to operate at conductor temperature above 120° F regardless of span length, the minimum vertical clearance at midspan specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6)(a) shall be increased by the difference between final unloaded sag at a conductor temperature of 60° F, no wind, and final sag at the following conductor temperature and condition, whichever difference is greater computed for the crossing span.

(A) 32° F, no wind, with radial thickness of ice, if any, specified in WAC 296-44-26309(2) for the loading district concerned.

EXCEPTION: The additional clearances for ice loadings are not applicable to swimming pools (WAC 296-44-21253 (5)(a)).

(B) The maximum conductor temperature for which the supply line is designed to operate, with no horizontal displacement.

(v) Where minimum clearance is not at midspan, the additional clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (6)(b)(iii) and (iv) may be reduced by multiplying by the following factors:

Distance from nearer support of crossing span to point of crossing in percentage of crossing span length	Factors ¹
5	0.19
10	0.36
15	0.51
20	0.64
25	0.75
30	0.84
35	0.91
40	0.96
45	0.99
50	1.00

¹ Interpolate for intermediate values.

In applying the above rules, the "point of crossing" is the location of any topographical feature which is the determinant of the clearance.

(7) Alternate clearances for voltages exceeding 98 kilovolts alternating current to ground or 139 kilovolts direct current to ground. The clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) may be reduced for circuits with known switching surge factors but shall not be less than the values computed by adding the reference distance to the electrical component of clearance.

(a) Sag conditions.

(i) Minimum vertical clearances shall be maintained under the following conductor temperatures and conditions:

(A) 32° F, no wind, with radial thickness of ice specified in WAC 296-44-26309(2) for the loading district concerned.

(B) 120° F, no wind.

(C) Maximum conductor temperature for which the line is designed to operate, if greater than 120° F.

(ii) Horizontal and diagonal clearances shall be maintained under the conditions specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (1)(a) and (c).

(b) Reference distances.

Reference distance	Horizontal (ft)	Vertical (ft)
(i) Buildings	5	9
(ii) Signs, chimneys, radio and television antennas, tanks, and other installations not classified as bridges or buildings	5	9
(iii) Superstructure of bridges ^{1 2}	5	9
(iv) Supporting structures of another line	5	6
(v) Dimension A of Figure 234-2	—	18
(vi) Dimension B of Figure 234-2	14	14

¹ Where overtraveled ways on or near bridges, the clearances of WAC 296-44-21230 apply also.

² Where the bridge has moving parts, such as a lift bridge, the required clearances shall be maintained throughout the full range of movement of the bridge or any attachment thereto.

(c) Electrical component of clearance.

(i) The clearance computed by the following equation and listed in Table 212-10 shall be added to the reference distance specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (7)(b):

$$D = 3.28 \left[\frac{V \cdot (PU) \cdot a}{500 K} \right]^{1.667} bc \quad (\text{feet})$$

where

V maximum alternating current crest operating voltage to ground or maximum direct current operating voltage to ground in kilovolts;

PU maximum switching surge factor expressed in per-unit peak voltage to ground and defined as a switching surge level for circuit breakers corresponding to 98 percent probability that the maximum switching surge generated per breaker operation does not exceed this surge level, or the maximum anticipated switching surge level generated by other means, whichever is greater;

a = 1.15, the allowance for three standard deviations;

b = 1.03, the allowance for nonstandard atmospheric conditions;

c = margin of safety
1.2 for vertical clearances
1.0 for horizontal clearances

K = 1.15, the configuration factor for conductor-to-plane gap.

(ii) The value of D above shall be increased by 3 percent for each 1000 ft in excess of 1500 ft above mean sea level.

(d) Limit. The clearances derived from WAC 296-44-21253 (7)(b) and (c) shall not be less than the basic clearances of WAC 296-44-21253(2), Tables 212-7 and 212-8, computed for 98 kilovolts alternating current rms to ground by WAC 296-44-21253 (6)(a).

Table 212-10. Electrical Component of Clearance to Buildings, Bridges, and Other Installations in Rule WAC 296-44-21253 (7)(c)(iii)

(Add 3% for each 1000 ft in excess of 1500 ft above mean sea level.)

Maximum operating voltage phase to phase (kV)	Switching surge factor (per unit)	Switching surge (kV)	Electrical component of clearances	
			V (ft)	H (ft)
242	2.0	395	2.7	2.3
	2.2	435	3.2	2.7
	2.4	474	3.7	3.1
	2.6	514	4.2	3.5
	2.8	553	4.8	4.0
	3.0	593	5.4	4.5
362	1.8	532	4.5	3.7
	2.0	591	5.4	4.5
	2.2	650	6.3	5.2
	2.4	709	7.3	6.1
	2.6	768	8.3	6.9
	2.8	828	9.4	7.8
	3.0	887	10.6	8.8
550	1.6	719	7.5	6.2
	1.8	808	9.1	7.6
	2.0	898	10.8	9.0
	2.2	988	12.7	10.6
	2.4	1079	14.6	12.2
	2.6	1168	16.7	13.9
800	1.6	1045	13.9	11.6
	1.8	1176	16.9	14.1
	2.0	1306	20.1	16.7
	2.2	1437	23.6	19.7
	2.4	1568	27.3	22.7

(8) Clearance to rail cars. Where overhead wires, conductors, or cables run along railroad tracks, the minimum clearance in any direction shall be as shown in Figure 212-9. The values of V and H are defined as follows:

V minimum vertical clearance from the wire, conductor, or cable above the top of the rail as specified in WAC 296-44-21230 minus 20 ft the assumed height of the rail car;

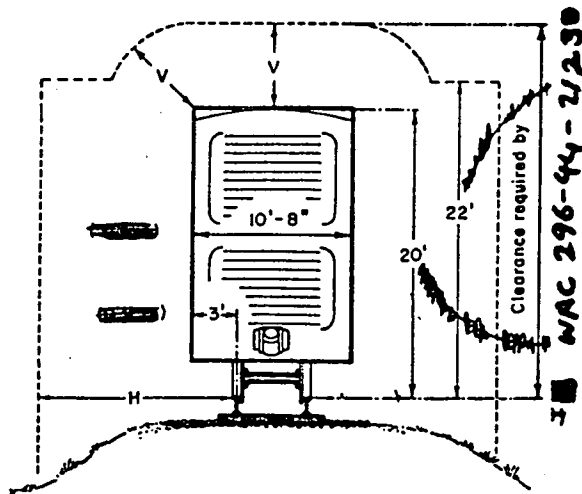


Fig 212-9
Rail Car Clearances

H minimum horizontal clearance from the wire, conductor, or cable to the nearest rail, which is equal to the required vertical clearance above the rail minus 15 ft as computed by the lesser of the following:

1. WAC 296-44-21230 (1) and (2)(a).
2. WAC 296-44-21230(4).

These clearances are computed for railroads handling standard rail cars as common carriers in interchange service with other railroads. Where wires, conductors, or cables run along mine, logging, and similar railways which handle only cars smaller than standard freight cars, the value of H may be reduced by one-half the difference between the width of a standard rail car (10 ft, 8 in) and the width of the narrower car.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21265 CLEARANCE FOR WIRES, CONDUCTORS, OR CABLES CARRIED ON THE SAME SUPPORTING STRUCTURE. (1) Application of rule.

(a) Multiconductor wires or cables. Cables, and duplex, triple, or paired conductors supported on insulators or messengers, meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3) or (4) whether single or grouped, are for the purposes of this rule considered single conductors even though they may contain individual conductors not of the same phase or polarity.

(b) Conductors supported by messengers or span wires. Clearances between individual wires, conductors, or cables supported by the same messenger, or between any group and its supporting messenger, or between a trolley feeder, supply conductor, or communication conductor, and their respective supporting span wires, are not subject to the provisions of this rule.

(c) Line conductors of different phases on different circuits. Unless otherwise stated, the voltage between line conductors of different phases of different circuits shall be the phasor difference of the voltages of both circuits or the line-to-ground voltage of the higher voltage circuit, whichever is greater.

(2) Horizontal clearance between line conductors.

(a) Fixed supports. Line conductors attached to fixed supports shall have horizontal clearances from each other not less than the larger value required by either WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a)(i) or (ii) for the situation concerned.

EXCEPTION 1: The pin spacing at buckarm construction may be reduced as specified in WAC 296-44-21273(6) to provide climbing space.

EXCEPTION 2: Grades D and N need meet only the requirements of WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a)(i).

EXCEPTION 3: These clearances do not apply to cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209(3) or covered conductors of the same circuit meeting WAC 296-44-21209(4).

EXCEPTION 4: For voltages to ground exceeding 98 kilovolts alternating current or 139 kilovolts direct current, clearances less than those required by (i) and (ii) below are permitted for systems with known maximum switching surge factors. (See WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(c).)

(i) Minimum horizontal clearance between line conductors of the same or different circuits. Clearances shall be not less than given in Table 212-11.

(ii) Clearance according to sags. The clearance at the supports of conductors of the same or different circuits of grade B or C shall in no case be less than the values given by the following formulas, at a conductor temperature of 60° F, at final unloaded sag, no wind. All voltages are between the two conductors for which the clearance is being determined except for railway feeders which are to ground. The requirements of WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a)(i) apply if they give a greater separation than this rule.

EXCEPTION: No requirement is specified for clearance between conductors of the same circuit when rated above 50 kilovolts.

In the following, S is the apparent sag in inches of the conductor having the greater sag, and the clearance is in inches.

(A) For line conductors smaller than AWG No. 2: Clearance = 0.3 in per kilovolt + 7/(S/3)-8). (Table 212-12 shows selected values up to 46 kV.)

(B) For line conductors of AWG No. 2 or larger: Clearance = 0.3 in per kilovolt + 8/(S/12). (Table 212-13 shows selected values up to 46 kV.)

(C) For voltages exceeding 814 kilovolts, the clearance shall be determined by the alternate method given by WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(c).

Table 212-11. Minimum Horizontal Clearance at Supports Between Wires, Conductors, or Cables

(All voltages are between conductors involved except for railway feeders, which are to ground. The voltage between line conductors of different phases of different circuits shall be the phasor difference of the voltages of both circuits. If the two conductors of different circuits are of like phase, the lower voltage conductor shall be considered grounded for the purpose of determining the clearance between them.)

Class of circuit	Clearance (in)	Notes
Open communication conductors	6	Preferable minimum. Does not apply at conductor transposition points.
	3	Permitted where pin spacings less than 6 in have been in regular use. Does not apply at conductor transposition points.
Railway feeders: 0 to 750 V, AWG No 4/0 or larger	6	Where 10 to 12 in clearance has already been established by practice, it may be continued, subject to the provisions of WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a)(ii) for conductors having apparent sags not over 3 ft and for voltages not exceeding 8.7 kV.
0 to 750 V, smaller than AWG No 4/0	12	
750 V to 8.7 kV	12	
Supply conductors of the same circuit: 0 to 8.7 kV	12	For all voltages above 50 kV, the additional clearance shall be increased 3% for each 1000 ft in excess of 3300 ft above mean sea level. All clearances for voltages above 50 kV shall be based on the maximum operating voltage.
8.7 to 50 kV	12 plus 0.4 per kV over 8.7 kV	
Above 50 kV	no value specified	
Supply conductors of different circuits: 0 to 8.7 kV	12	
8.7 to 50 kV	12 plus 0.4 per kV over 8.7 kV	
50 to 814 kV	28.5 plus 0.4 per kV over 50 kV	

Sag (in)	Horizontal clearance (in)							
	36	48	72	96	120	180	240	But not less than ¹
Voltage between conductors (kV)								
13.2	18.0	23.8	32.0	38.3	43.6	54.5	63.4	13.8
13.8	18.1	23.9	32.1	38.4	43.7	54.6	63.5	14.0
14.4	18.3	24.1	32.3	38.6	43.9	54.8	63.7	14.3
24.94	21.5	27.3	35.5	41.8	47.1	58.0	66.9	18.5
34.5	24.4	30.2	38.4	44.7	50.0	60.9	69.8	22.4
46	27.8	33.6	41.8	48.1	53.4	64.3	73.2	26.9

¹ Clearance determined by Table 212-11, WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a)(i).

NOTE: Clearance = 0.3 in/kV + 7 / ((S/3)-8), where S is the sag in inches.

Table 212-13. Horizontal Clearances at Supports Between Line Conductors AWG No 2 or Larger Based on Sags

Sag (in)	Horizontal clearance (in)							
	36	48	72	96	120	180	240	But not less than ¹
Voltage between conductors (kV)								
2	14.6	16.7	20.2	23.3	26.0	31.7	36.5	12.0
4.16	15.1	17.3	20.8	23.8	26.5	32.2	37.0	12.0
12.47	17.6	19.7	23.6	26.3	29.0	34.7	39.5	13.5
13.2	17.8	20.0	23.5	26.5	29.2	34.9	39.7	13.8
13.8	18.0	20.1	23.7	26.7	29.4	35.1	39.9	14.0
14.4	18.2	20.3	23.8	26.9	29.6	35.3	40.1	14.3
24.94	21.3	23.5	27.0	30.0	32.8	38.4	43.2	18.5
34.5	24.2	26.4	29.9	32.9	35.6	41.3	46.1	22.4
46	27.7	29.8	33.3	36.4	39.1	44.8	49.6	26.9

¹ Clearance determined by Table 212-11, WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a)(i).

NOTE: Clearance = 0.3 in/kV + 8 / (S/12), where S is the sag in inches.

(D) The clearance for voltages exceeding 50 kilovolts specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a)(ii)(A) and (B) shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 3300 feet above mean sea level. All clearances for lines over 50 kilovolts shall be based on the maximum operating voltage.

(b) Suspension insulators. Where suspension insulators are used and are not restrained from movement, the clearance between conductors shall be increased so that one string of insulators may swing transversely throughout a range of insulator swing up to its maximum design swing angle without reducing the values given in WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a). The maximum design swing angle shall be based on a 6 pound per square foot wind on the conductor at final sag at 60°F. This may be reduced to a 4 pound per square foot wind in areas sheltered by buildings, terrains, or other obstacles. The displacement of the wires, conductors, and cables shall include deflection of flexible structures and fittings, where such deflection would reduce the horizontal clearance between two wires, conductors, or cables.

(c) Alternate clearances for different circuits where one or both circuits exceed 98 kilovolts, alternating current, to ground or 139 kilovolts direct current to ground. The clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a) and (b) may be reduced for circuits with known switching surge factors but shall not be less than the clearances derived from the following computations. For these computations, communication conductors and cables, guys, messengers, neutral conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), and supply cables, meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) shall be considered line conductors at zero voltage.

Table 212-12. Horizontal Clearances at Supports Between Line Conductors Smaller Than AWG No 2 Based on Sags

Sag (in)	Horizontal clearance (in)							
	36	48	72	96	120	180	240	But not less than ¹
Voltage between conductors (kV)								
2.4	14.7	20.5	28.7	35.0	40.3	51.2	60.1	12.0
4.16	15.3	21.1	29.3	35.6	40.9	51.8	60.7	12.0
12.47	17.7	23.5	31.7	38.0	43.3	54.2	63.1	13.5

(i) Clearance.

(A) The alternate basic clearance computed from the following equation and listed in Table 212-14 is the minimum electrical clearance between conductors of different circuits which shall be maintained under the expected loading conditions:

$$D = 3.28 \left[\frac{V_{L-L} \cdot (PU) \cdot a}{500 K} \right]^{1.667} b \quad (\text{feet})$$

Table 212-14. Electrical Clearances in WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(c)(i)(A)

(Add 3% for each 1000 ft in excess of 1500 ft above mean sea level.)

Maximum operating voltage phase to phase (kV)	Switching surge factor (per unit)	Switching surge (kV)	Electrical component of clearance (ft)
242	2.6 or less	890 or less	¹ 6.3
	2.8	958	7.2
	3.0	1027	8.1
	3.2 or more	1095 or more	² 8.8
362	1.8	893 or less	¹ 6.4
	2.0	1024	8.0
	2.2	1126	9.5
	2.4	1228	10.9
	2.6	1330	12.5
2.7 or more	1382 or more	² 12.8	
550	1.6	1245	11.2
	1.8	1399	13.6
	2.0	1555	16.2
	2.2	1711	19.0
	2.3	1789 or more	² 19.1
800	1.6	1810	20.8
	1.8	2037	25.3
	1.9 or more	2149 or more	² 27.4

¹ Limited by WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(c)(ii).
² Need not be greater than specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (2)(a) and (b).

$$D = 1.00 \left[\frac{V_{L-L} \cdot (PU) \cdot a}{500 K} \right]^{1.667} b$$

where

V_{L-L} maximum alternating current crest operating voltage in kilovolts between phases of different circuits or maximum direct current operating voltage between poles of different circuits. If the phases are of the same phase and voltage magnitude one phase conductor shall be considered grounded;

PU maximum switching surge factor expressed in per-unit peak operating voltage between phases of different circuits and defined as a switching surge level between phases for circuit breakers corresponding to 98 percent probability that the maximum switching surge generated per breaker operation does not exceed this surge level, or the maximum anticipated switching surge level generated by other means, whichever is greater;

a = 1.15, the allowance for three standard deviations;

b = 1.03, the allowance for nonstandard atmospheric conditions;

K = 1.4, the configuration factor for a conductor-to-conductor gap.

(B) The value of D shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 1500 feet above mean sea level.

(ii) Limit. The clearance derived from WAC 296-44-21265

(2)(c)(i) shall not be less than the basic clearances given in Table 212-11 computed for 169 kilovolts alternating current.

(3) Vertical clearance between line conductors. All line wires, conductors, and cables located at different levels on the same supporting structure shall have vertical clearances not less than the following.

(a) Basic clearance for conductors of same or different circuits. The clearances given in Table 212-15 shall apply to linewires, conductors, or cables of 0 to 50 kV attached to supports. No value is specified for clearances between conductors of the same circuit exceeding 50 kV.

EXCEPTION 1: Line wires, conductors, or cables on vertical racks or separate brackets placed vertically and meeting the requirements of WAC 296-44-21265(7) may have spacings as specified in that rule.

EXCEPTION 2: Where communication service drops cross under supply conductors on a common crossing structure, the clearance between the communication conductor and an effectively grounded supply conductor may be reduced to 4 inches provided the clearance between the communication conductor and supply conductors not effectively grounded meets the requirements of WAC 296-44-21265(3) as appropriate.

EXCEPTION 3: Supply service drops of 0-750 V running above and parallel to communication service drops may have a minimum spacing of 12 inches at any point in the span including the point of and at their attachment to the building provided the nongrounded conductors are insulated and that a clearance of 40 inches is maintained between the two services at the pole.

EXCEPTION 4: This rule does not apply to conductors of the same circuit meeting WAC 296-44-21209(4).

(b) Additional clearances. Greater clearances than given in Table 212-15 (WAC 296-44-21265 (3)(a)) shall be provided under the following conditions. The increases are cumulative where more than one is applicable.

(i) Voltages exceeding 50 kilovolts.

(A) For voltages between 50 and 814 kilovolts, the clearance between conductors of different circuits shall be increased 0.4 inches per kilovolt in excess of 50 kV.

EXCEPTION: For voltages to ground exceeding 98 kV alternating current or 139 kV direct current, clearances less than those required above are permitted for systems with known switching surge factors. (See WAC 296-44-21265 (3)(c).)

(B) The increase in clearance for voltages in excess of 50 kV specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (3)(b)(ii)(A) shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 3300 feet above mean sea level.

(C) All clearances for lines over 50 kV shall be based on the maximum operating voltage.

(D) No value is specified for clearances between conductors of the same circuit.

(ii) Conductors of different sags on same support.

(A) Line conductors, supported at different levels on the same structure shall have vertical clearances at the supporting structures so adjusted that the minimum clearance at any point in the span shall be not less than any of the following with the upper conductor at its final unloaded sag at the maximum temperature for which the conductor is designed to operate and the lower conductor at its final unloaded sag under the same ambient conditions and without electrical loading.

(I) For voltages less than 50 kilovolts between conductors, 75 percent of that required at the supports by Table 212-15.

(II) For voltages more than 50 kilovolts between conductors, the value specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (3)(b)(ii)(A)(I) increased in accordance with WAC 296-44-21265 (3)(b)(i).

(B) Sags should be readjusted when necessary to accomplish the foregoing, but not reduced sufficiently to conflict with the requirements of WAC 296-44-27821 (8)(b). In cases where conductors of different sizes are strung to the same sag for the sake of appearance or to maintain unreduced clearance throughout storms, the chosen sag should be such as will keep the smallest conductor involved in compliance with the sag requirements of WAC 296-44-27821 (8)(b).

(C) For span lengths in excess of 150 feet, vertical clearance at the structure between open supply conductors and communication cables or conductors shall be adjusted so that under conditions of conductor temperature of 60° F, no wind and final unloaded sag, no open supply

conductor of 750 volts or less shall be lower in the span than a straight line joining the points of support of the highest communications cable or conductor, and no open supply conductor of over 750 volts but less than 50 kilovolts shall be lower in the span than 30 inches above such a straight line.

EXCEPTION: Effectively grounded supply conductors associated with systems of 50 kilovolts or less need meet only the provisions of WAC 296-44-21265 (3)(b)(ii)(A).

(c) Alternate clearances for different circuits where one or both exceed 98 kilovolts, alternating current, or 139 kilovolts direct current to ground. The clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (3)(a) and (b) may be reduced for circuits with known switching surge factors, but shall not be less than the crossing clearances required by WAC 296-44-21241 (3)(c).

Table 212-15. Minimum Vertical Clearance at Supports Between Line Conductors
(All voltages are between conductors.)

Conductors usually at lower levels	Open wires, 0 to 750 volts; cables, all voltages, having effectively grounded continuous metal sheath or messenger	Supply conductors; preferably at higher levels			
		750 to 8,700 volts	8,700 to 15,000 volts	Same utility	15,000 to 50,000 volts Different utilities
Communication conductors:	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
General	4 ¹	4	7	—	7
Used in operation of supply lines	2	3	4	7	7
Supply conductors:					
0 to 750 volts	2	3 ³	5 6 ⁷	5 ⁷	7
750 volts to 5,000 volts	—	3 ²	6 ⁷	7	7
5,000 volts to 8,700 volts	—	3 ²	4	4	7
8,700 volts to 15,000 volts:					
If worked on alive with long-handled tools, and adjacent circuits are neither killed nor covered with shields or protectors	—	—	4	4	6
If not worked on alive except when adjacent circuits (either above or below) are killed or covered by shields or protectors, or by the use of long-handled tools not requiring linemen to go between live wires	—	—	2	4 ⁴	4 ⁴
Exceeding 15,000 volts, but not exceeding 50,000 volts	—	—	—	4 ⁴	4 ⁴

¹ Where supply circuits of 600 volts or less, with transmitted power of 5000 watts or less, are run below communication circuits in accordance with WAC 296-44-19409 (2)(b) the clearance may be reduced to 2 feet.

² In localities where the practice has been established of placing on jointly used poles, crossarms carrying supply circuits of less than 300 volts to ground and crossarms carrying communication circuits at a vertical separation less than specified in the table, such existing construction may be continued until the said poles are replaced provided that:
The minimum separation between existing crossarms is not less than 2 feet, and that:
Extensions to the existing construction shall conform to the clearance requirements specified in Table 212-15.
When communication conductors are all in cable, a supply crossarm carrying only wires of not more than 300 volts to ground may be placed at not less than 2 feet above the point of attachment of the cable to the pole provided that:
The nearest supply wire on such crossarm shall be at least 30 inches horizontally from the center of the pole, and that:
The cable be placed so as not otherwise to obstruct the climbing space.

³ Where conductors are operated by different utilities, a minimum vertical spacing of 4 feet is required.

⁴ These values do not apply to adjacent crossarms carrying phases of the same circuit or circuits.

⁵ This value may be reduced to 4 feet where secondary vertical-rack construction is used on one side or face of pole, or on two sides where conductors are deadened, only. Service contacts are permitted in addition.

⁶ A primary buckarm not less than 8 feet long supporting not more than 2 conductors in the end pin positions or one lateral primary conductor dead-ended on the pole, may be placed in the 7 foot spacing provided that this spacing is not reduced to less than 5 feet.

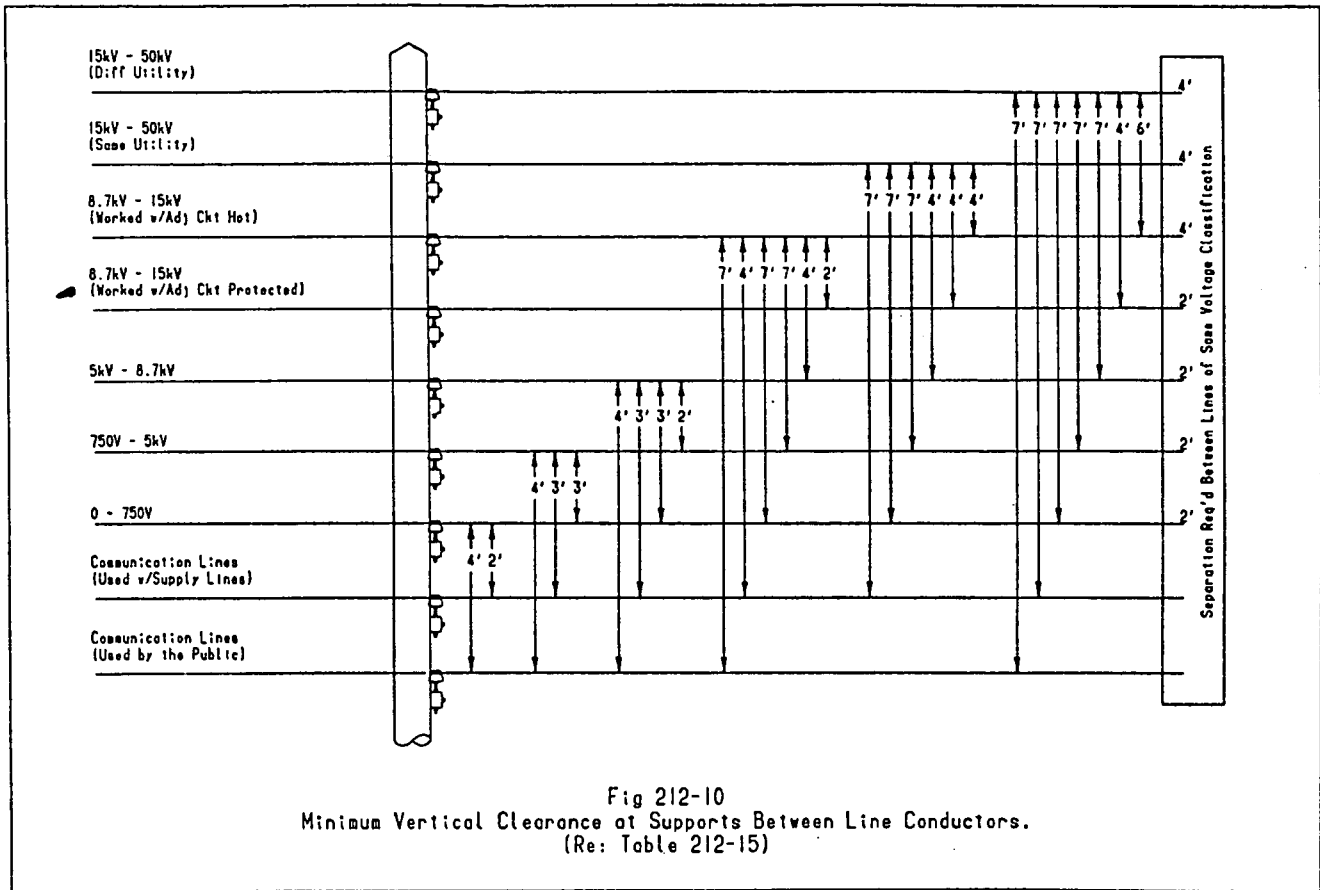


Fig. 212-10.
Minimum Vertical Clearance at Supports Between Line Conductors

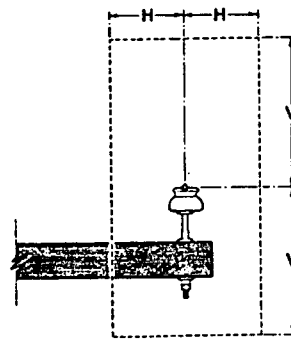
(4) Diagonal clearance between line wires, conductors, and cables located at different levels on the same supporting structure. No wire, conductor, or cable may be closer to any other wire, conductor, or cable than defined by the dashed line in Fig. 212-11, where V and H are determined in accordance with other parts of WAC 296-44-21265.

(5) Clearances in any direction from line conductors to supports, and to vertical or lateral conductors, span or guy wires attached to the same support.

(a) Fixed supports. Clearances shall not be less than given in Table 212-16.

EXCEPTION: For voltages exceeding 98 kilovolts alternating current to ground or 139 kilovolts direct current to ground, clearances less than those required by Table 212-16 are permitted to systems with known switching surge factor. (See WAC 296-44-21265 (5)(c).)

(b) Suspension insulators. Where suspension insulators are used and are not restrained from movement, the clearance shall be increased so that the string of insulators may swing transversely throughout a range of insulator swing up to its maximum design swing angle without reducing the values given in WAC 296-44-21265 (5)(a). The maximum design swing angle shall be based on a 6 pound per square foot wind on the conductor at final sag at 60° F. This may be reduced to a 4 pound per square foot wind in areas sheltered by buildings, terrain, or other obstacles. The displacement of the wires, conductors, and cables shall include deflection of flexible structures and fittings, where such deflection would reduce the clearance.



V = Minimum vertical clearance.

H = Minimum horizontal clearance.

Table 212-16. Minimum Clearance in Any Direction from Line Conductors to Supports and to Vertical or Lateral Conductors, Span, or Guy Wires Attached to the Same Support

Clearance of line conductors from	Communication lines			Supply lines	
	In general (in)	On jointly used structures (in)	0 to 8.7 kV (in)	Circuit phase-to-phase voltage	
				8.7 to 50 kV (in)	50 to 814 kV ^{4 9} (in)
Vertical and lateral conductors:					
Of the same circuit	3	3	3	3 plus 0.25 per kV over 8.7 kV	no value specified
Of other circuits	3	3	⁵ 6	6 plus 0.4 per kV over 8.7 kV	23 plus 0.4 per kV over 50 kV
Span or guy wires,¹¹ or messengers attached to same structure:					
When parallel to line	⁷ 3	¹⁷ 6	¹ 12	12 plus 0.4 per kV over 8.7 kV	29 plus 0.4 per kV over 50 kV
Anchor guys	⁷ 3	¹⁷ 6	¹ 6	6 plus 0.25 per kV over 8.7 kV	16 plus 0.25 per kV over 50 kV
All other	⁷ 3	¹⁷ 6	6	6 plus 0.4 per kV over 8.7 kV	23 plus 0.4 per kV over 50 kV
Surface of support arms	² 3	² 3	^{6 8} 3	3 plus 0.2 per kV over 8.7 kV ^{6 8 10}	11 plus 0.2 per kV over 50 kV
Surface of structures:					
On jointly used structures	—	² 5	^{3 6 8} 5	5 plus 0.2 per kV over 8.7 kV ^{6 8}	13 plus 0.2 per kV over 50 kV
All other	² 3	—	^{6 8} 3	3 plus 0.2 per kV over 8.7 kV ^{6 8}	11 plus 0.2 per kV over 50 kV

1 For guy wires, if practical. For clearances between span wires and communication conductors, see WAC 296-44-21287(3).
 On jointly used structures, guys which pass within 12 inches of supply conductors, and also pass within 12 inches of communication cables, shall be protected with a suitable insulating covering where the guy passes the supply conductors, unless the guy is effectively grounded or insulated with a strain insulator at a point below the lowest supply conductor and above the highest communication cable.
 The minimum clearance from an insulated or effectively grounded guy to a communication cable may be reduced to 3 inches when abrasion protection is provided on the guy or communication cable.

2 Communication conductors may be attached to supports on the sides or bottom of crossarms or surfaces of poles with less clearances.

3 This clearance applies only to supply conductors at the support below communication conductors, on jointly used structures.

Where supply conductors are above communication conductors, this clearance may be reduced to 3 inches except for supply conductors of 0 to 750 V whose clearance may be reduced to 1 inch.

4 All clearances for line over 50 kV shall be based on the maximum operating voltage. For voltages exceeding 814 kV, the clearance shall be determined by the alternate method given by WAC 296-44-21265 (5)(c).

5 For supply circuits of 0 to 750 V, this clearance may be reduced to 3 inches.

6 A neutral conductor meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a) may be attached directly to the structure surface.

7 Guys and messengers may be attached to the same strain plates or to the same through bolts.

8 For open supply circuits of 0 to 750 V and supply cables of all voltages meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), (b) or (c), this clearance may be reduced to 1 inch.

9 The additional clearance for voltages in excess of 50 kV specified in Table 212-16 shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 3300 feet above mean sea level.

10 Where circuit is effectively grounded and neutral conductor meets WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), phase-to-neutral voltage shall be used to determine clearance from phase conductor to surface of support arms.

11 These clearances may be reduced by not more than 25 percent to a guy insulator, provided that full clearance is maintained to its metallic end fittings and the guy wires. The clearance to an insulated section of a guy between two insulators may be reduced by not more than 25 percent provided that full clearance is maintained to the uninsulated portion of the guy.

(c) Alternate clearances for voltages exceeding 98 kV alternating current to ground or 139 kV direct current to ground. The clearances specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (5)(a) and (b) may be reduced for circuits with known switching surge factors but shall not be less than the following.

(i) Alternate clearances to anchor guys, and vertical or lateral conductors. The alternate clearances shall not be less than the crossing clearances required by WAC 296-44-21241 (2)(b) and (3)(c) for the conductor voltages concerned. For the purpose of this rule, anchor guys shall be assumed to be at ground potential.

(ii) Alternate clearance to surface of support arms and structures.

(A) Alternate clearance.

(I) Basic computation. The alternate clearance computed from the following equation is the minimum electrical clearance which shall be maintained under the expected loading conditions. For convenience, clearances for typical system voltages are shown in Table 212-17.

$$D = 39.37 \left[\frac{V \cdot (PU) \cdot a}{500 K} \right]^{1.667} b \quad (\text{in})$$

where

V maximum alternating current crest operating voltage to ground or maximum direct current operating voltage to ground in kilovolts;

PU maximum switching surge factor expressed in per-unit peak voltage to ground and defined as a switching surge

level for circuit breakers corresponding to 98 percent probability that the maximum switching surge generated per breaker operation does not exceed this surge level, or the maximum anticipated switching surge level generated by other means, whichever is greater;

- a = 1.15, the allowance for three standard deviations with fixed insulator supports;
- a = 1.05, the allowance for one standard deviation with free swinging insulators;
- b = 1.03, the allowance for nonstandard atmospheric conditions;
- K = 1.2, the configuration factor for conductor-to-tower window.

(11) Atmospheric correction. The value of D shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 1500 feet above mean sea level.

(B) Limits. The alternate clearance shall not be less than the clearance of Table 212-16 for 169 kV alternating current. The alternate clearance shall be checked for adequacy of clearance to workmen and increased, if necessary, where work is to be done on the structure while the circuit is energized. (Also see chapter 296-45 WAC.)

(6) Clearance between supply circuits of different voltage classifications on the same support arm. Supply circuits of any one voltage classification as given in Table 212-15 may be maintained on the same support arm with supply circuits of the next consecutive voltage classification only under one or more of the following conditions:

- (a) If they occupy positions on opposite sides of the structure.

Table 212-17. Minimum Clearance in Any Direction from Line Conductors to Supports

Maximum operating voltage phase to phase (kV)	Switching surge factor (per unit)	Switching surge (kV)	Minimum clearance to supports	
			Fixed (in)	Free swinging at maximum angle (in)
242	2.4	474	¹ 35	¹ 35
	2.6	514	40	¹ 35
	2.8	553	45	38
	3.0	593	² 50	43
	3.2	632	² 50	48
362	1.6	473	¹ 35	¹ 35
	1.8	532	42	36
	2.0	591	50	48
	2.2	650	59	51
	2.4	709	68	59
	2.5	739	² 73	63
550	1.6	719	70	60
	1.8	808	85	73
	2.0	898	101	87
	2.2	988	² 111	101
800	1.6	1045	130	111
	1.8	1176	158	135
	1.9	1241	² 161	148
	2.0	1306	² 161	² 161

¹ Limited by WAC 296-44-21265 (5)(c)(iii)(B).

² Need not be greater than specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (5)(a) and (b).

(b) If in bridge-arm or sidearm construction, the clearance is not less than the climbing space required for the higher voltage concerned and provided for in WAC 296-44-21273.

(c) If the higher voltage conductors occupy the outer positions and the lower voltage conductors occupy the inner positions.

(d) If series lighting or similar supply circuits are ordinarily dead during periods of work on or above the support arm concerned.

(e) If the two circuits concerned are communication circuits used in the operation of supply lines, and supply circuits of less than 8.7 kilovolts, and are owned by the same utility, provided they are installed as specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (6)(a) or (b).

(7) Conductor spacing: Vertical racks. Conductors or cables may be carried on vertical racks or separate brackets other than wood placed vertically on one side of the structure and securely attached thereto with less clearance between the wires, conductors, or cables than specified in WAC 296-44-21265(3) if all the following conditions are met:

(a) The voltage shall not be more than 750 volts, except supply cables and conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) or (b) which may carry any voltage.

(b) Conductors shall be of the same material or materials, except that different materials may be used if their sag-tension characteristics and arrangement are such that the spacing specified in WAC 296-44-21265 (7)(c) is maintained under all service conditions.

(c) Vertical spacing between conductors shall be not less than the following:

Span length (ft)	Vertical spacing between conductors (in)
0 to 150	4
150 to 200	6
200 to 250	8
250 to 300	12

EXCEPTION: The vertical spacing may be reduced where the conductors are held apart by intermediate spacers, but may not be less than 4 inches.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21273 CLIMBING SPACE. (1) Location and dimensions.

(a) A climbing space having the horizontal dimensions specified in subsection (5) of this section shall be provided past any conductors, crossarms, or other parts.

(b) The climbing space shall be provided on all poles and structures.

(c) The climbing space shall extend vertically past any conductor or other part between levels above and below the conductor as specified in subsections (5), (6), (7), and (8) of this section. The position of the climbing space shall be maintained for at least 40 inches above and below any limiting conductor level and where the limiting conductor levels are separated 6 feet or more, the climbing space may be rotated by not more than 1/4 of the distance around the pole between any such levels. Where the climbing space is on the face or back of the pole, this space may be considered as in either quadrant to the right or left for the purpose of interpreting this rule.

(d) The climbing space shall include not less than one quadrant nor more than one-half of the pole cross-section.

(2) Portions of supporting structures in climbing space. Portions of the pole or structure when included in one side or corner of the climbing space, are not considered to obstruct the climbing space, providing that such inclusion into the climbing space does not exceed 25 percent of the total area of the specified climbing space. Where such a condition exists, additional space shall be added to the original spacing to compensate for the loss of clearances.

(3) Crossarm location relative to climbing space. All single crossarms should be located on the same face and side of the pole to avoid unnecessarily obstructing the climbing space through the different conductor levels. One arm of sets of double crossarms protruding into the climbing space shall not be considered as an obstruction in the climbing space.

(4) Location of supply and communication apparatus relative to climbing space. Transformers, regulators, lightning arresters, fuse mountings, switches, service brackets, communication terminal cans, and service drop hooks and other attachments shall be mounted outside the climbing space. Pole steps shall be placed so that they do not interfere with the climbing space.

(5) Climbing space through conductors on crossarms.

(a) Conductors of same voltage classification on same crossarm. Climbing space between conductors shall be of the horizontal dimensions specified in Table 212-18 of this section, and shall be provided

both along and across the line, and shall be projected vertically not less than 40 inches above and below the limiting conductors. Where communication conductors are above supply conductors of more than 8,700 volts, the climbing space shall be projected vertically at least 60 inches above the highest supply conductor.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply if it is the unvarying practice of the employers concerned to prohibit employees from ascending beyond the conductors of the given line, unless the line is killed.

(b) Conductors of different voltage classifications on same crossarm. The climbing space shall be that required by Table 212-18 of this section for the highest voltage of any conductor bounding the climbing space. The climbing space shall extend vertically to the limits specified in (a) of this subsection, and the exception thereto.

(6) Climbing space on buckarm construction. The full width of climbing space shall be maintained on buckarm construction and shall extend vertically in the same position at least 40 inches (or 60 inches where required by subsection (5)(a)) above and below any limiting conductor.

Method of providing climbing space on buckarm construction. With circuits of less than 5,000 volts and span lengths not exceeding 150 feet and sags not exceeding 15 inches for wires of No. 2 and larger sizes, or 30 inches for wires smaller than No. 2, a six-pin crossarm having pin spacing of 14 1/2 inches may be used to provide a 30-inch climbing space on one corner of a junction pole by omitting the pole pins on all arms, and inserting pins midway between the remaining pins so as to give a spacing of 7 1/4 inches, provided that each conductor on the end of every arm is tied to the same side of its insulator, and that the spacing on the next pole is not less than 14 1/2 inches.

(7) Climbing space past vertical conductors. One vertical run or riser encased in suitable conduit or other protective covering not over 2 inches outside diameter and securely attached to the surface of the pole or structure and/or a ground wire attached to the surface of the pole, are allowed in the climbing space. It is recommended that this practice be avoided whenever practical.

(8) Climbing space near ridge-pin conductors. The climbing space specified in Table 212-18 shall be provided above the top crossarm to the ridge-pin conductor but need not be carried past it.

Table 212-18. Minimum Horizontal Clearance Between Conductors Bounding the Climbing Space

(All voltages are between the two conductors bounding the climbing space except for communications conductors which are voltage to ground. Where the two conductors are in different circuits, the voltage between conductors shall be the arithmetic sum of the voltages of each conductor to ground for a grounded circuit or phase to phase for an ungrounded circuit.)

Character of conductors adjacent to climbing space	Voltage of conductors	Horizontal clearance between conductors bounding the climbing space			
		On structures used solely by		On jointly used structures	
		Communication conductors	Supply conductors	Supply conductors above communication conductors	Communication conductors above supply conductors ¹
		(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)
Communication conductors	0 to 150 V	no requirements	—	2	no requirements
	exceeding 150 V	24 recommended	—	2	24 recommended
Supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a)	all voltages		—	2	no requirements
Supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(b) or (c)	all voltages	—	24	24	30
Open supply line conductors and supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209(4)	0 to 300 V	—	24	24	30
	300 V to 8.7 kV	—	30	30	30
	8.7 kV to 28 kV	—	36	36	36
	28 kV to 38 kV	—	40	40	
	38 kV to 50 kV	—	46	46	
50 kV to 73 kV	—	54	54		
exceeding 73 kV	—	54	54		

¹ This relation of levels is not, in general, desirable and should be avoided.
² Climbing space shall be the same as required for the supply conductors immediately above, with a maximum of 30 inches except that a climbing space of 16 inches across the line may be employed for communication cables or conductors where the only supply conductors at a higher level are secondaries (0 to 750 V) supplying airport or airway marker lights or crossing over the communication line and attached to the pole top or to a pole top extension fixture.

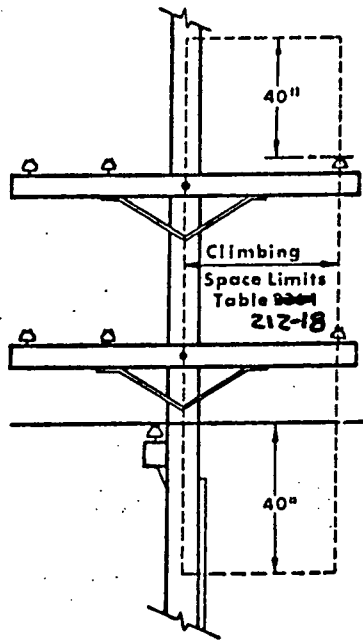
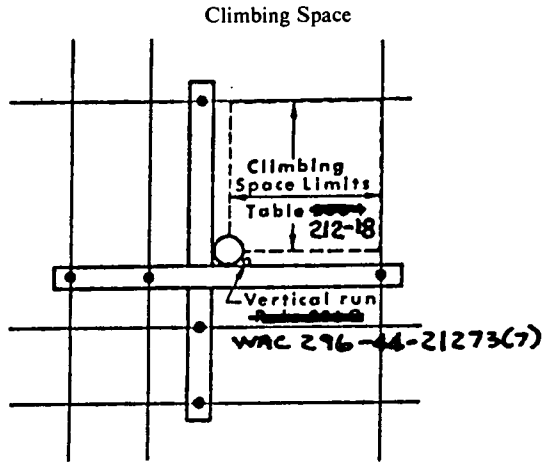


Fig 212-12
Climbing Space

climbing side of the structure, in compliance with WAC 296-44-21273(7).

(4) Location of buckarms relative to working spaces. Buckarms may be used under any of the following conditions, provided the climbing space is maintained. Climbing space may be obtained as in WAC 296-44-21273(6).

(a) Standard height of working space. Lateral working space of the height required by Table 212-15 shall be provided between the lateral conductors attached to the buckarm and the line conductors. This may be accomplished by increasing the spacing between the line support arms as shown in Figure 212-14.

(b) Reduced height of working space. Buckarms may be inserted at reduced spacing when the conductors on the buckarms are attached to conductors on one adjacent linearm as follows: Where wires are of 0 to 750 volts spacing may be reduced to 12 inches; where wires are of 750 to 15,000 volts spacing may be reduced to 18 inches.

Working Space

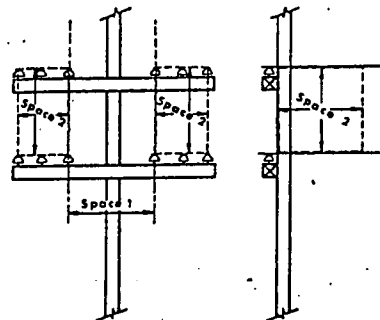
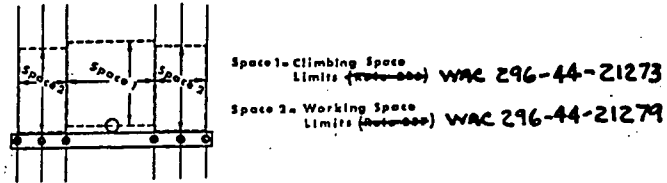


Fig 212-13
Working Space

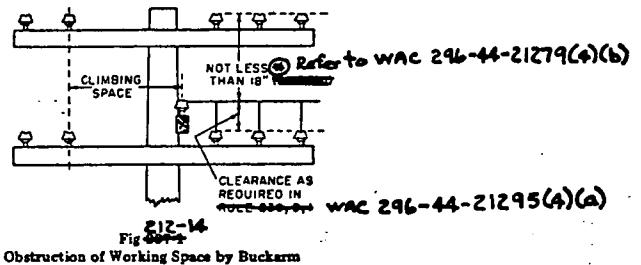


Fig 212-14
Obstruction of Working Space by Buckarm

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21279 WORKING SPACE. (1) Location of working spaces. Working spaces shall be provided on the climbing face of the structure at each side of the climbing space.

(2) Dimensions of working spaces.

(a) Along the support arm. The working space shall extend from the climbing space to the outmost conductor position on the support arm.

(b) At right angles to the support arm. The working space shall have the same dimension as the climbing space (see WAC 296-44-21273(5)). This dimension shall be measured horizontally from the face of the support arm.

(c) Vertically. The working space shall have a height not less than that required by WAC 296-44-21265 for the vertical separation of line conductors carried at different levels on the same support.

(3) Location of vertical and lateral conductors relative to working spaces. The working spaces shall not be obstructed by vertical or lateral conductors. Such conductors shall be located on the opposite side of the pole from the climbing side or on the climbing side of the pole at a distance from the support arm at least as great as the width of climbing space required for the highest voltage conductors concerned. Vertical conductors enclosed in suitable conduit may be attached on the

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21287 VERTICAL CLEARANCE BETWEEN CERTAIN COMMUNICATION AND SUPPLY FACILITIES LOCATED ON THE SAME STRUCTURE. (1) Equipment. For the purpose of measuring clearances under this rule, "equipment" shall be taken to mean noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment, including metal supports for cables or conductors, and metal support braces which are attached to metal supports or are less than 1 inch from transformer cases or hangers which are not effectively grounded.

(2) Clearances in general. Vertical clearances between supply conductors and communication equipment, between communication conductors and supply equipment, and between supply and communication equipment shall be as specified in Table 212-19 except as provided in WAC 296-44-21287(3).

Table 212-19. Vertical Clearances Between Supply Conductors and Communication Equipment, Between Communication Conductors and Supply Equipment, and Between Supply and Communication Equipment

(Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly deenergizing the faulted section, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations. See the definition section for voltages of other systems.)

Supply voltage (kV)	Vertical clearance (in)
0 to 8.7	¹ 40
8.7 to 50	¹ 60
over 50	60 plus 0.4 per kV over 50 kV

¹ Where noncurrent carrying parts of equipment are effectively grounded consistently throughout well-defined areas and where communication is at lower levels, clearances may be reduced to 30 inches.

(3) Clearances for span wires or brackets. Span wires or brackets carrying luminaires or trolley conductors shall have at least the vertical clearances in inches from communication equipment set forth in Table 212-20.

(4) Clearance from drip loops of luminaire brackets. If a drip loop of conductors entering a luminaire bracket from the surface of the structure is above a communication cable, the lowest point of the loop shall be at least 12 inches above communication cable or through bolt.

EXCEPTION: The above clearance may be reduced to 3 inches if the loop is covered by a suitable nonmetallic covering which extends at least 2 inches beyond the loop.

Table 212-20. Vertical Clearance of Span Wires and Brackets from Communications Lines

	Carrying luminaires		Carrying trolley conductors	
	Not effectively grounded (inches)	Effectively grounded (inches)	Not effectively grounded (inches)	Effectively grounded (inches)
Above communication support arms	¹ 20	¹ 20	¹ 20	¹ 20
Below communication support arms	³ 40	24	24	24
Above messengers carrying communication cables	¹ 20	4	12	4
Below messengers carrying communication cables	⁴ 40	4	12	4
From terminal box of communication cables	¹ 20	4	² 12	4
From communication brackets, bridle wire rings, or drive hooks	¹ 16	4	4	4

¹ This may be reduced to 12 inches for either span wires or metal parts of brackets at points 40 inches or more from the structure surface.

² Where it is not practical to obtain a clearance of 1 foot from terminal boxes of communication cables, all metal parts of terminals shall have the greatest possible separation from fixtures or span wires including all supporting screws and bolts of both attachments.

³ This may be reduced to 24 inches for luminaires operating at less than 150 V to ground.

⁴ This may be reduced to 20 inches for luminaires operating at less than 150 volts to ground.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-21295 CLEARANCES OF VERTICAL AND LATERAL CONDUCTORS FROM OTHER WIRES AND SURFACES ON THE SAME SUPPORT. Vertical and lateral conductors shall have the clearances and separations required by this rule from other conductors, wires, or surfaces on the same support.

EXCEPTION 1: This rule does not prohibit the placing of supply circuits of the same or next voltage classification in the same duct, if each circuit or set of wires is enclosed in a metal sheath.

EXCEPTION 2: This rule does not prohibit the placing of paired communication conductors in rings attached directly to the structure or to messenger.

EXCEPTION 3: This rule does not prohibit placing grounding conductors, neutral conductors meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a), supply cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), or conductors physically protected by enclosing in conduit, directly on the support.

EXCEPTION 4: This rule does not prohibit placing properly insulated supply circuits of 600 volts or less and not exceeding 5000 watts in the same cable with control circuits with which they are associated.

(1) Location of vertical or lateral conductors relative to climbing spaces, working spaces, and pole steps. Vertical or lateral conductors shall be located so that they do not obstruct climbing spaces, or lateral working spaces between line conductors at different levels, or interfere with the safe use of pole steps.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply to portions of the structure which workers do not ascend while the conductors in question are alive.

(2) Conductors not in conduit. Conductors not encased in conduit shall have the same clearances from conduits as from other surfaces of structures.

(3) Mechanical protection near ground. Where within 8 feet of the ground, all vertical conductors, cables, and grounding wires shall be protected by a covering which gives suitable mechanical protection. For grounding wires from surge arresters, the protective covering just specified shall be of wood molding or of other nonmetallic material giving equivalent mechanical protection.

EXCEPTION 1: This covering may be omitted from armored cables or cables installed in a grounded metal conduit.

EXCEPTION 2: This covering may be omitted from lead-sheathed cables used in rural districts.

EXCEPTION 3: This covering may be omitted from vertical runs of communication cables or conductors.

EXCEPTION 4: This covering may be omitted from grounding wires used in rural districts or in any area where the grounding wire is one of a number of grounding wires used to provide multiple grounds.

EXCEPTION 5: This covering may be omitted from wires which are used solely to protect poles from lightning.

(4) Requirements for vertical and lateral supply conductors on supply line structures or within supply space on jointly used structures.

(a) General clearances. In general, clearances shall be not less than the values specified in Table 212-21 or WAC 296-44-21265(5).

(b) Special cases. The following requirements apply only to portions of a structure which workers ascend while the conductors in question are alive.

(i) Sidearm construction. Vertical conductors in cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a) and grounding wires may be run without insulating protection from supply line conductors on structures used only for supply lines and employing sidearm construction on the side of the structure opposite to the line conductors if climbing space is provided on the line-conductor side of the structure.

(ii) Conductors to luminaires. On structures used only for supply lines, open wires may be run from the supply line arm directly to the head of a luminaire, provided the clearances of Table 212-21 are obtained and the open wires are substantially supported at both ends.

(iii) Conductors of less than 300 volts. Vertical or lateral secondary supply conductors of not more than 300 volts to ground may be run in multiple-conductor cable attached directly to the structure surface or to support arms in such a manner as to avoid abrasion at the point of attachment. Each conductor of such cable which is not effectively grounded, or the entire cable assembly, shall have an insulating covering required for a conductor of at least 600 volts.

(iv) Other conditions. If open wire conductors are within 4 feet of the pole, vertical conductors shall be run in one of the following ways.

Table 212-21. Clearance of Vertical and Lateral Conductors (Circuit Phase-to-Phase Voltage)

Clearance of vertical and lateral conductors	0 to 8.7 kV (inches)	8.7 to 50 kV (inches)	Over 50 kV ⁴ (inches)
From surfaces of supports	¹ ² 3	3 plus 0.2 per kV over 8.7 kV	11 plus 0.2 per kV over 50 kV
From span, guy, and messenger wires	⁵ 6	6 plus 0.4 per kV over 8.7 kV ³	23 plus 0.4 per kV over 50 kV ³

- ¹ A neutral conductor meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (5)(a) may be attached directly to the structure surface.
- ² For supply circuits of 0 to 750 V this clearance may be reduced to 1 inch.
- ³ Multiplier may be reduced to 0.25 inch/kV for anchor guys.
- ⁴ The additional clearance for voltages in excess of 50 kV specified in Table 212-21, shall be increased 3 percent for each 1000 feet in excess of 3300 feet above mean sea level.
- ⁵ For cables meeting WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(c) and operating at 0 to 750 V, this may be reduced to 2 inches.

Table 212-22. Clearances Between Open Vertical Conductors and Pole Center

(Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly deenergizing the faulted section, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations. See the definition section for voltages of other systems.)

Voltage (kV)	Distance above and below open supply conductors where clearances apply (feet)	Minimum clearance between vertical conductor and pole center (inches)
0 to 8.7	4	15
8.7 to 16	6	20
16 to 22	6	23
22 to 30	6	26
30 to 50	6	34

(A) Open vertical conductors shall have the clearances given in Table 212-22 within the zone specified in the table.

(B) Within the zone above and below open supply conductor as given in Table 212-22 vertical and lateral conductors may be enclosed in nonmetallic conduit, or in cable protected by an insulating covering and may be run on the pole surface.

(C) Supply grounding conductors may be run on the pole surface without molding except as required by WAC 296-44-21295(3) for mechanical protection near the ground.

(5) Requirements for vertical and lateral communications conductors on communication line structures or within the communication space on jointly used structures.

(a) Clearances from wires. The clearances of uninsulated vertical and lateral conductors from other conductors (except those in the same ring run) and from guy, span, or messenger wires shall be 3 inches.

(b) Clearances from supporting structure surfaces. Vertical and lateral insulated communication conductors may be attached directly to a structure. They shall have a vertical clearance of at least 40 inches from any supply conductors (other than vertical runs or luminaire leads) of 8.7 kilovolts or less, or 60 inches if more than 8.7 kilovolts.

EXCEPTION: These clearances do not apply where the supply circuits involved are those carried in the manner specified in WAC 296-44-19409 (2)(b).

(6) Requirements for vertical supply conductors passing through communication space on jointly used line structures.

(a) Grounded metal-sheathed cables. Grounded metal-sheathed cables may be fastened directly to the surface of the line structure. Such cables shall be protected with suitable nonmetallic covering when the line structure also carries trolley attachments or when an ungrounded luminaire is attached below the communication cable. The grounded metal-sheathed cable shall be protected with a nonmetallic covering for a distance of 40 inches above the highest communication wire and 6 feet below the lowest trolley attachment or ungrounded luminaire fixture.

(b) Jacketed multiple-conductor cables. Jacketed multiple-conductor cables operating at voltages not exceeding 300 volts to ground may be attached directly to the surface of the line structure. Each conductor shall be insulated for a potential of at least 600 volts. Where used as aerial services, the point where such cables leave the structure shall be at least 40 inches above the highest or 40 inches below the lowest communication attachment. All splices and connections in the cable shall be insulated. No additional protection is required.

(c) Grounded metal covering. Conductors of all voltages may be run in effectively grounded metal covering. Such metal covering shall be protected with a nonmetallic covering under the same conditions and to the same extent as required for grounded metal-sheathed cables in WAC 296-44-21295 (6)(a).

(d) Suspended from supply support arm. Lamp leads of lighting circuits may be run from supply support arms directly to a bracket or luminaire under the following conditions:

(i) The vertical run shall consist of paired wires or multiple-conductor cable securely attached at both ends to suitable brackets and insulators.

(ii) The vertical run shall be held taut at least 40 inches from the surface of the pole through the communication space at least 12 inches beyond the end of any communication support arm by which it passes, and at least 6 inches from communication drop wires, and at least 20 inches from any communication cable.

(iii) Insulators attached to luminaire brackets for supporting the vertical run shall be capable of meeting, in the position in which they are installed, the same flashover requirements as the luminaire insulators.

(iv) Each conductor of the vertical run shall be AWG No. 10 or larger.

(e) Supply grounding conductors.

(i) Supply grounding conductors may be run bare where there are no trolley attachments or ungrounded street lighting fixtures, or both, located below the communication attachment provided:

(A) The grounding conductor is directly (metallically) connected to a conductor which forms part of an effective grounding system; and

(B) The grounding conductor has no connection to supply equipment between the grounding electrode and the effectively grounded conductor unless the supply equipment has additional connections to the effectively grounded conductor.

(ii) Supply grounding conductors not conforming to WAC 296-44-21295 (6)(e)(i) shall be protected with a suitable nonmetallic covering to the same extent as required for grounded metal-sheathed cables in WAC 296-44-21295 (6)(a).

(f) Clearance from through bolts. Vertical runs of supply conductors or cables shall have a clearance of not less than 2 inches from exposed through bolts and other exposed metal objects attached thereto which are associated with communication line equipment.

EXCEPTION: Vertical runs of effectively grounded supply conductors may have a clearance of 1 inch from the end of exposed communication through bolts.

(g) Multiple conductor cables. Multiple conductor cables operating at voltages not exceeding 600 V between conductors may be attached directly to the surface of the line structure if protected by nonmetallic covering. Each conductor shall be insulated for a potential of at least 600 V. Where used as aerial services, the point where such cables leave

the structure shall be at least 40 inches above the highest or 40 inches below the lowest communications attachment. All splices and connections in the cable shall be insulated.

(7) Requirements for vertical communication conductors passing through supply space on jointly used structures. All vertical runs of communication conductors passing through supply space shall be installed as follows.

(a) Metal-sheathed communication cables. Vertical runs of metal-sheath communication cables shall be covered with wood molding, or other suitable nonmetallic material, where they pass trolley feeders or other supply line conductors. This nonmetallic covering shall extend from a point 40 inches above the highest trolley feeders, or other supply conductors, to a point 6 feet below the lowest trolley feeders or other supply conductors, but need not extend below the top of any mechanical protection which may be provided near the ground.

EXCEPTION: Communication cables may be run vertically on the pole through space occupied by railroad signal supply circuits in the lower position, as permitted in WAC 296-44-19409 (2)(b), without nonmetallic covering within the supply space.

(b) Communication conductors. Vertical runs of insulated communication conductors shall be covered with wood molding, or other suitable nonmetallic material, to the extent required for metal-sheathed communication cables in WAC 296-44-21295 (7)(a) where such conductors pass trolley feeders or other supply conductors.

EXCEPTION: Communication conductors may be run vertically on the structure through space occupied by railroad-signal supply circuits in the lower position, as permitted in WAC 296-44-19409 (2)(b), without nonmetallic covering within the supply space.

(c) Communication grounding conductors. Vertical communication grounding conductors shall be covered with wood molding or other nonmetallic material between points at least 6 feet below and 40 inches above any trolley feeders or other supply line conductors by which they pass.

EXCEPTION: Communication grounding conductors may be run vertically on the structure through space occupied by railroad-signal supply circuits in the lower position, as permitted in WAC 296-44-19409 (2)(b), without nonmetallic covering within the supply space.

(d) Separation from through bolts. Vertical runs of communication conductors shall have a clearance of one-eighth of the pole circumference but not less than 2 inches from through bolts and other metal objects attached thereto which are associated with supply line equipment.

EXCEPTION: Vertical runs of effectively grounded communications conductors may have a separation of 1 inch from the end of supply through bolts.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-242 GRADES OF CONSTRUCTION.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-24205 GENERAL. (1) The grades of construction are specified in this section on the basis of the required strengths for safety. Where two or more conditions define the grade of construction required, the grade used shall be the highest one required by any of the conditions.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the voltage values for direct-current circuits shall be considered equivalent to the rms values for alternating-current circuits.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-24213 APPLICATION OF GRADES OF CONSTRUCTION TO DIFFERENT SITUATIONS. (1) Supply cables. For the purposes of these rules, supply cables are classified by two types as follows:

Type 1

Supply cables conforming to WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), (b) or (c) shall be installed in accordance with WAC 296-44-27821 (9)(a).

Type 2

All other supply cables are required to have the same grade of construction as open-wire supply conductors of the same voltage.

(2) Order of grades. The relative order of grades for supply and communication conductors and supporting structures is B, C, and N,

grade B being the highest. Grade D is specified only for communication lines, and here it is higher than Grade N. Grade D cannot be directly compared with Grades B and C, but subsection (3)(c)(ii) of this section provides for conditions when such a combination of construction requirements exists.

(3) At crossings. Wires, conductors, or other cables of one line are considered to be at crossings when they cross over another line, whether or not on a common supporting structure, or when they cross over or overhang a railroad track or the traveled way of a limited access highway. Joint-use or collinear construction in itself is not considered to be at crossings.

Table 242-1. Grades of Construction for Communication Conductors Crossing Over Railroad Tracks and Supply Lines

When crossing over	Communication conductor grades
Railroad tracks and supply lines of 0 to 750 V to ground, or Type 1 supply cables of all voltages	D
Railroad tracks and supply lines exceeding 750 V to ground	B

(a) Grade of upper line. Conductors and supporting structures of a line crossing over another line shall have the grade of construction specified in subsection (3)(c) of this section, WAC 296-44-24221 and 296-44-24233.

(b) Grade of lower line. Conductors and supporting structures of a line crossing under another line need only have the grades of construction which would be required if the line at the higher level were not there.

(c) Multiple crossings.

(i) Where a line crosses in one span over two or more other lines, or where one line crosses over a span of a second line, which span in turn crosses a span of a third line, the grade of construction of the uppermost line shall be not less than the highest grade which would be required of either one of the lower lines when crossing the other lower line.

(ii) Where communication conductors cross over supply conductors and railroad tracks in the same span, the grades of construction shall be in accordance with those listed in Table 242-1. It is recommended that the placing of communication conductors above supply conductors generally be avoided unless the supply conductors are trolley-contact conductors and their associated feeders.

(4) Conflicts (see definitions). The grade of construction of the conflicting structure shall be as required by WAC 296-44-24233 (1)(e).

Table 242-1. Grades of Construction for Communication Conductors Crossing Over Railroad Tracks and Supply Lines

When crossing over	Communication conductor grades
Railroad tracks and supply lines of 0 to 750 V to ground, or Type 1 supply cables of all voltages	D
Railroad tracks and supply lines exceeding 750 V to ground	B

Table 242D Grades of Construction for Supply Conductors Alone, at Crossing, or on the Same Structures With Other Conductors

(The voltages listed in this table are phase to ground values for: effectively grounded ac circuits, two wire grounded circuits, or center grounded dc circuits; otherwise phase to phase values shall be used. The grade of construction for supply conductors, as indicated across the top of the table, must also meet the requirements for any lines at lower levels except when otherwise noted.)

Supply conductors at higher levels ① Conductors, tracks and rights of way at lower levels	Constant-potential supply conductors						Constant current supply conductors		Communication conductors used exclusively in the operation of and run as supply lines
	0-0.75 kV		0.75-8.7 kV		Exceeding 8.7 kV		Open	Cable	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			Open	Cable
	Open or Cable	Open or Cable	Open Cable	Open Cable	Open Cable	Open Cable	Open or cable		
Exclusive private rights-of-way	N	N	②N N	N N	③N ②N	N N	B, C, or N; see 1		C or N; see
Common or public rights-of-way	N	N	C N	N N	③C C	N N			
Railroad tracks and limited access highways	B	B	B B	B B	B B	B B	B	B	B

WAC 296-44-24221(3)

WAC 296-44-24221(1)

Constant potential supply conductors 0 to 750 V Open or cable	N	N	C N	N N	③C C	④C N			
750 V to 8.7 kV Open	⑤C	N	C C	N N	③C C	N N			B, C, or N; see WAC 296-44-24221(1)
Cable	N	N	C N	N N	③C C	N N			B, C, or N; see WAC 296-44-24221(3)
Exceeding 8.7 kV Open	⑤B	⑤C	B B	N N	③C C	N N			
Cable	⑤C	N	C N	N N	③C C	N N			
Constant current supply conductors: Open or cable	B, C, or N; see WAC 296-44-24221(1)								B, C, or N; see WAC 296-44-24221(1) and 296-44-24221(3)
Communication conductors: Open or cable, used exclusively in the operation of supply lines ⑩	B, C, or N; see WAC 296-44-24221(3)								B, C, or N; see WAC 296-44-24221(3)
Communication conductor: Urban or rural, open or cable ⑥	N	N	⑦B C	⑦B C	⑧B C	⑧B C	⑧B	C or N; see WAC 296-44-24221(1)	B, C, or N; see WAC 296-44-24221(3)

1 The words "open" and "cable" appearing in the headings have the following meanings as applied to supply conductors: Cable means the Type 1 cables described in subsection (1) of this section; open means open wire and Type 2 cables.

2 Lines that can fall outside the exclusive private rights-of-way shall comply with the grades specified for lines not on exclusive private rights-of-way.

3 Supply conductors shall meet the requirements of Grade B construction if the supply circuits will not be promptly deenergized, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations, in the event of a contact with lower supply conductors or other grounded objects.

4 Grade N construction may be used if crossing over supply services only.

5 If the wires are service drops, they may have Grade N sizes and tensions as set forth in Table 278-14.

6 Grade N construction may be used where the communication conductors consist only of not more than one insulated twisted-pair or parallel-lay conductor, or where service drops only are involved.

7 Grade C construction may be used if the voltage does not exceed 5.0 kV phase to phase or 2.9 kV phase to ground.

8 The supply conductors need only meet the requirements of Grade C construction if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:

(1) The supply voltage will be promptly removed from the communication plant by de-energization or other means, both initially and following subsequent circuit breaker operations in the event of a contact with the communication plant.

(2) The voltage and current impressed on the communication plant in the event of a contact with the supply conductors are not in excess of the safe operating limit of the communication protective devices.

9 Grade C construction may be used if the current cannot exceed 7.5 A or the open-circuit voltage of the transformer supplying the circuit does not exceed 2.9 kV.

10 Communication circuits located below supply conductors shall not affect the grade of construction of the supply circuits.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-24221 GRADES OF CONSTRUCTION FOR CONDUCTORS. The grades of construction required for conductors are given in Tables 242-2 and 242-3. For the purpose of these tables certain classes of circuits are treated as follows:

(1) Constant-current circuit conductors. The grade of construction for conductors of a constant-current supply circuit involved with a communication circuit and not in Type 1 cable shall be based on either its current rating or on the open-circuit voltage rating of the transformer supplying such circuit, as set forth in Tables 242-2 and 242-3. When the constant current supply circuit is in Type 1 cable, the grade of construction shall be based on its nominal full-load voltage.

(2) Railway feeder and trolley-contact circuit conductors. Railway feeder and trolley contact circuit conductors shall be considered as supply conductors for the purpose of determining the required grade of construction.

(3) Communication circuit conductors used exclusively in the operation of supply lines. Communication circuit conductors used exclusively in the operation of supply lines shall have their grade of construction determined as follows:

(a) By the requirements for ordinary communication circuits when conforming to WAC 296-44-31783 (1)(c).

(b) By the requirements for supply circuits when defined by WAC 296-44-31783 (1)(d).

(4) Fire alarm circuit conductors. Fire alarm circuit conductors shall be considered as other communication circuit conductors except that they shall always meet Grade D construction where the span length is from 0 to 150 feet and Grade C construction where the span length exceeds 150 feet.

(5) Neutral conductors of supply circuits. Supply-circuit neutral conductors, which are effectively grounded throughout their length and are not located above supply conductors of more than 750 volts to ground, shall have the same grade of construction as supply conductors of not more than 750 volts to ground, except that they need not meet any insulation requirements. Other neutral conductors shall have the same grade of construction as the phase conductors of the supply circuits with which they are associated.

Table 242-3. Grades of Construction for Communication Conductors Alone, or in Upper Position of Crossing or on Joint Poles
(The voltages listed in this table are phase to ground values for: effectively grounded ac circuits, two wire grounded circuits, or center grounded dc circuits; otherwise phase to phase values shall be used. The grade of construction for supply conductors, as indicated across the top of the table, must also meet the requirements for any lines at lower levels except when otherwise noted.)
(Placing of communication conductors at higher levels at crossings, or on jointly used poles should generally be avoided, unless the supply conductors are trolley-contact conductors and their associated feeders.)

Conductors, tracks, and rights-of-way at lower levels	Communication conductors (Communication conductors, rural or urban, open or cable, including communication conductors run as such, but used exclusively in the operation of supply lines.)
Exclusive private right-of-way	N
Common or public rights-of-way	N
Railroad tracks and limited access highways	D
Constant potential supply conductors¹	
0 to 750 V	
Open or cable	N
750 V to 2.9 kV	
Open or cable	C
Exceeding 2.9 kV	
Open	B
Cable	C
Constant current supply conductors¹	
0 to 7.5 A	
Open ²	C
Exceeding 7.5 A	
Open ²	³ B
Communication conductors, open or cable, used exclusively in the operation of supply lines	⁴ B, C, or N
Communication conductors, open or cable, urban or rural	N

1 The words "open" and "cable" appearing in the headlines have the following meaning as applied to supply conductors: Cable means Type 1 cables as described in WAC 296-44-24213 (1)(a); open means open wire and also Type 2 cables, as described in WAC 296-44-24213 (1)(b).

2 Where constant current circuits are in Type 1 cable, the grade of construction shall be based on the nominal full-load voltage.

3 Grade C construction may be used if the open circuit voltage of the transformer supplying the circuit does not exceed 2.9 kV.

4 See subsection (3) of this section.

(6) Surge protection wires. Surge protection wires shall be of the same grade of construction as the supply conductors with which they are associated.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-24233 GRADES OF CONSTRUCTION FOR LINE SUPPORTS. (1) Structures. The grade of construction shall be that required for the highest grade of conductors supported except as modified by the following:

(a) The grade of construction of jointly used structures, or structures used only by communication lines, need not be increased merely because the communication wires carried on such structures cross over trolley-contact conductors of 0 to 750 volts to ground.

(b) Structures carrying Grade C or D fire alarm conductors, where alone, or where concerned only with other communication conductors, need meet only the requirements of Grade N.

(c) Structures carrying supply service drops of 0 to 750 volts to ground shall have at least the grade of construction required for supply line conductors of the same voltage.

(d) Where the communication lines cross over supply conductors and a railroad in the same span and Grade B is required by WAC 296-44-24213 (3)(c)(ii) for the communication conductors, due to the presence of railroad tracks, the grade of the structures shall be D.

(e) The grade of construction required for a conflicting structure (first circuit) shall be determined from the requirements of WAC 296-44-24221 for crossings. The conflicting structure's conductors (first circuit) shall be assumed to cross the other circuit's conductors (second circuit) for the purposes of determining the grade of construction required for the conflicting structure.

NOTE: The resulting structure grade requirement could result in a higher grade of construction for the structure than for the conductors carried thereon.

(2) Crossarms and support arms. The grade of construction shall be that required for the highest grade of conductors carried by the arm concerned except as modified by the following:

(a) The grade of construction of arms carrying only communication conductors need not be increased merely because the conductors cross over trolley-contact conductors of 0 to 750 volts to ground.

(b) Arms carrying Grade C or D fire alarm conductors, where alone or where concerned with other communication conductors, need meet only the requirements for Grade N.

(c) Arms carrying supply service drops of 0 to 750 volts to ground shall have at least the grade of construction required for supply line conductors of the same voltage.

(d) Where communication lines cross over supply conductors and a railroad in the same span and Grade B is required by WAC 296-44-24213 (3)(c)(ii) for the communication conductors due to the presence of railroad tracks, the grade of the arm shall be D.

(3) Pins, armless construction brackets, insulators, and conductor fastenings. The grade of construction for pins and armless construction brackets, insulators, and conductor fastenings shall be that required for the conductor concerned except as modified by the following:

(a) The grade of construction need not be increased merely because the supported conductors cross over trolley-contact conductors of 0 to 750 volts to ground.

(b) Grade N construction is sufficient when only Grade C or D fire alarm conductors or other communication conductors are concerned.

(c) Supply service drops of 0 to 750 volts to ground only require the same grade of construction as supply-line conductors of the same voltage.

(d) When Grade B construction is required by WAC 296-44-24213 (3)(c)(ii) for the communication conductors due to the presence of railroad tracks, Grade D construction shall be used when supporting communication lines which cross over supply conductors and a railroad in the same span.

(e) When communication conductors are required to meet Grade B or C, only the requirements for mechanical strength for these grades is required.

(f) Insulators for use on open conductor supply lines shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-295 for all grades of construction.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-263 **LOADING FOR GRADES B, C, AND D.**

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-26309 **GENERAL LOADING REQUIREMENTS AND MAPS.** (1) General.

(a) It is necessary to assume the loadings which may be expected to occur on a line because of wind and ice during all seasons of the year. These minimum weather loadings shall be the values of loading resulting from the application of subsection (2) or (3) of this section. Where both rules apply, the required loading shall be that which, when combined with the appropriate overload capacity factors, has the greater effect on strength requirements.

(b) Where construction or maintenance loads exceed those imposed by (a) of this subsection, which may occur more frequently in light loading areas, the assumed loadings shall be increased accordingly.

(c) It is recognized that loadings actually experienced in certain areas in each of the loading districts may be greater, or in some cases, may be less than those specified in these rules. In the absence of a detailed loading analysis, no reduction in the loadings specified therein shall be made without approval of the administrative authority.

(2) Combined ice and wind loading. Three general degrees of loading due to weather conditions are recognized and are designated as heavy, medium, and light loading. Figure 263-1 shows the districts in the states in which these loadings are normally applicable.

NOTE: The localities are classified in the different loading districts according to the relative simultaneous prevalence of wind velocity and thickness of ice which accumulates on wires. Light loading is for places where little, if any, ice accumulates on wires.

Table 263-1 shows the minimum radial thicknesses of ice and the wind pressures to be used in calculating loadings. Ice is assumed to weigh 57 pounds per cubic foot.

(3) Extreme wind loading. Figure 263-2 is a wind map of the United States which shows the minimum horizontal wind pressures to be used for calculating loads upon tall structures. For wind pressure at a specific location use a value not less than that of the nearest pressure line. If any portion of a structure or supported facilities is located in excess of 60 feet above ground or water level, these wind pressures shall be applied to the entire structure and supported facilities without ice covering.

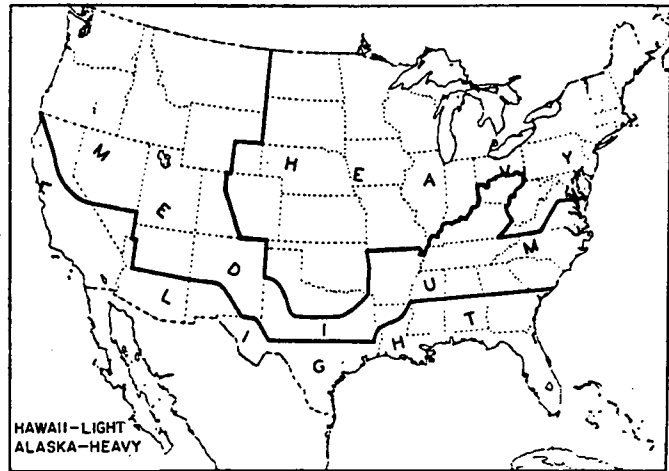
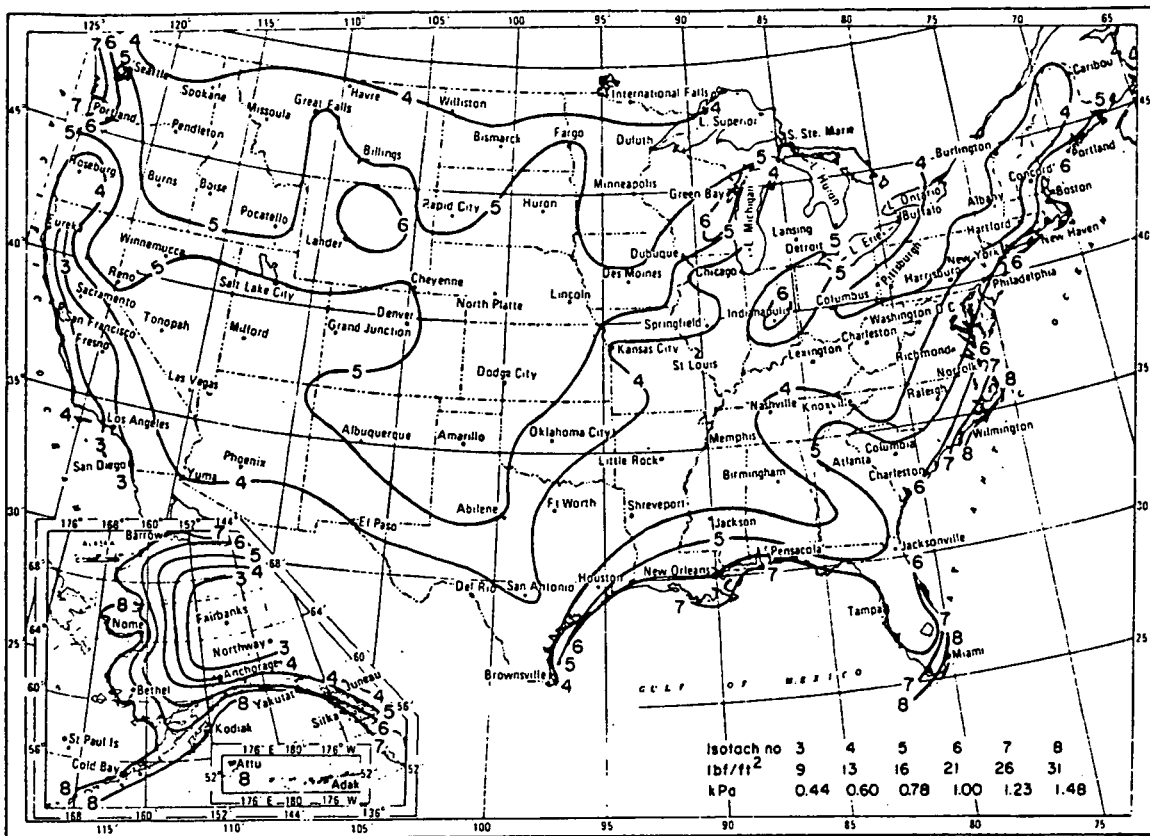


Fig. 263-1
General Loading Map of United States with Respect to Loading of Overhead Lines

Table 263-1 Ice, Wind and Temperature

	Loading Districts (For use with WAC 296-44-26309(2))			Extreme Wind Loading (For use with WAC 296-44-26309(3))
	Heavy	Medium	Light	
Radial thickness of ice (in)	0.50	0.25	0	0
Horizontal wind pressure in pounds per square foot	4	4	9	See Fig 250-2
Temperature (°F)	0	+15	+30	+60



NOTE 1: The values of wind pressure given in Figure 263-2 represent the loading of wind upon cylindrical surfaces at 30 feet above ground level. They are based upon 50 year isotachs given in ANSI A58.1-1972 [6]. These have been converted from miles per hour to pressure on cylindrical surfaces by the formulas

$$\text{pressure in lb/ft}^2 = 0.00256 \bullet (V \text{ mi/h})^2$$

and rounding the values obtained.

NOTE 2: Wind velocity usually increases with height; therefore, experience may show that the wind pressures specified herein need to be further increased.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-26321 CONDUCTOR LOADING. (1) General. Ice and wind loads shall be as specified in WAC 296-44-26309.

(a) Where a cable is attached to a messenger, the specified loadings shall be applied to both cable and messenger.

(b) In determining wind loadings on a bare stranded conductor or multiconductor cable, the assumed projected area shall be that of a smooth cylinder whose outside diameter is the same as that of the conductor or cable.

NOTE: Experience has shown that as the size of multiconductor cable decreases, the actual projected area decreases, but the roughness factor increases and offsets the reduction in projected area.

(c) In determining loadings on ice-covered bare stranded conductor or multiconductor cables, the coating of ice shall be considered a hollow cylinder touching the outer strands of the bare stranded conductor or the outer circumference of the multiconductor cable. For bundled conductors, the coating of ice shall be considered as individual hollow cylinders around each subconductor.

(2) Loading components. The components of loading and total loading shall be as follows:

(a) Vertical loading component. The vertical load on a conductor or messenger shall be its own weight plus the weight of conductors, spacers, or

Table 263-2 Temperatures and Constants

	Loading districts (for use with WAC 296-44-26309(2))			Extreme wind loading (for use with WAC 296-44-26309(3))
	Heavy	Medium	Light	
Temperature (°F)	0	+15	+30	+60
Constant to be added to the resultant (all conductors) in pounds per ft	0.30	0.20	0.05	0.0

equipment which it supports, ice covered where specified in WAC 296-44-26309.

(b) Horizontal loading component. The horizontal load shall be the horizontal wind pressure specified in WAC 296-44-26309 applied at right angles to the direction of the line to the projected area of the conductor or messenger and conductors, spacers, or equipment which it supports, ice covered where specified in WAC 296-44-26309.

(c) Total loading. The total load on a conductor or messenger shall be the resultant of components 1 and 2 above, calculated at the temperature specified in Table 263-2, to which resultant has been added the constant specified in Table 263-2. In all cases the conductor or messenger tension shall be computed from this total loading.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-26333 LOADS UPON LINE SUPPORTS. (1) Assumed vertical loading. The vertical loads upon poles, towers, foundations, crossarms, pins, insulators, and conductor fastenings shall be

their own weight plus the superimposed weight which they support, including all wires and cables, in accordance with WAC 296-44-26321 (1) and (2)(a), together with the effect of any difference in elevation of supports. The radial thickness of ice shall be computed only upon wires, cables, and messengers, and not upon supports.

(2) Assumed transverse loading. The total transverse loading upon poles, towers, foundations, crossarms, pins, insulators, and conductor fastenings shall include the following.

(a) Transverse loading from conductors and messengers. The transverse loading from conductors and messengers shall be the horizontal loading specified in WAC 296-44-26321. For supporting structures carrying more than 10 wires, not including cables supported by messengers, where the pin spacing does not exceed 15 inches, the transverse wind load shall be calculated on two-thirds of the total number of such wires with a minimum of 10 wires, except in light loading areas defined by WAC 296-44-26309.

(b) Structure loading. The transverse loading upon structures and equipment shall be computed by applying, at right angles to the direction of the line, the appropriate horizontal wind pressure given in WAC 296-44-26309. This pressure shall be applied upon the projected surfaces of the structures and equipment supported thereon, without ice covering. The following shape factors shall be applied.

(i) Cylindrical structures and components. Wind loads on straight or tapered cylindrical structures or structures composed of numerous narrow relatively flat panels which combine to form a total cross section that is approximately circular or elliptical in shape shall be computed from the assumed unit wind pressure specified in WAC 296-44-26309 applied to the projected area multiplied by a shape factor of 1.0.

(ii) Flat surfaced structures and components. Wind loads on flat surfaced structures, having solid or enclosed flat sides and an overall cross section that is substantially square or rectangular, shall be computed from the assumed unit wind pressures specified in WAC 296-44-26309 applied to the projected area of one face multiplied by a shape factor of 1.6 to allow for pressure on flat surfaces.

(iii) Latticed structures. Wind loads on essentially square or rectangular latticed structures or components shall be computed from the assumed unit wind pressures specified in WAC 296-44-26309 applied to the sum of the projected areas of the members of the front face multiplied by a shape factor of 3.2 to allow for wind pressure if structural members are flat surfaced or 2.0 if structural surfaces are cylindrical. The total, however, need not exceed the load which would occur on a solid structure of the same outside dimension.

EXCEPTION: The shape factors listed under (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this subsection may be reduced if wind tunnel tests or rational aerodynamic analysis produce evidence that such a reduction is justifiable. In the absence of such tests or analyses, the factors given above shall be considered to be minimum values.

(c) At angles. Where a change in direction of wires occurs, the loading upon the structure, including guys, shall be assumed to be a resultant load equal to the vector sum of the transverse wind load as derived above and the resultant load imposed by the wires due to their change in direction. In deriving these loadings, a wind direction shall be assumed which will give the maximum resultant load, proper reduction being made in loading to account for the reduced wind pressure on the wires resulting from the angularity of the application of the wind to the wires.

(d) Span lengths. The calculated transverse load shall be based upon the average of the actual lengths of the two spans adjacent to the structure concerned.

(3) Assumed longitudinal loading.

(a) Change in grade of construction. The longitudinal loading upon supporting structures, including poles, towers, and guys at the ends of sections required to be of Grade B construction, when located in lines of lower than Grade B construction, shall be taken as an unbalanced pull in the direction of the higher grade section equal to the larger of the following values:

(i) The pull of two-thirds, and in no case less than two of the conductors which have rated breaking strength of 3000 lb or less, such two-thirds of the conductors being selected so as to produce the maximum stress in the support.

(ii) The pull of one conductor when there are eight or less conductors (including overhead ground wires) having rated breaking strength of more than 3000 lb and the pull of two conductors when there are more than eight conductors, such conductors being selected so as to produce the maximum stress in the support.

(b) Jointly used poles at crossings over railroads, communication lines, or limited access highways. Where a joint line crosses over a railroad, a communication line, or a limited access highway, and Grade B is required for the crossing span, the tension in the communication conductors of the joint line shall be considered as limited to one-half their rated breaking strength, provided they are smaller than WG No. 8 Stl, if of steel, or AWG No. 6 if of copper.

(c) Dead ends. The longitudinal loading upon supporting structures at dead ends for line terminations shall be taken as an unbalanced pull equal to the tensions of all conductors and messengers (including overhead ground wires); except that with spans in each direction from the dead-end structure, the unbalance pull shall be taken as the difference in tensions.

(d) Unequal spans and unequal vertical loading. Where longitudinal loads can be created by the difference in tensions in the wires in adjacent spans caused by unequal vertical loading or unequal spans, the structures should be capable of supporting this unbalanced longitudinal loading.

(e) Stringing loads. Proper allowance should be made for longitudinal loads which may be produced on the structures by wire stringing operations.

(f) Longitudinal capability. It is recommended that structures having a longitudinal strength capability be provided at reasonable intervals along the line.

(g) Communication conductors on unguied supports at railroad crossings and limited access highways. The longitudinal loading shall be assumed equal to an unbalanced pull in the direction of the crossing of all open-wire conductors supported, the pull of each conductor being taken as 50 percent of its rated breaking strength in the heavy loading district, 33 1/3 percent in the medium loading district, and 22 1/4 percent in the light loading district.

(4) Simultaneous application of loads. Where a combination of vertical, transverse, or longitudinal loads may occur simultaneously, the structure shall be designed to withstand the simultaneous application of these loads.

NOTE: Under the extreme wind conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(3), an oblique wind may require greater structural strength than that computed under subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-278 STRENGTH REQUIREMENTS.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-27809 PRELIMINARY ASSUMPTIONS. (1) It is recognized that deformation, deflections, or displacement of parts of the structure will, in some cases, change the effects of the loads assumed. In the calculation of stresses, allowance may be made for such deformation, deflection or displacement of supporting structures including poles, towers, guys, crossarms, pins, conductor fastenings, and insulators when the effects can be accurately evaluated. Such deformation, deflection, or displacement should be calculated using the WAC 296-44-26309 loads prior to application of the overload factors required by this section. For crossings or conflicts, the calculations shall be subject to mutual agreement.

(2) It is recognized that newly developed materials may become available. It is further recognized that, while these materials are in the process of development, they must be tested and evaluated. Trial installations are permitted where qualified supervision is provided.

(3) The overload capacity factors shown in the tables of this section apply for the combined ice and wind loading conditions specified in WAC 296-44-26309(2). For the extreme wind loading condition specified in WAC 296-44-26309(3), an overload capacity factor of not less than 1.0 shall be applied for structures and their foundations, and 1.25 for other supported facilities.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-27821 GRADES B AND C CONSTRUCTION.

(1) Supporting structure. The strength requirements for supporting structures may be met by the structures alone or with the aid of guys and/or braces.

(a) Metal, prestressed, and reinforced concrete structures. The structures shall be designed to withstand the loads in WAC 296-44-26333 multiplied by the appropriate overload capacity factors given in Tables 278-1 or 278-2. (Where guys are used, see WAC 296-44-27821(3).)

(i) Minimum strength. All structures (including those below 60 feet) shall withstand, without conductors, the extreme wind pressure in WAC 296-44-26333, applied in any direction on the structure times an overload capacity factor of 1.0. A gust factor appropriate for the wind pressure and structure height should be considered.

(ii) Strength at angles in a line. At an angle in a line, the strength of the support shall be sufficient to withstand the total transverse loadings specified in WAC 296-44-26333 multiplied by the appropriate overload capacity factor for transverse strength given in Tables 278-1 or 278-2.

(b) Wood structures. Wood structures shall be of such material and dimensions as to meet the following requirements. (Where guys are used, see WAC 296-44-27821(3).)

(i) Designated fiber stress.

(A) Natural wood poles of various species meeting the requirements of ANSI 05.1-1979 [18], shall be considered as having the designated fiber stresses set forth in that standard.

(B) Appropriate adjustments in designated fiber stresses shall be made for sawn or laminated wood.

Table 278-1. Overload Capacity Factors for Reinforced Concrete Structures (Not Prestressed)

	Overload capacity factors	
	Grade B	Grade C
Vertical strength	4.0	2.67
Transverse strength		
Wind load	4.0	2.67
Wire tension load at angles	2.0	1.33
Longitudinal strength		
In general	1.0	no requirement
At dead ends	2.0	1.33

NOTE: The factors in this table apply for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(2). For extreme wind loading conditions see WAC 296-44-27809(3).

Table 278-2. Overload Capacity Factors for Metal and Prestressed Concrete Structures

	Overload capacity factors	
	Grade B	Grade C
Vertical strength	1.50	1.10
Transverse strength		
Wind load	2.50	2.20
Wire tension load at angles	1.65	1.10
Longitudinal strength		
At Crossings		
In general	1.10	no requirement
At dead ends	1.65	1.10
Elsewhere		
In general	1.00	no requirement
At dead ends	1.65	1.10

NOTE: The factors in this table apply for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(2). For extreme wind loading conditions, see WAC 296-44-27809(3).

(ii) Transverse and vertical strength. Wood structures shall be designed to withstand the transverse and vertical loads in WAC 296-44-26333, multiplied by the appropriate overload capacity factor given in Table 278-3, without exceeding the designated fiber stress.

EXCEPTION: When installed, naturally grown wood poles acting as single based structures or unbraced multiple pole structures, shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-27821 (1)(b)(ii) or (iii) without exceeding the designated fiber stress at the ground line for unguyed poles or at the point of attachment for guyed poles.

(iii) Longitudinal and dead-end strength. Wood structures shall be designed to withstand the longitudinal and dead-end loadings in WAC

296-44-26333 multiplied by the appropriate overload capacity factor in Table 278-3 without exceeding the designated fiber stress.

EXCEPTION 1: At a Grade B crossing, in a straight section of line, wood structures complying with the transverse strength requirements of WAC 296-44-27821 (1)(b)(ii), without the use of transverse guys shall be considered as having the required longitudinal strength, providing the longitudinal strength is comparable to the transverse strength of the structure. This exception does not modify the requirements of this rule for dead-ends.

EXCEPTION 2: At a Grade B crossing of a supply line over a highway or a communication line where there is an angle in the supply line, wood structures shall be considered as having the required longitudinal strength if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The angle is not over 20 degrees.

(B) The angle structure is guyed in the plane of the resultant of the conductor tensions. The tension in this guy under the loading in WAC 296-44-26333 multiplied by an overload capacity factor of 2.0 shall not exceed the allowable guy value specified in WAC 296-44-27821(3).

(C) The angle structure has sufficient strength to withstand, without guys, the transverse loading of WAC 296-44-26333, which would exist if there were no angle at that structure with an overload capacity factor of 4.0 when installed or 2.67 at replacement.

EXCEPTION 3: When installed, naturally grown wood poles acting as single based structures or unbraced multiple pole structures, shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-27821 (1)(b)(ii) or (iii) without exceeding the designated fiber stress at the ground line for unguyed poles or at the point of attachment for guyed poles.

(iv) Strength at angles in a line. At an angle in the line, the wood structure shall be designed to withstand the total transverse loading in WAC 296-44-26333 multiplied by the appropriate overload capacity factor given in Table 278-3 without exceeding the designated fiber stress.

Table 278-3 Overload Capacity Factors for Wood Structures

	Grade B		Grade C	
	When installed	At replacement	When installed	At replacement
Transverse (wind) and Vertical strength				
At Crossings	4.0	2.67	2.67	1.33
Elsewhere	4.0	2.67	2.00	1.33
Transverse (wire tension load) strength				
At Crossings	2.0	1.33	1.33	1.00
Elsewhere	2.0	1.33	1.33	1.00
Longitudinal Strength				
In general	1.33	1.00	no requirement	no requirement
At dead-ends	2.00	1.33	1.33	1.00

NOTES: (1) Where structures are built for temporary service the overload capacity factors at replacement may be used provided that the designated fiber stress is not exceeded during the life of the structure.

(2) The factors in this table apply for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(2). For extreme wind loading conditions, see WAC 296-44-27809(3).

(3) Metal portions of a structure, except guys, may use the overload capacity factors for metal shown in Table 278-2.

(v) Strength of guyed poles. Guyed poles shall be designed as columns, resisting the vertical component of the tension in the guy plus any other vertical loads on such poles.

(vi) Spliced and stub-reinforced poles. The use of stub reinforcements or permanent splices at any section along the pole that develops the required strength of the pole is permitted, provided the remainder

of the pole is in good condition and is of sufficient size to develop its required strength.

(vii) Average strength of three poles. A pole (single-base structure) not individually meeting the transverse strength requirements will be permitted when reinforced by a stronger pole on each side, if the average strength of the three poles meets the transverse strength requirements, and the weak pole has not less than 75 percent of the required strength. An extra pole inserted in a normal span for the purpose of supporting a service drop may be ignored.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply to crossings over railroads, communication lines, or limited access highways.

(c) Transverse-strength requirements for structures where side guying is required, but can only be installed at a distance.

Grade B: In the case of structures where, because of very heavy or numerous conductors or relatively long spans, the transverse-strength requirements of this section cannot be met except by the use of side guys or special structures, and if it is physically impractical to employ side guys, the transverse-strength requirements may be met by side-guying the line at each side of, and as near as practical to, the crossing, or other transversely weak structure, and with a distance between such side-guyed structures of not over 800 feet provided that:

(i) The side-guyed structures for each such section of 800 feet or less shall be constructed to withstand the calculated transverse load due to wind on the supports and ice-covered conductors, on the entire section between the side-guyed structures.

(ii) The line between such side-guyed structures shall be substantially in a straight line and the average length of span between the side-guyed structures shall not exceed 150 feet.

(iii) The entire section between the transversely strong structures shall comply with the highest grade of construction concerned in the given section, except as to the transverse strength of the intermediate poles or towers.

Grade C: The above provisions do not apply to Grade C.

(d) Longitudinal-strength requirements for sections of higher grade in lines of a lower grade construction.

(i) Methods of providing longitudinal-strength.

Grade B: The longitudinal-strength requirements for sections of line of higher grade in lines of a lower grade (for assumed longitudinal loading, see WAC 296-44-26333) may be met by placing supporting structures of the required longitudinal-strength at either end of the higher grade section of the line.

Where this is impractical, the supporting structures of the required longitudinal-strength may be located one or more span lengths away from the section of higher grade, within 500 feet on either side and with not more than 800 feet between the longitudinally strong structures, provided such structures and the line between them meet the requirements as to transverse strength and stringing of conductors, of the highest grade occurring in the section, and provided that the line between the longitudinally strong structure is approximately straight or suitably guyed.

The requirements may also be met by distributing the head guys over two or more structures on either side of the crossing, such structures and the line between them complying with the requirements for the crossing as to transverse strength and as to conductors and their fastenings. Where it is impractical to provide the longitudinal-strength, the longitudinal loads shall be reduced by increasing the conductor sags. This may require greater conductor separations. (See WAC 296-44-21265(2).)

Grade C: The above provisions do not apply to Grade C.

(ii) Flexible supports.

Grade B: When supports of the section of higher grade are capable of considerable deflection in the direction of the line, as with wood or concrete poles, or some types of metal poles and towers, it may be necessary to increase the normal clearances specified in WAC 296-44-212 or to provide head guys or special reinforcement to prevent such deflection.

Flexible metal structures may have to be head-guyed or otherwise reinforced to prevent reduction in the clearances required in WAC 296-44-212.

Grade C: The above provision does not apply to Grade C.

Table 278-4. Overload Capacity Factors for Foundations and Settings

	Overload capacity factors	
	Grade B	Grade C
Vertical strength	1.5	1.1
Transverse strength		
Wind load	2.5	2.2
Wire tension load	1.65	1.1
Longitudinal strength		
In general	1.1	1.0
At dead ends	1.65	1.1

NOTE: The factors in this table apply for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(2). For extreme wind loading conditions, see WAC 296-44-27809(3).

(2) Strength of foundations and settings. The loadings in WAC 296-44-26333 multiplied by the overload factors given in Table 278-4 shall be applied to the structure. Foundations and settings shall be designed or be determined by experience to withstand the reactions resulting from these applied loadings.

NOTE: Excessive movement of foundations and guy anchors may reduce structure strength or impair clearances.

(3) Strength of guys and guy anchors. The general requirements for guys and guy insulators are covered under WAC 296-44-31729 and 296-44-31738, respectively. Guy anchors shall withstand the loads in WAC 296-44-26333 multiplied by the overload factors given in Table 278-5.

(a) Metal and prestressed concrete structures. Guys shall be considered as an integral part of the structure and shall withstand the loads in WAC 296-44-26333, multiplied by the overload factors given in Table 278-2, without exceeding 90 percent of the rated breaking strength of the guy.

(b) Wood and reinforced concrete poles and structures. When guys are used to meet the strength requirements they shall be considered as taking the entire load in the direction in which they act, the structure acting as a strut only, except for those structures considered to possess sufficient rigidity so that the guy can be considered an integral part of the structure.

Table 278-5. Overload Capacity Factors for Guys

	Overload capacity factors	
	Grade B	Grade C
Transverse strength		
Wind load	2.67	2.0
Wire tension load	1.5	1.15
Longitudinal strength (except at angles)		
In general	1.0	no requirement
At dead ends	1.5	1.15

¹ If deflection of supporting structures is taken into account in the computations, the overload capacity factors of 1.5 shall be increased to 1.67; 1.15 shall be increased to 1.33.

NOTE: The factors in the table apply for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(2). For extreme wind loading conditions, see WAC 296-44-27809(3).

(i) Guys shall be of such material and dimension to withstand the loads in WAC 296-44-26333, multiplied by the overload capacity factors given in Table 278-5 without exceeding 90 percent of the rated breaking strength of the guy.

(ii) At an angle in the line, the guy shall be of such material and dimension to withstand the total transverse loads in WAC 296-44-26333, multiplied by the overload capacity factors given in Table 278-5 without exceeding 90 percent of the rated breaking strength of the guy.

(4) Crossarms.

(a) Vertical strength. Crossarms shall withstand the vertical loads specified in WAC 296-44-26333 without exceeding 50 percent of the designated fiber stress of the material (or ultimate strength) where applicable.

(b) Bracing. Crossarms shall be securely supported by bracing, if necessary, so as to support safely all expected loads to which they may be subjected in use including line personnel working on them.

Table 278-6. Minimum Dimensions of Crossarm Cross Section

Number of pins	Grades of construction	
	Grade B	Grade C
	Supply	Communication
2 or 4 in:	3 X 4	2 3/4 X 3 3/4—
6 or 8 in:	3 1/4 X 4 1/4	3 X 4 —
6 in:	—	2 3/4 X 3 3/4
10 in:	—	3 X 4

(c) Longitudinal strength.

(i) General. Crossarms shall withstand without exceeding their designated fiber stress (or ultimate strength), the applicable longitudinal loads given in WAC 296-44-26333, or 700 pounds applied at the outer conductor attachment points, whichever is greater. At each end of a transversely weak section, as described in WAC 296-44-27821 (1)(c), the longitudinal load shall be applied in the direction of the weak section.

(ii) Methods of meeting WAC 296-44-27821 (4)(c).

Grade B: Where conductor tensions are limited to a maximum of 2000 pounds per conductor, double wood crossarms having cross sections specified in Table 278-6 and properly assembled, will be considered as meeting the strength requirements specified in WAC 296-44-27821 (4)(d)(i).

Grade C: This requirement is not applicable.

(d) Material and minimum size. Wood crossarms of selected Southern pine or Douglas fir shall have a cross section of not less than those shown in Table 278-6. Crossarms of other suitable timber or of other materials may be used provided they are of equivalent strength.

(e) Double crossarms or brackets.

Grade B: Where pin type construction is used, double crossarms or a support assembly of equivalent strength shall be used at each crossing structure, at ends of joint use or conflict sections, at dead ends and at corners where the angle of departure from a straight line exceeds 20 degrees. Under similar conditions, where a bracket supports a conductor operated at more than 750 volts to ground and there is no crossarm below, double brackets shall be used.

EXCEPTION: The above does not apply where communication cables or conductors cross below supply conductors and either are attached to the same pole, or where supply conductors are continuous and of uniform tension in the crossing span and each adjacent span. This exception does not apply to railroad crossings and limited access highways except by mutual agreement.

Grade C: The above requirement is not applicable.

(f) Location. At crossings, crossarms should be attached to the face of the structure away from the crossing, unless special bracing or double crossarms are used.

(5) Metal crossarms. Metal crossarms shall withstand the loads in WAC 296-44-26333 multiplied by the overload capacity factors in Table 278-2.

(6) Strength of pin type or similar construction and conductor fastenings.

(a) Longitudinal strength.

(i) General. Pin type or similar construction and ties or other conductor fastenings shall withstand the applicable longitudinal loads given in WAC 296-44-26333, or 700 pounds applied at the pin, whichever is greater. At each end of a transversely weak section as described in WAC 296-44-27821 (1)(c), the longitudinal load shall be applied in the direction of the weak section.

Grade C: No requirement.

(ii) Method of meeting WAC 296-44-27821 (6)(a)(i).

Grade B: Where conductor tensions are limited to 2000 pounds and such conductors are supported on pin insulators, double wood pins and ties or their equivalent, will be considered to meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-27821 (6)(a)(i).

Grade C: No requirement.

(iii) At dead ends and at ends of higher grade construction in line of lower grade.

Grade B: Pins and ties or other conductor fastenings connected to the structure at a dead end or at each end of the higher grade section shall be of sufficient strength to withstand at all times without exceeding their ultimate strength, an unbalanced pull due to the conductor loading specified in WAC 296-44-26321.

Grade C: This requirement is not applicable except for dead ends.

(iv) At ends of transversely weak sections.

Grade B: Pins and ties or other conductor fastenings connected to the structure at each end of the transversely weak section as described in WAC 296-44-27821 (1)(c) shall be such as to withstand at all times without exceeding their ultimate strength, the unbalanced pull in the direction of the transversely weak section of the conductor supported, under the loading prescribed in WAC 296-44-26321.

Grade C: No requirement.

(b) Double pins and conductor fastenings.

Grade B: Where wood pins are used, double pins and conductor fastenings shall be used where double crossarms or brackets are required by WAC 296-44-27821 (4)(e).

EXCEPTION: The above does not apply where communication cables or conductors cross below supply conductors and either are attached to the same pole, or where supply conductors are continuous and of uniform tension in a crossing span and each adjacent span. This exception does not apply in the case of railroad crossings and limited access highway crossings except by mutual agreement.

Grade C: No requirement.

(c) Single supports used in lieu of double wood pins. A single conductor support and its conductor fastening when used in lieu of double wood pins shall develop strength equivalent to double wood pins and their conductor fastenings as specified in WAC 296-44-27821 (6)(a)(i).

(7) Armless construction.

(a) General. Open conductor armless construction is a type of open conductor supply line construction in which conductors are individually supported at the structure without the use of crossarms.

(b) Insulating material. Strength of insulating material shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-295.

(c) Other components. Strengths of other components shall meet the appropriate requirements of WAC 296-44-27809 and 296-44-27821.

(8) Open supply conductors.

(a) Minimum sizes of supply conductors. Supply conductors shall have a rated breaking strength and an overall diameter of metallic conductor not less than that of medium-hard-drawn copper of the AWG size shown in Table 278-7 except that conductors made entirely of bare or galvanized iron or steel shall have an overall diameter not less than Stl. WG of the gage sizes shown.

EXCEPTION 1: At railroad crossings, for stranded conductors, other than those in which a central core is entirely covered by the outside wires, any individual wire of such a stranded conductor containing steel shall be not less than 0.100 inch in diameter if copper or aluminum clad and not less than 0.115 inch in diameter if otherwise protected or if bare.

EXCEPTION 2: Service drops of 0 to 750 volts to ground may have the sizes set forth in WAC 296-44-27847(5).

(b) Sags and tensions. Conductor sags shall be such that, under the assumed loading of WAC 296-44-26321 for the district concerned, the tensions of the conductor shall not be more than 60 percent of its rated breaking strength. Also the tension at 60°F without external load, shall not exceed the following percentages of the conductor rated breaking strength:

Initial unloaded tension	35 percent
Final unloaded tension	25 percent

Table 278-7. Minimum Conductor Sizes

Grade of Construction	Gage Size ¹
B	6
C	8

1 For No. 6 and No. 8 medium-hard-drawn copper wire, the nominal diameters are 0.1620 and 0.1285 inches and the minimum values of breaking load are 1010 pounds and 643.9 pounds respectively. For steel wire gage, the nominal diameters are 0.192 inches for No. 6 and 0.162 inches for No. 8.

EXCEPTION: In the case of conductors having a cross-section of a generally triangular shape, such as cables composed of three wires, the final unloaded tension at 60° F shall not exceed 30 percent of the rated breaking strength of the conductor.

NOTE 1: The above limitations are based on the use of recognized methods for avoiding fatigue failures by minimizing chafing and stress concentration. If such practices are not followed, lower tensions should be employed.

NOTE 2: The factors listed above apply for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(2). For extreme wind loading conditions, see WAC 296-44-27809(3).

(c) Splices, taps, and dead-end fittings.

(i) Splices should be avoided in crossings and adjacent spans. If it is impractical to avoid such splices, they shall be of such a type and so made as to have a strength substantially equal to that of the conductor on which they are placed.

(ii) Taps should be avoided in crossing spans but if required shall be of a type which will not impair the strength of the conductors to which they are attached.

(iii) Dead-end fittings, including the attachment hardware, shall have sufficient strength to withstand the maximum tension resulting from the loads in WAC 296-44-26321 multiplied by an overload factor of 1.65.

(d) Trolley-contact conductors. In order to provide for wear, no trolley-contact conductor shall be installed of less size than AWG No. 0, if of copper, or AWG No. 4, if of silicon bronze.

(9) Supply cable messengers. Messengers shall be stranded and shall not be stressed beyond 60 percent of their rated breaking strength under the loadings specified in WAC 296-44-26321.

NOTE 1: There are no strength requirements for cables supported by messengers.

NOTE 2: Bonding and grounding requirements for Type 1 supply cables are in WAC 296-44-182.

NOTE 3: The factor in WAC 296-44-27821 (9)(a) applies for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26321, except when the extreme wind loading conditions, WAC 296-44-27809(3), apply.

(10) Open-wire communication conductors. Open-wire communication conductors in Grade B or C construction shall have the sizes and sags given in WAC 296-44-27821 (8)(a) and (b) for supply conductors of the same grade.

EXCEPTION: When open-wire communication conductors in spans of 150 feet or less are above supply circuits of 5 kilovolts or less between conductors, Grade C sizes and sags may be replaced by Grade D sizes and sags, except that where the supply conductors are trolley-contact conductors of 0 to 750 volts to ground, WG No. 12 Stl. may be used for spans of 0 to 100 feet and WG No. 9 Stl. may be used for spans of 125 to 150 feet.

(11) Communication cables.

(a) Communication cables. There are no strength requirements for such cables supported by messengers.

(b) Messenger. The messenger shall not be stressed beyond 60 percent of its rated breaking strength under the loadings specified in WAC 296-44-26321.

(12) Paired communication conductors.

(a) Paired conductors supported on messenger.

(i) Use of messenger. A messenger may be used for supporting paired conductors in any location, but is only required for paired conductors crossing over trolley-contact conductors of more than 7.5 kilovolts to ground.

(ii) Sag of messenger. Messenger used for supporting paired conductors required to meet Grade B construction because of crossing over trolley-contact conductors shall meet the sag requirements for Grade D messengers.

(iii) Size and sag of conductors. There are no requirements for paired conductors when supported on messenger.

(b) Paired conductors not supported on messenger.

(i) Above supply lines.

Grade B: Sizes and sags shall be not less than those required by WAC 296-44-27821 (8)(a) and (b) for supply conductors of similar grade.

Grade C: Sizes and sags shall be not less than the following:

Spans 0 to 100 feet—No sag requirements.

Each conductor shall have a rated breaking strength of not less than 170 pounds.

Spans 100 to 150 feet—Sizes and sags shall be not less than required for Grade D communication conductors.

Spans exceeding 150 feet—Sizes and sags shall be not less than required for Grade C supply conductors. (See WAC 296-44-27821 (8)(b).)

(ii) Above trolley-contact conductors.

Grade B: Sizes and sags shall be not less than the following:

Spans 0 to 100 feet—No size requirements.

Sags shall be not less than for AWG No. 8 hard-drawn copper. (See WAC 296-44-27821 (8)(b).)

Spans exceeding 100 feet—Each conductor shall have a rated breaking strength of not less than 170 pounds.

Sags shall be not less than for AWG No. 8 hard-drawn copper. (See WAC 296-44-27821 (8)(b).)

Grade C: Sizes and sags shall be as follows:

Spans 0 to 100 feet—No requirements.

Spans exceeding 100 feet—No sag requirements.

Each conductor shall have a rated breaking strength of not less than 170 pounds.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-27833 GRADE D CONSTRUCTION. (1) Poles.

(a) Designated fiber stress. Natural wood poles of various species meeting the requirements of ANSI 05.1-1979 [18] shall be considered as having the designated fiber stresses set forth in that standard.

(b) Strength of unguayed poles. Unguayed poles shall withstand the vertical and transverse loads in WAC 296-44-26333 (1) and (2), and the longitudinal loads in WAC 296-44-26333 (3)(g), multiplied by the overload capacity factors given in Table 278-8 without exceeding the designated fiber stress.

(c) Strength of guyed poles. Guyed poles shall be designed as columns, resisting the vertical component of the tension in the guy plus any other vertical loads on such poles.

(d) Spliced and stub-reinforced poles. The use of stub-reinforcements or permanent splices at any section along the pole that develops the required strength of the pole is permitted, provided the remainder of the pole is in good condition and is of sufficient size to develop its required strength.

Table 278-8. Overload Capacity Factors for Unguayed Wood Poles

	Overload capacity factors
Vertical and transverse strength	
When installed	4.0
At replacement	2.67
Longitudinal strength	
When installed	1.33
At replacement	1.0

NOTE: The factors in this table apply for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(2). For extreme wind loading conditions, see WAC 296-44-27809(3).

(2) Pole settings. Foundations and settings for unguayed poles shall be such as to withstand the loads assumed in WAC 296-44-26333 (1), (2) and (3).

(3) Guys.

(a) General. The general requirements for guys are covered in WAC 296-44-31729 and 296-44-31738.

(b) Side guys. Side guys or braces shall be installed on poles supporting the crossing span where required to withstand the loads specified in WAC 296-44-26333.

EXCEPTION 1: Side guys are not required where the crossing poles have the transverse strength specified in WAC 296-44-27833 (1)(b) without the reduction for conductor shielding otherwise allowed in WAC 296-44-26333 (2)(a).

EXCEPTION 2: Where a line crossing a railroad or highway changes direction more than 10 degrees at either crossing support, the side guy within the angle may be omitted.

EXCEPTION 3: This rule does not apply to crossing poles under the special conditions set forth in WAC 296-44-27833 (3)(e).

(c) **Longitudinal guys.** Longitudinal (head) guys shall be provided where required to meet the longitudinal strength requirements of WAC 296-44-26333.

EXCEPTION: Longitudinal guys are not required where the crossing poles have the longitudinal strength specified in WAC 296-44-27833 (1)(b), or for lines carrying only aerial cable. For lines carrying both open wire and aerial cable, head guying is required only for the number of open wires in excess of 10 if the cable is supported by a 6000 pound messenger, or for the number of open wires in excess of 20 if the cable is supported by a 10,000 pound or stronger messenger.

(d) **Strength of guys.**

(i) Guys shall be of such material and dimensions to withstand the transverse and longitudinal loads in WAC 296-44-26333, multiplied by the overload capacity factors given in Table 278-9, without exceeding 90 percent of their rated breaking strength.

(ii) At an angle in the line, the guy shall be of such material and dimension to withstand the total transverse loads in WAC 296-44-26333, multiplied by the overload capacity factors given in Table 278-10 without exceeding 90 percent of the rated breaking strength of the guy.

Table 278-9. Overload Capacity Factors for Guys

	Overload capacity factors
Transverse strength	2.67
Longitudinal strength	
In general	1.0
At dead ends	1.5

NOTE: The factors in the table apply for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(2). For extreme wind loading conditions, see WAC 296-44-27809(3).

Table 278-10. Overload Capacity Factors for Guys at Angles in the Line

	Overload capacity factors Grade B
Transverse strength	
Wind load	2.67
Wire tension load	1.5

(e) Where guying is required but cannot be installed on the crossing pole. When the transverse-strength requirements cannot be met except by side-guys and it is physically impractical to employ side-guys, the transverse-strength requirements may be met by side-guying the line at each side of, and as near as is practical to, the crossing or other transversely weak structure, and with a distance between such side-guyed structures of not over 800 feet provided that:

(i) The side-guyed structures for each such section of 800 feet or less shall be constructed to withstand the calculated transverse load due to wind on the supports and ice covered conductors, on the entire section between the side-guyed structures.

(ii) The line between such side-guyed structures shall be substantially in a straight line and the average length of span between the side-guyed structures shall not exceed 150 feet.

(iii) The entire section between the transversely strong structures shall comply with the highest grade of construction concerned in the given section, except as to the transverse strength of the intermediate structures.

(4) **Crossarms.**

(a) **Material and minimum size.** Wood crossarms of Southern pine or Douglas fir supporting the crossing span shall have a cross section not less than those shown in Table 278-11. Crossarms of other suitable timber or of other materials may be used provided they are of equivalent strength.

(b) **Double crossarms.** Double crossarms or a support of equivalent strength shall be used at each crossing pole.

EXCEPTION: Single dead-end type crossarms may be used where it is necessary to dead-end conductors of the crossing span, provided such crossarms and associated dead-end fastenings are of sufficient size and strength to withstand the maximum tension of the conductors under the loading specified in WAC 296-44-26321 and provided further that the conductors are dead-ended on insulators so designed and installed that the conductor will not fall in the event of insulator breakage.

Table 278-11. Minimum Dimensions of Crossarm Cross Sections

Maximum number of wires to be carried	Nominal length		Cross section
	(ft)	(in)	(in)
2	1	4 1/2	2 5/16 by 3 5/16
4	3	4 1/2	2 5/16 by 3 5/16
6	6	0	2 3/4 by 3 3/4
10	8	6	2 3/4 by 3 3/4
10	10	0	3 by 4
¹ 12	10	0	3 1/4 by 4 1/4
² 16	10	0	3 1/4 by 4 1/4

¹ Where crossarms are bored for 1/2 inch steel pins, 3 inch by 4 1/2 inch crossarms may be used.

² Permitted in medium and light-loading districts only.

(5) **Brackets and racks.** Wood brackets may be used only in duplicate or if otherwise designed so as to afford two points of support for each conductor. Single metal brackets, racks, drive hooks or other fixtures may be used if designed and attached in such manner as to withstand the full dead-end pull of the wires supported.

(6) **Pins.**

(a) **Strength.** Insulator pins shall have sufficient strength to withstand all expected loads to which they may be subjected.

(b) **Size.**

(i) **Wood pins.** Wood pins shall be sound and straight grained with a diameter of shank not less than 1 1/4 inch.

(ii) **Metal pins.** Steel or iron pins shall have diameters of shank not less than 1/2 inch.

(7) **Insulators.** Each insulator shall be of such pattern, design, and material that when mounted it will withstand without injury and without being pulled off the pin, all expected loads to which they may be subjected.

(8) **Conductors.**

(a) **Size.** Conductors of the crossing span, if of hard-drawn copper or galvanized steel, shall have sizes not less than given in the specifications (i) and (ii) that follow. Conductors of material other than the above shall be of such size and so strung as to have a mechanical strength not less than that of the sizes of copper conductors given in specifications (i) and (ii) that follow.

(i) **Ordinary span lengths.** The sizes in Table 278-12 apply.

(ii) **Long spans.** If spans in excess of those specified in Table 278-12 are necessary, the size of conductors shall be increased so that the stress in the conductor will not exceed the limitations of WAC 296-44-27833 (8)(c).

(b) **Paired conductors without messengers.** Paired wires without a supporting messenger shall be eliminated as far as practical but where used shall meet the following requirements.

Table 278-12. Minimum Wire Sizes With Respect to Loading District and Span Length

	Spans	
	(ft)	
Heavy-loading district	0-125	126-150
Medium-loading district	0-150	151-175
Light-loading district	0-175	176-200
	Minimum wire sizes	
Copper, hard-drawn (AWG)	10	9
Steel, galvanized (steel WG)		
In general	10	8
In rural districts of arid regions	12	10
Aluminum or copper clad steel (AWG)	10	9

(i) Strength. Each conductor shall have a rated breaking strength of 170 pounds.

(ii) Limiting span lengths. Paired wires shall not be used without a supporting messenger in spans longer than 100 feet in the heavy loading district, 125 feet in the medium loading district, and 150 feet in the light loading district.

(c) Sags. Conductor sags shall be such that, under the assumed loading or WAC 296-44-26321 for the district concerned, and assuming rigid structures for the purpose of calculations, the tension of the conductor shall not be more than 60 percent of its rated breaking strength. Also the final unloaded tensions at 60°F shall not exceed 25 percent of the conductor rated breaking strength.

NOTE: The factors in WAC 296-44-27833 (8)(c) apply for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26309(2). For extreme wind loading conditions see WAC 296-44-27809(3).

(d) Splices and taps. Splices shall, as far as practical, be avoided in the crossing and adjacent spans. If it is impractical to avoid such splices, they shall be of such type and so made as to have a strength substantially equal to that of the conductor in which they are placed.

Taps shall be avoided in the crossing span where practical, but if required shall be of a type which will not impair the strength of the conductors to which they are attached.

(9) Messengers.

(a) Minimum size. Messengers shall be stranded material with a rated breaking strength of 6000 pounds.

(b) Sags and tensions. Multiple-conductor cables and their messengers shall be so suspended that when they are subjected to the loading prescribed in WAC 296-44-26321, the tension in the messenger shall not exceed 60 percent of its rated breaking strength.

NOTE: The factor in WAC 296-44-27833 (9)(b) applies for the loading conditions of WAC 296-44-26321, except for extreme windloading conditions where WAC 296-44-27809(3) applies.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-27847 **GRADE N CONSTRUCTION.** (1) Poles. Poles used for lines for which neither Grade B, C, or D is required shall be of such initial size and so guyed or braced, where necessary, as to withstand all expected loads to which they may be subjected, including line personnel working on them. Such poles and stubs on highways shall be located as far as is practical from the traveled portion of

highways. The number of crossings over highways should be kept to a minimum. Such poles and stubs located within falling distance of the traveled way of highways, or so located that their failure would permit wires, cables, guys, or other equipment to fall into the traveled way of the highway, or would reduce the clearances specified in Table 212-1 over the highway, shall be periodically inspected and maintained in safe condition.

(2) Guys. The general requirements for guys are covered in WAC 296-44-31729 and 296-44-31738.

(3) Crossarm strength. Crossarms shall be securely supported by bracing, if necessary, to withstand all expected loads to which they may be subjected, including line personnel working on them.

NOTE: Double crossarms are generally used at crossings, unbalanced corners, and dead-ends, in order to permit conductor fastenings at two insulators to prevent slipping, although single crossarms might provide sufficient strength. To secure extra strength, double crossarms are frequently used, and crossarm guys are sometimes used.

(4) Supply-line conductors.

Size. Supply-line conductors shall be not smaller than the sizes listed in Table 278-13.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that these minimum sizes for copper and steel be not used in spans longer than 150 feet for the heavy-loading district, and 175 feet for the medium-loading and light-loading districts.

(5) Service drops.

(a) Size of open-wire service drops.

(i) Not over 750 volts. Service drops shall be as required by (1) or (2):

(A) Spans not exceeding 150 feet. Sizes shall not be smaller than those specified in Table 278-14.

Table 278-13. Grade N Minimum Sizes for Supply Line Conductors (AWG for Copper and Aluminum; WG Stl. for Steel)

	Urban	Rural
	Spans 150 feet or less	Spans exceeding 150 feet
Soft copper	6	8
Medium or hard-drawn copper	8	8
Steel	9	9
Stranded aluminum:		
EC	4	2
ACSR	6	4
ALLOY	4	4
ACAR	4	2

(B) Spans exceeding 150 feet. Sizes shall not be smaller than required for Grade C (WAC 296-44-27821 (8)(a)).

(ii) Exceeding 750 volts. Sizes of service drops of more than 750 volts shall not be less than required for supply-line conductors of the same voltage.

(b) Tension of open-wire service drops. The tension of the service drop conductors shall not exceed the strength of the conductor attachment or its support under the expected loadings.

(c) Cabled service drops. Service conductors may be grouped together in a cable, provided the following requirements are met:

(i) Size. The size of each conductor shall not be less than required for drops of separate conductors. (WAC 296-44-27847 (5)(a).)

(ii) Tension of cabled service drops. The tension of the service drop conductors shall not exceed the strength of the conductor attachment or its support under the expected loadings.

Table 278-14. Minimum Sizes of Service Drops Carrying 750 V or Less

(Voltages of trolley-contact conductors are voltage to ground. AWG used for aluminum copper wires; Stl. WG used for steel wire)

Situation	Copper wire		Steel wire	EC aluminum wire ²
	Soft drawn	Medium or hard drawn		
Alone	10	12	12	4
Concerned with communication conductor	10	12	12	4
Over supply conductors of 0 to 750 V	10	12	12	4
750 V to 8.7 kV ¹	8	10	12	4
Exceeding 8.7 kV ¹	6	8	9	4
Over trolley-contact conductors 0 to 750 V ac or dc	8	10	12	4
Exceeding 750 V ac or dc	6	8	9	4

¹ Installation of service drops of not more than 750 V above supply lines of more than 750 V should be avoided where practical.
² Where ACSR or aluminum alloy is used, the minimum size shall be No. 6 wire.

(6) Trolley-contact conductors. In order to provide for wear, no trolley-contact conductors shall be installed of less size than AWG No. 0, if of copper, or AWG No. 4, if of silicon bronze.

(7) Communication conductors. There are no specific requirements for grade N communication line conductors or service drops.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29501 LINE INSULATION.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29509 APPLICATION OF RULE. These requirements apply only to open conductor supply lines.

NOTE 1: See WAC 296-44-24233 (3)(f).

NOTE 2: See WAC 296-44-24221(5) for insulation requirements for neutral conductors.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29515 MATERIAL AND MARKING. Insulators for operation of supply circuits shall be made of wet process porcelain or other material which will provide equivalent or better electrical and mechanical performance. Insulators for use at or above 2.3 kilovolts between conductors shall be marked by the maker with his name or trademark and an identification mark or markings which will permit determination of the electrical and mechanical properties. The marking shall be applied so as not to reduce the electrical or mechanical strength of the insulator.

NOTE: The identifying marking can be either a catalog number, trade number, or any other means so that properties of the unit can be determined either through catalogs or other literature.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29523 RATIO OF FLASHOVER TO PUNCTURE VOLTAGE. Insulators shall be designed so that the ratio of their rated low frequency dry flashover voltage to low frequency puncture voltage is in conformance with applicable American National Standards. When a standard does not exist, this ratio shall not exceed 75 percent.

The applicable American National Standards are:

- ANSI C29.1-1982 [9].
- ANSI C29.2-1982 [10].
- ANSI C29.3-1980 [11].
- ANSI C29.4-1977 [12].

- ANSI C29.5-1977 [13].
- ANSI C29.6-1977 [14] and C29.6a-1974.
- ANSI C29.7-1982 [15].

EXCEPTION: Insulators specifically designed for use in areas of high atmospheric contamination may have a rated low frequency dry flashover voltage not more than 80 percent of their low frequency puncture voltage.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29529 INSULATION LEVEL. The rated dry flashover voltage of the insulator or insulators, when tested in accordance with ANSI C29.1-1982 [9] shall not be less than that shown in Table 295-1, unless based on a qualified engineering study. Higher insulation levels than those shown in Table 295-1, or other effective means, shall be used where severe lightning, high atmospheric contamination, or other unfavorable conditions exist. Insulation levels for system voltages in excess of those shown shall be based on a qualified engineering study.

Table 295-1. Insulation Level Requirements

Nominal voltage (between phases) (kV)	Minimum rated dry flashover voltage of insulators ¹ (kV)	Nominal voltage (between phases) (kV)	Minimum rated dry flashover voltage of insulators ¹ (kV)
0.75	5	46	125
2.4	20	69	175
6.9	39	115	315
13.2	55	138	390
23.0	75	161	445
34.5	100	230	640

¹ Interpolate for intermediate values.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29539 FACTORY TESTS. Each insulator or insulating part thereof for use on circuits operating at or above 2.3 kilovolts between conductors shall be tested by the manufacturer in accordance with applicable American National Standards or, where such standards do not exist, other good engineering practices to assure their performance.

The applicable American National Standards are listed in WAC 296-44-29523.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29541 SPECIAL INSULATOR APPLICATIONS. (1) Insulators for constant-current circuits. Insulators for use on constant-current circuits shall be selected on the basis of the rated full load voltage of the supply transformer.

(2) Insulators for single-phase circuits directly connected to three-phase circuits. Insulators used on single-phase circuits directly connected to three-phase circuits (without intervening isolating transformers) shall have an insulation level not less than that required for the three-phase circuit.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29551 PROTECTION AGAINST ARCING AND OTHER DAMAGE. In installing and maintaining insulators and conductors, precautions shall be taken to prevent as far as is practical any damage which might render the conductors or insulators liable to fall. Precautions shall also be taken to prevent, as far as is practical, any arc from forming or prevent any arc which might be formed from injuring or burning any parts of the supporting structures, insulators, or conductors.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29563 MECHANICAL STRENGTH OF INSULATORS. Insulators shall withstand all the loads specified in WAC 296-44-263 except those of WAC 296-44-26309(3) without exceeding the following percentage of their rated ultimate strength:

Cantilever	40 percent
Compression	50 percent
Tension	50 percent

NOTE 1: The rated ultimate mechanical strength of suspension type insulators is considered to be the rated "combined mechanical and electrical strength."

NOTE 2: See ANSI C29.1-1982 [9].

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-29572 AERIAL CABLE SYSTEMS. (1) Electrical requirements.

(a) Covered or insulated conductors not meeting the requirements of WAC 296-44-21209 (3)(a), (b) or (c) shall be considered as bare conductors for all insulation requirements.

(b) The insulators or insulating supports shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-29529.

(c) The systems shall be so designed and installed to minimize long term deterioration from electrical stress.

(2) Mechanical requirements.

(a) Insulators other than spacers used to support aerial cable systems shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-29563.

(b) Insulating spacers used in spacer cable systems shall withstand the loads specified in WAC 296-44-263 (except those of WAC 296-44-26309(3)) without exceeding 50 percent of their rated ultimate strength.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-317 MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31709 STRUCTURES FOR OVERHEAD LINES. (1) Supporting structures.

(a) Protection of structures.

(i) Mechanical injury. Appropriate physical protection shall be provided for supporting structures subject to vehicular traffic abrasion which would materially affect their strength.

(ii) Climbing. Readily climbable supporting structures, such as closely latticed poles or towers, including those attached to bridges, carrying open supply conductors energized at more than 300 volts, which are adjacent to roads, regularly travelled pedestrian thoroughfares, or places where persons frequently gather (such as schools or public playgrounds) shall be equipped with barriers to inhibit climbing by unqualified persons or posted with appropriate warning signs.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply where the right-of-way is fenced.

(iii) Fire. Supporting structures shall be placed and maintained so as to be exposed as little as is practical to brush, grass, rubbish, or building fires.

(iv) Attached to bridges. Supporting structures attached to bridges for the purpose of carrying open supply conductors exceeding 600 volts shall be posted with appropriate warning signs.

(b) Steps. Steps permanently installed on supporting structures shall not be closer than 8 feet from the ground or other accessible surface.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply where supporting structures are isolated.

(c) Identification. Supporting structures, including those on bridges, on which supply or communication conductors are maintained shall be so constructed, located, marked, or numbered so as to facilitate identification by employees authorized to work thereon. Date of installation of such structures should be recorded where practical by the owner.

(d) Obstructions. Signs, posters, notices, and other attachments shall not be placed on supporting structures without concurrence of the owner. Supporting structures should be kept free from other climbing

hazards such as tacks, nails, vines, and through bolts not properly trimmed.

(e) Decorative lighting. Attachment of decorative lighting on structures shall not be made without the concurrence of the owners and occupants.

(2) Unusual conductor supports. Where conductors are attached to structures other than those used solely or principally for their support, all rules shall be complied with as far as they apply. Such additional precautions as may be deemed necessary by the administrative authority shall be taken to avoid damage to the structures or injury to the persons using them. The supporting of conductors on trees and roofs should be avoided.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31719 TREE TRIMMING. (1) General.

(a) Trees which may interfere with ungrounded supply conductors should be trimmed or removed.

NOTE: Normal tree growth, the combined movement of trees and conductors under adverse weather conditions, voltage, and sagging of conductors at elevated temperatures are among the factors to be considered in determining the extent of trimming required.

(b) Where trimming or removal is not practical, the conductor should be separated from the tree with suitable materials or devices to avoid conductor damage by abrasion and grounding of the circuit through the tree.

(2) At line crossings, railroad crossings, and limited access highway crossings. The crossing span and the adjoining span on each side of the crossing should be kept free from overhanging or decayed trees or limbs which otherwise might fall into the line.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31729 GUYING AND BRACING. (1) Where used. When the loads to be imposed on supporting structures are greater than can be safely supported by the structures alone, additional strength shall be provided by the use of guys, braces, or other suitable construction. Such measures shall also be used where necessary to prevent undue increase of sags in adjacent spans as well as to provide sufficient strength for those supports on which the loads are considerably unbalanced, for example, at corners, angles, dead ends, large differences in span lengths, and changes of grade of construction.

(2) Strength. The strength of the guy or brace shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-278 for the applicable grade of construction. For guy wires conforming to ANSI/ASTM Standards, the minimum breaking strength value therein defined shall be the rated breaking strength required in this code.

(3) Point of attachment. The guy or brace should be attached to the structure as near as is practical to the center of the conductor load to be sustained. However, on lines exceeding 8.7 kilovolts the location of the guy or brace may be adjusted to minimize the reduction of the insulation offered by nonmetallic support arms and supporting structures.

(4) Guy fastenings. Guys having an ultimate strength of 2000 lbs. or more and subject to small radius bends should be stranded and should be protected by suitable guy thimbles or their equivalent. Cedar and other softwood poles around which any guy having an ultimate strength of 10,000 lbs. or more is wrapped should be protected by the use of suitable guy shims.

Where there is a tendency for the guy to slip off the shim, guy hooks or other suitable means of preventing this action should be used. Shims are not necessary in the case of supplementary guys, such as storm guys.

(5) Guy markers (guy guards). The ground end of anchor guys, exposed to pedestrian traffic, shall be provided with a substantial and conspicuous marker not less than 8 feet long.

NOTE: Visibility of markers can be improved by the use of color or color patterns which provide contrast with the surroundings.

(6) Electrolysis. Where anchors and rods are subject to electrolysis, suitable measures should be taken to minimize corrosion from this source.

(7) Anchor rods.

(a) Anchor rods should be installed so as to be in line with the pull of the attached guy when under load.

EXCEPTION: This is not required for anchor rods installed in rock or concrete.

(b) The anchor rod assembly shall have an ultimate strength not less than that required of the guy.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31738 INSULATORS IN GUYS ATTACHED TO SUPPORTING STRUCTURES. (1) Properties of guy insulators.

(a) Material. Insulators shall be made of wet process porcelain, wood, glass fiber, reinforced plastic or other material of suitable mechanical and electrical properties.

(b) Electrical strength. The guy insulator shall have a rated dry flashover voltage at least double the nominal line voltage and a rated wet flashover voltage at least as high as the nominal line voltage between conductors of the guyed circuit. A guy insulator may consist of one or more units.

(c) Mechanical strength. The rated ultimate strength of the guy insulator shall be at least equal to the rated breaking strength of the guy in which it is installed.

(2) Use of guy insulators.

(a) Ungrounded guys attached to supporting structures carrying open supply conductors of more than 300 volts, or if exposed to such conductors, shall be insulated.

NOTE: Guys grounded in accordance with WAC 296-44-18261 (3)(b) need not be insulated.

EXCEPTION: A guy insulator is not required if the guy is attached to a supporting structure on private right-of-way if all the supply circuits exceeding 300 volts meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-19409 (2)(b).

(b) Insulators shall be installed as follows:

(i) All insulators shall be located at least 8 feet above the ground.

(ii) Where hazard would exist with one insulator, two or more guy insulators shall be placed so as to include, in so far as is practical, the exposed section of the guy between them.

(iii) Insulators shall be so placed that in case any guy sags down upon another, the insulators will not become ineffective.

(3) Corrosion protection. An insulator in the guy strand used exclusively for the elimination of corrosion of metal in ground rods, anchors, anchor rods, or pipe in an effectively grounded system, shall not be classified as a guy insulator and shall not reduce the mechanical strength of the guy.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31749 SPAN-WIRE INSULATORS. (1) Properties of span-wire insulators.

(a) Material. Insulators shall be made of wet process porcelain, wood, fiberglass, or other material of suitable mechanical and electrical properties.

(b) Insulation level. The insulation level of span-wire insulators shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-29539.

A hanger insulator, where used to provide single insulation as permitted by subsection (2) of this section shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-29539.

(c) Mechanical strength. The rated ultimate strength of the span-wire insulator shall be at least equal to the rated breaking strength of the span-wire in which it is installed.

(2) Use of span-wire insulators.

(a) All span-wires, including bracket span-wires, shall have a suitable insulator (in addition to an insulated hanger if used) inserted between each point of support of the span-wire and the luminaire or trolley-contact conductor supported.

EXCEPTION 1: Single insulation, as provided by an insulated hanger, may be permitted when the span-wire or bracket is supported on wood poles supporting only trolley, railway feeder, or communication conductors used in the operation of the railway concerned.

EXCEPTION 2: Insulators are not required if the span-wire is effectively grounded.

EXCEPTION 3: This rule does not apply to insulated feeder taps used as span-wires.

(b) In case insulated hangers are not used, the insulator shall be located so that in the event of a broken wire the energized part of the span-wire cannot be reached from the ground.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31757 OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS. (1) Identification. All conductors of electric-supply and communication lines should, as far as is practical, be arranged to occupy uniform positions throughout, or shall be constructed, located, marked, numbered, or attached to distinctive insulators or crossarms, so as to facilitate identification by employees authorized to work thereon. This does not prohibit systematic transposition of conductors.

(2) Branch connections.

(a) Connections to circuits, service loops, and equipment in overhead construction shall be accessible to authorized employees.

(b) Connections shall be supported and placed so that swinging or sagging cannot bring them in contact with other conductors or interfere with the safe use of pole steps, or reduce the climbing or lateral working space.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31765 EQUIPMENT ON SUPPORTING STRUCTURES. (1) Identification. All equipment of electric-supply and communication lines should be arranged to occupy uniform positions throughout or shall be constructed, located, marked, or numbered so as to facilitate identification by employees authorized to work thereon.

(2) Location. All supply and communication equipment such as transformers, regulators, capacitors, amplifiers, loading coils, surge arresters, switches, etc., when located below conductors or other attachments, shall be mounted outside of the climbing space required in WAC 296-44-212.

(3) Guarding. Exposed energized parts of equipment such as switches, circuit breakers, surge arresters, etc., shall be enclosed or guarded if all of the following conditions apply:

(a) The equipment is located below the top conductor support.

(b) The equipment is located on the climbing side of the structure.

(4) Clearance above ground. Equipment shall be mounted at not less than the following heights above ground, measured to the lower projection of such equipment:

(a) Equipment cases which are effectively grounded, or ungrounded cases which contain equipment connected to circuits of not more than 150 volts:

Over traveled portions of roadway	16 feet
Over shoulder of roadway	15 feet
Over walkways	10 feet

EXCEPTION 1: The bottom of the housing of traffic control signals suspended over the traveled portion of the roadway shall be not less than 15 feet nor more than 19 feet above the grade at the center of the roadway.

EXCEPTION 2: Effectively grounded equipment cases such as fire alarm boxes, traffic control boxes, or meters may be mounted over a walkway at a lower level for accessibility provided such equipment does not unduly obstruct the walkway.

(b) Ungrounded equipment cases which contain equipment connected to circuits of more than 150 volts shall have the same clearances above ground as specified for rigid live parts in WAC 296-44-21230(3).

(5) Clearances from buildings, bridges, or other structures.

(a) Effectively grounded equipment cases may be located on or adjacent to buildings, bridges, or other structures provided that all exposed live parts of such equipment are located so that the clearances for open supply line conductors as specified in WAC 296-44-21253 (3), (4) and (6) are maintained.

(b) Equipment cases which are not effectively grounded shall be located so that the clearances for open supply line conductors of WAC 296-44-21253 (3), (4) and (6) are maintained.

(c) Equipment cases shall be located so as not to serve as a means of approach to exposed live parts by unqualified persons.

(6) Street and area lighting.

(a) All exposed ungrounded conductive parts of luminaires and their supports which are not insulated from current-carrying parts shall be maintained at not less than 20 inches from the surface of their supporting structure:

EXCEPTION 1: This may be reduced to 5 inches if located on the side of the structure opposite the designated climbing space.

EXCEPTION 2: This does not apply where the equipment is located at the top or other vertical portion of the structure which is not subject to climbing.

(b) The lowering rope or chain for luminaires arranged to be lowered for examination or maintenance shall be of a material and strength designed to withstand climatic conditions and to sustain the luminaire safely. The lowering rope or chain, its supports, and fastenings shall be examined periodically.

(c) Insulators, as specified in WAC 296-44-31738(1), should be inserted at least 8 feet from the ground in metallic suspension ropes or chains supporting lighting units of series circuits.

(d) A suitable device shall be provided by which each lamp on series lighting circuits of more than 300 volts may be safely disconnected from the circuit before the lamp is handled.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply where the lamps are always worked on from suitable insulated platforms or aerial lift devices, or handled with suitable insulated tools, and treated as under full voltage of the circuit concerned.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31772 COMMUNICATIONS PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS. (1) Where required. Where communications apparatus is handled by other than qualified persons, it shall be protected by one or more of the means listed in subsection (2) of this section if such apparatus is permanently connected to lines subject to any of the following:

- (a) Lightning.
- (b) Possible contact with supply conductors whose voltage to ground exceeds 300 volts.
- (c) Transient rise in ground potential exceeding 300 volts.
- (d) Steady state induced voltage of a hazardous level.

NOTE: When communications cables will be in the vicinity of supply stations where large ground currents may flow, the effect of these currents on communications circuits should be evaluated.

(2) Means of protection. Where communications apparatus is required to be protected under subsection (1) of this section protective means adequate to withstand the voltage expected to be impressed shall be provided by insulation, protected where necessary by arresters used in conjunction with fusible elements. Severe conditions may require the use of additional devices such as auxiliary arresters, drainage coils, neutralizing transformers, or isolating devices.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31783 CIRCUITS OF ONE CLASS USED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE OPERATION OF CIRCUITS OF ANOTHER CLASS. (1) Overhead communication circuits used exclusively in the operation of supply circuits.

(a) Communication circuits used exclusively in the operation of supply lines may be run either as ordinary communication circuits or as supply circuits under the conditions specified in (c) and (d) of this subsection, respectively. After the selection of the type of communication circuit construction and protection for a section, such construction and protection shall be consistently adhered to throughout the extent of such section of the communication system.

(b) Communication circuits used in operation of supply lines shall be isolated or guarded at all points so as to be inaccessible to the public.

(c) Communication circuits used in the operation of supply lines may be run as ordinary communication conductors under the following conditions:

(i) Where such circuits are below supply conductors in the operation of which they are used (including high-voltage trolley feeders) at crossings, conflicts, or on commonly used poles, provided:

(A) Such communication circuits occupy a position below all other supply conductors or equipment at crossings, conflicts, or on commonly used poles.

(B) Such communication circuits and their connected equipment are adequately guarded and are accessible only to authorized persons.

(ii) Where such circuits are below supply conductors in the operation of which they are used and are above other supply or communication conductors at wire crossings, conflicts, or on the same poles, provided the communication circuits are protected by fuseless surge

arresters, drainage coils, or other suitable devices to prevent the communication circuit voltage from normally exceeding 400 volts to ground.

NOTE: The grades of construction for communication conductors with inverted levels apply.

(d) Communication circuits used in the operation of supply lines shall comply with all requirements for the supply lines with which they are used, where they do not comply with the provisions of (c)(i) or (ii) of this subsection.

EXCEPTION 1: If the voltage of the supply conductors concerned exceeds 8.7 kilovolts, the communication conductors need only meet the requirements for supply conductors of 5 to 8.7 kilovolts.

EXCEPTION 2: Where the supply conductors are required to meet Grade C, the size of the communication conductors may be the same as for Grade D (see WAC 296-44-27833 (9)(b)) for spans up to 150 feet.

(2) Supply circuits used exclusively in the operation of communication circuits. Circuits used for supplying power solely to apparatus forming part of a communications system shall be installed as follows:

(a) Open wire circuits shall have the grades of construction, clearances, insulation, etc., prescribed elsewhere in these rules for supply or communication circuits of the voltage concerned.

(b) Special circuits operating at voltages in excess of 400 volts to ground and used for supplying power solely to communications equipment may be included in communications cables under the following conditions:

(i) Such cables shall have a conductive sheath or shield which is effectively grounded and each such circuit shall be carried on conductors which are individually enclosed with an effectively grounded shield.

(ii) All circuits in such cables shall be owned or operated by one party and shall be maintained only by qualified personnel.

(iii) Supply circuits included in such cables shall be terminated at points accessible only to qualified personnel.

(iv) Communications circuits brought out of such cables, if they do not terminate in a repeater station or terminal office, shall be protected or arranged so that in the event of failure within the cable, the voltage on the communication circuit will not exceed 400 volts to ground.

(v) Terminal apparatus for the power supply shall be so arranged that the live parts are inaccessible when such supply circuits are energized.

EXCEPTION: The requirements of this section do not apply to the supply circuits of 600 volts or less where the transmitted power does not exceed 5 kilowatts and the installation complies with WAC 296-44-19409 (2)(b).

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-31792 ELECTRIC RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. (1) Trolley-contact conductor fastenings. All overhead trolley-contact conductors shall be supported and arranged so that the breaking of a single contact conductor fastening will not allow the trolley conductor live span-wire, or current-carrying connection to come within 10 feet (measured vertically) from the ground, or from any platform accessible to the general public.

Span-wire insulation for trolley-contact conductors shall comply with WAC 296-44-31749.

(2) High voltage contact conductors. Trolley-contact conductors energized at more than 750 volts shall be suspended so as to minimize the possibility of a break, and in such a way that, if broken at one point, the conductor will not come within 12 feet (measured vertically) of the ground, or any platform accessible to the public.

(3) Third rails. Third rails shall be protected by adequate guards composed of wood or other suitable insulating material.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply where third rails are on fenced right-of-way.

(4) Prevention of loss of contact at railroad crossings at grade. At crossings at grade with other railroads or other electrified railway systems, contact conductors shall be arranged as set forth in specifications of (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this subsection, whichever apply:

(a) Where the crossing span exceeds 100 feet catenary construction shall be used for overhead trolley-contact conductors.

(b) When pole trolleys, using either wheels or sliding shoes, are used:

(i) The trolley-contact conductor shall be provided with live trolley guards of suitable construction; or

(ii) The trolley-contact conductor should be at a uniform height above its own track throughout the crossing span and the next adjoining spans. Where it is not practical to maintain a uniform height, the change in height shall be made in a gradual manner.

EXCEPTION: (b) of this subsection does not apply where the crossing is protected by signals or interlocking.

(c) When pantograph type collectors are used, the contact conductor and track through the crossing should be maintained in a condition where rocking of pantograph-equipped cars or locomotives will not de-wire the pantograph. If this cannot be done, auxiliary contact conductors shall be installed. Wire height shall conform with (b) of this subsection.

(d) Where two electrified tracks cross:

(i) When the trolley-contact conductors are energized from different supply circuits, or from different phases of the same circuit, the trolley-conductor crossover shall be designed to insulate both conductors from each other. The design shall not permit either trolley collector to contact any conductor or part energized at a different voltage than at which it is designed to operate.

(ii) Trolley-contact crossovers used to insulate trolley conductors of the same voltage but of different circuit sections shall be designed to prevent both sections being simultaneously contacted by the trolley collector.

(e) When third rail construction is used, and the length of the third rail gap at the crossings is such that a car or locomotive stopping on the crossing can lose propulsion power, the crossing shall be protected by signals or interlocking.

(5) Guards under bridges. Trolley guards of suitable construction shall be provided where the trolley-contact conductor is so located that a trolley pole leaving the conductor can make simultaneous contact between it and the bridge structure.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-350 SAFETY RULES FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC-SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION LINES.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-35009 PURPOSE. The purpose of WAC 296-44-350 through 296-44-49121 is the practical safeguarding of persons during the installation, operation, or maintenance of underground or buried supply and communication cables and associated equipment.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-35021 SCOPE. WAC 296-44-350 through 296-44-49121 cover supply and communication cables and equipment in underground or buried systems. The rules cover the associated structural arrangements and the extension of such systems into buildings. It also covers the cables and equipment employed primarily for the utilization of electric power when such cables and equipment are used by the utility in the exercise of its function as a utility. They do not cover installations in electric supply stations.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-365 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO UNDERGROUND LINES. The introduction WAC 296-44-005, 296-44-013 and 296-44-016 definitions WAC 296-44-011, list of referenced documents WAC 296-44-017, and grounding methods WAC 296-44-023 shall apply to the requirements of WAC 296-44-350 through 296-44-49121.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-36518 INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE. (1) Persons responsible for underground facilities shall be in a position to indicate the location of their facilities.

(2) Reasonable advance notice should be given to owners or operators of other proximate facilities which may be adversely affected by new construction or changes in existing facilities.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-36527 ACCESSIBILITY. All parts which must be examined or adjusted during operation shall be arranged so as to be readily accessible to authorized persons by the provision of adequate working spaces, working facilities, and clearances.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-36539 INSPECTION AND TESTS OF LINES AND EQUIPMENT. (1) When in service.

(a) Initial compliance with safety rules. Lines and equipment shall comply with these safety rules upon being placed in service.

(b) Inspection. Accessible lines and equipment shall be inspected by the responsible party at such intervals as experience has shown to be necessary.

(c) Tests. When considered necessary, lines and equipment shall be subjected to practical tests to determine required maintenance.

(d) Record of defects. Any defects affecting compliance with this code revealed by inspection, if not promptly corrected, shall be recorded; such record shall be maintained until the defects are corrected.

(e) Remedying defects. Lines and equipment with recorded defects which would endanger life or property, shall be properly repaired, disconnected, or isolated.

(2) When out of service.

(a) Lines infrequently used. Lines and equipment infrequently used shall be inspected or tested as necessary before being placed into service.

(b) Lines temporarily out of service. Lines and equipment temporarily out of service shall be maintained in a safe condition.

(c) Lines permanently abandoned. Lines and equipment permanently abandoned shall be removed or maintained in a safe condition.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-36551 GROUNDING OF CIRCUITS AND EQUIPMENT. (1) Methods. The methods to be used for grounding of circuits and equipment are given in WAC 296-44-023.

(2) Conductive parts to be grounded. Cable sheaths and shields (except conductor shields), equipment frames and cases (including pad-mounted devices), and conductive lighting poles shall be effectively grounded. Ducts and riser guards of conductive material which enclose electric supply lines shall be effectively grounded.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply to parts which are 8 feet or more above readily accessible surfaces or are otherwise isolated or guarded.

(3) Use of earth as part of circuit. Supply circuits shall not be designed to use the earth normally as the sole conductor for any part of the circuit.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-36563 COMMUNICATION PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS. (1) Where required. Where communications apparatus is handled by other than qualified persons, it shall be protected by one or more of the means listed in subsection (2) of this section if such apparatus is permanently connected to lines subject to any of the following:

(a) Lightning.

(b) Possible contact with supply conductors whose voltage exceeds 300 V.

(c) Transient rise in ground potential exceeding 300 V.

(d) Steady-state induced voltage of a hazardous level.

NOTE: When communications cables will be in the vicinity of supply stations where large ground currents may flow, the effect of these currents on communications circuits should be evaluated.

(2) Means of protection. Where communications apparatus is required to be protected under subsection (1) of this section, protective means adequate to withstand the voltage expected to be impressed shall be provided by insulation, protected where necessary by arresters. Severe conditions may require the use of additional devices such as auxiliary arresters, drainage coils, neutralizing transformers, or isolating devices.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-36575 INDUCED VOLTAGE. Rules covering supply line influence and communication line susceptiveness have not

been detailed in this code. Cooperative procedures are recommended to minimize steady state voltages induced from proximate facilities. Therefore, reasonable advance notice should be given to owners or operators of other known proximate facilities which may be adversely affected by new construction or changes in existing facilities.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-386 UNDERGROUND CONDUIT SYSTEMS.

NOTE: While it is often the practice to use duct and conduit interchangeably, duct, as used herein, is a single enclosed raceway for conductors or cable; conduit is a structure containing one or more ducts; and conduit system is the combination of conduit, conduits, manholes, handholes, and/or vaults joined to form an integrated whole.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-38609 LOCATION. (1) Routing.

(a) General.

(i) Conduit systems should be subject to the least disturbance practical. Conduit systems extending parallel to other subsurface structures should not be located directly over or under other subsurface structures. If this is not practical, the rule on clearances, as stated in subsection (2) of this section, should be followed.

(ii) Conduit alignment should be such that there are no protrusions which would be harmful to the cable.

(iii) When bends are required, the minimum radius shall be sufficiently large to prevent damage to cable being installed in the conduit.

RECOMMENDATION: The maximum change of direction in any plane between lengths of straight rigid conduit without the use of bends should be limited to 5°.

(b) Natural hazards. Routes through unstable soils such as mud, shifting soil, etc., or through highly corrosive soils, should be avoided. If construction is required in these soils, the conduit should be constructed in such a manner as to minimize movement and/or corrosion or both.

(c) Highways and streets. When conduit must be installed longitudinally under the roadway, it should be installed in the shoulder or, to the extent practical, within the limits of one lane of traffic.

(d) Bridges and tunnels. The conduit system shall be located so as to minimize the possibility of damage by traffic. It should be located to provide safe access for inspection or maintenance of both the structure and the conduit system.

(e) Crossing railroad tracks.

(i) The top of the conduit system should be located not less than 36 inches below the top of the rails of a street railway or 50 inches below the top of the rails of a railroad. Where unusual conditions exist or where proposed construction would interfere with existing installations, a greater depth than specified above may be required.

EXCEPTION: Where this is impractical, or for other reasons, this clearance may be reduced by agreement between the parties concerned. In no case, however, shall the top of the conduit or any conduit protection extend higher than the bottom of the ballast section which is subject to working or cleaning.

(ii) At crossings under railroads, manholes, handholes, and vaults should not, where practical, be located in the roadbed.

(f) Submarine crossing. Submarine crossings should be routed, installed, or both so they will be protected from erosion by tidal action or currents. They should not be located where ships normally anchor.

(2) Clearances from other underground installations.

(a) General. The clearance between a conduit system and other underground structures paralleling it should be as large as necessary to permit maintenance of the system without damage to the paralleling structures. A conduit which crosses over another subsurface structure shall have a minimum clearance sufficient to prevent damage to either structure. These clearances should be determined by the parties involved.

EXCEPTION: When conduit crosses a manhole, vault, or subway tunnel roof, it may be supported directly on the roof with the concurrence of all parties involved.

(b) Separations between supply and communications conduit systems. Conduit systems to be occupied by communications conductors shall be separated from conduit systems to be used for supply systems by:

- (i) 3 inches of concrete.
- (ii) 4 inches of masonry.
- (iii) 12 inches of well tamped earth.

EXCEPTION: Lesser separations may be used where the parties concur.

(c) Sewers, sanitary and storm.

(i) If conditions require a conduit to be installed parallel to and directly over a sanitary or storm sewer, it may be done provided both parties are in agreement as to the method.

(ii) Where a conduit run crosses a sewer it shall be designed to have suitable support on each side of the sewer to prevent transferring any direct load onto the sewer.

(d) Water lines. Conduit should be installed as far as is practical from a water main in order to protect it from being undermined if the main breaks. Conduit which crosses over a water main shall be designed to have suitable support on each side as required to prevent transferring any direct loads onto the main.

(e) Fuel lines. Conduit should have sufficient clearance from fuel lines to permit the use of pipe maintenance equipment. Conduit and fuel lines shall not enter the same manhole.

(f) Steam lines. Conduit should be so installed as to prevent detrimental heat transfer between the steam and conduit systems.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-38628 EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL. (1) Trench. The bottom of the trench should be undisturbed, tamped, or relatively smooth earth. Where the excavation is in rock, the conduit should be laid on a protective layer of clean tamped backfill.

(2) Quality of backfill. All backfill should be free of materials that may damage the conduit system.

RECOMMENDATION: Backfill within 6 inches of the conduit should be free of solid material greater than 4 inches in maximum dimension or with sharp edges likely to damage it. The balance of backfill should be free of solid material greater than 8 inches in maximum dimension. Backfill material should be adequately compacted.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-38641 DUCTS AND JOINTS. (1) General.

(a) Duct material shall be corrosion resistant and suitable for the intended environment.

(b) Duct materials, the construction of the conduit, or both shall be designed so that a cable fault in one duct would not damage the conduit to such an extent that it would cause damage to cables in adjacent ducts.

(c) The conduit system shall be designed to withstand external forces to which it may be subjected by the surface loadings set forth in WAC 296-44-38653(1) except that impact loading may be reduced one-third for each foot of cover so no impact loading need be considered when cover is 3 feet or more.

(d) The internal finish of the duct shall be free of sharp edges or burrs which could damage supply cable.

(2) Installation.

(a) Restraint. Conduit, including terminations and bends, should be suitably restrained by backfill, concrete envelope, anchors, or other means to maintain its design position under stress of installation procedures, cable pulling operations, and other conditions such as settling and hydraulic or frost uplift.

(b) Joints. Ducts shall be joined in a manner sufficient to prevent solid matter from entering the conduit line. Joints shall form a sufficiently continuous smooth interior surface between joining duct sections so that supply cable will not be damaged when pulled past the joint.

(c) Externally coated pipe. When conditions are such that externally coated pipe is required, the coating shall be corrosion resistant and should be inspected, tested, or both, to see that the coating is continuous and intact prior to backfill. Precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to the coating when backfilling.

(d) Building walls. Conduit installed through a building wall shall have internal and external seals intended to prevent the entrance of gas into the building insofar as practical. The use of seals may be supplemented by gas venting devices in order to minimize building up of positive gas pressures in the conduit.

(e) Bridges.

(i) Conduit installed in bridges shall include the capability to allow for expansion and contraction of the bridge.

(ii) Conduits passing through a bridge abutment should be installed so as to avoid or resist any shear due to soil settlement.

(iii) Conduit of conductive material installed on bridges shall be effectively grounded.

(f) In vicinity of manholes. Conduit should be installed on compacted soil or otherwise supported when entering a manhole to prevent shear stress on the conduit at the point of manhole entrance.

NEW SECTION

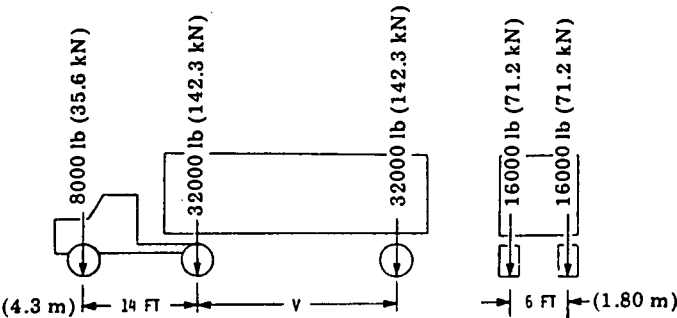
WAC 296-44-38653 **MANHOLES, HANDHOLES AND VAULTS.** (1) Strength. Manholes, handholes, and vaults shall be designed to sustain all expected loads which may be imposed upon the structure. The horizontal design loads, vertical design loads, or both shall consist of dead load, live load, equipment load, impact, load due to water table, frost, and any other load expected to be imposed upon the structure, to occur adjacent to the structure, or both. The structure shall sustain the combination of vertical and lateral loading that produces the maximum shear and bending moments in the structure.

(a) In roadway areas, the live load shall consist of the weight of a moving tractor-semitrailer truck illustrated in Figure 386-1. The vehicle wheel load shall be considered applied to an area as indicated in Figure 386-2. In the case of multilane pavements, the structure shall sustain the combination of loadings which result in vertical and lateral structure loadings which produce the maximum shear and bending moments in the structure.

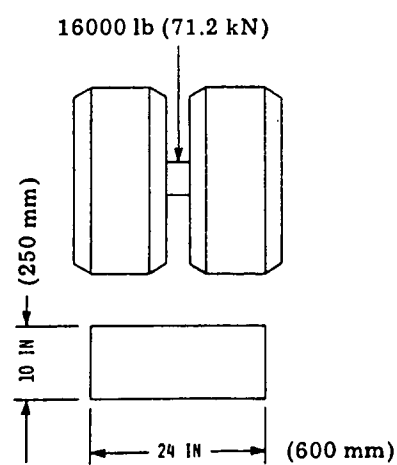
NOTE: Loads imposed by equipment used in road construction may exceed loads to which the completed road may be subjected.

(b) In designing structures not subject to vehicular loading, the minimum live load shall be 300 pounds per square foot.

(c) Live loads shall be increased by 30 percent for impact.



v = Variable spacing, 14 ft to 30 ft (4.3 m to 9.0 m) inclusive. Spacing to be used is that which results in vertical and lateral structure loading which produces the maximum shear and bending moments in the structure.



(d) When hydraulic, frost, or other uplift will be encountered, the structure shall either be of sufficient weight or so restrained as to withstand this force. The weight of equipment installed in the structure is not to be considered as part of the structure weight.

(e) Where pulling iron facilities are furnished, they should be installed with a factor of safety of 2 based on the expected load to be applied to the pulling iron.

(2) Dimensions. Manholes shall meet the following requirements: A clear working space sufficient for performing the necessary work shall be maintained. The horizontal dimensions of the clear working space shall be not less than 3 feet. The vertical dimensions shall be not less than 6 feet except in manholes where the opening is within 1 foot horizontally, of the adjacent interior side wall of the manhole.

EXCEPTION 1: Where one boundary of the working space is an unoccupied wall and the opposite boundary consists of cables only, the horizontal working space between these boundaries may be reduced to 30 inches.

EXCEPTION 2: In manholes containing only communications cables, equipment, or both, one horizontal dimension of the working space may be reduced to not less than 2 feet provided the other horizontal dimension is increased so that the sum of the two dimensions is at least 6 feet.

(3) Manhole access openings.

(a) Round access openings in a manhole containing supply cables shall be not less than 26 inches in diameter. Round access openings in any manhole containing communication cables only, or manholes containing supply cables and having a fixed ladder which does not obstruct the opening, shall be not less than 24 inches in diameter. Rectangular access openings should have dimensions not less than 26 inches by 22 inches.

(b) Openings shall be free of protrusions which will injure personnel or prevent quick egress.

(4) Covers.

(a) Manholes and handholes, when not being worked in, shall be securely closed by covers of sufficient weight or proper design so they cannot be easily removed without tools.

(b) Covers should be suitable designed or restrained so that they cannot fall into manholes or protrude into manholes sufficiently far to contact cable or equipment.

(c) Strength of covers and their supporting structure shall be at least sufficient to sustain the applicable loads of subsection (1) of this section.

(5) Access.

(a) Vault or manhole openings shall be located so that safe access can be provided. When in the highway, they should be located outside of the paved roadway when practical. They should be located outside the area of street intersections and crosswalks whenever practical to reduce the traffic hazards to the men working at these locations.

(b) (i) Personnel access openings in vaults or manholes should be located so that they are not directly over the cable or equipment. Where these openings interfere with curbs, etc., they can be located over the cable if one of the following is provided:

- (A) A conspicuous warning sign.
- (B) A protective barrier over the cable.
- (C) A fixed ladder.

(ii) In vaults, other types of openings may be located over equipment to facilitate work on this equipment.

(6) Access doors.

(a) Where accessible to the public, access doors to utility tunnels and vaults shall be locked unless qualified persons are in attendance to prevent entry by unqualified persons.

(b) Such doors shall be designed so that a person on the inside may exit when the door is locked from the outside.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply where the only means of locking is by padlock and the latching system is so arranged that the padlock can be closed on the latching system to prevent locking from the outside.

(7) Ladder requirements. Fixed ladders shall be corrosion resistant.

RECOMMENDATION: Ladders should conform to ANSI A14.1-1982 [2], ANSI A14.2-1982 [3], ANSI A14.3-1982 [4] or ANSI A14.5-1982 [5].

(8) Drainage. Where drainage is into sewers, suitable traps or other means should be provided to prevent entrance of sewer gas into manholes, vaults, or tunnels.

(9) Ventilation. Adequate ventilation to open air shall be provided for manholes, vaults, and tunnels, having an opening into enclosed areas used by the public. Where such enclosures house transformers,

switches, regulators, etc., the ventilating system shall be cleaned at necessary intervals.

EXCEPTION: This does not apply to enclosed areas under water or in other locations where it is impractical to comply.

(10) Mechanical protection. Supply cables and equipment should be installed or guarded in such a manner as to avoid damage by objects falling or being pushed through the grating.

(11) Identification. Manhole and handhole covers should have an identifying mark which will indicate ownership or type of utility.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear herein pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-398 SUPPLY CABLE.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-39809 GENERAL.

RECOMMENDATION: Cable should be capable of withstanding tests applied in accordance with an applicable standard issued by a recognized organization such as the American National Standard Institute, Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, the Insulated Cable Engineers Association, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, or the American Society for Testing and Materials.

(1) The design and construction of conductors, insulation, sheath, jacket, and shielding shall include consideration of mechanical, thermal, environmental, and electrical stresses which are expected during installation and operation.

(2) Cable shall be designed and manufactured to retain specified dimensions and structural integrity during manufacture, reeling, storage, handling, and installation.

(3) Cable shall be designed and constructed in such a manner that each component is protected from harmful effects of other components.

(4) The conductor, insulation, and shielding shall be designed to withstand the effects of the expected magnitude and duration of fault current, except in the immediate vicinity of the fault.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-39823 SHEATHS AND JACKETS. Sheaths, jackets, or both shall be provided when necessary to protect the insulation or shielding from moisture or other adverse environmental conditions.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-39842 SHIELDING. (1) General.

(a) Conductor shielding should, and insulation shielding shall, be provided as specified by an applicable document issued by a nationally recognized cable standardization organization.

NOTE: Typical cable standardization organizations include: The Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, the Insulated Cable Engineers Association and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

EXCEPTION: Shielding is not required for short jumpers which do not contact a grounded surface within enclosures or vaults, provided the jumpers are guarded or isolated.

(b) Insulation shielding may be sectionalized provided that each section is effectively grounded.

(2) Material.

(a) The shielding system may consist of semiconducting materials, nonmagnetic metal, or both. The shielding adjacent to the insulation shall be designed to remain in intimate contact with the insulation under all operating conditions.

(b) Shielding material shall either be designed to resist excessive corrosion under the expected operating conditions or shall be protected.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-39855 CABLE ACCESSORIES AND JOINTS. (1) Cable accessories and joints shall be designed to withstand the mechanical, thermal, environmental, and electrical stresses expected during operation.

(2) Cable accessories and joints shall be designed and constructed in such a manner that each component of the cable and joint is protected from harmful effects of the other components.

(3) Cable accessories and joints shall be designed and constructed to maintain the structural integrity of the cables to which they are applied and to withstand the magnitude and duration of the fault current expected during operation, except in the immediate vicinity of the fault.

(4) For insulating joints, see WAC 296-44-39842 (1)(b).

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-413 CABLE IN UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-41309 GENERAL. (1) WAC 296-44-398 shall apply to supply cable in underground structures.

(2) On systems operating above 2 kV to ground, the design of the conductors or cables installed in nonmetallic conduit should consider the need for an effectively grounded shield, a sheath, or both.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-41321 INSTALLATION. (1) General.

(a) Bending of the supply cable during handling, installation, and operation shall be controlled to avoid damage.

(b) Pulling tensions and sidewall pressures on the supply cable should be limited to avoid damage.

NOTE: Manufacturers' recommendations may be used as a guide.

(c) Ducts should be cleaned of foreign material which could damage the supply cable during pulling operations.

(d) Cable lubricants shall not be detrimental to cable or conduit systems.

(e) On slopes or vertical runs, consideration should be given to restraining cables to prevent downhill movement.

(f) Supply, control, and communication cables shall not be installed in the same duct unless the cables are maintained or operated by the same utility.

(2) Cable in manholes and vaults.

(a) Supports.

(i) Cable supports shall be designed to withstand both live and static loading and should be compatible with the environment.

(ii) Supports shall be provided to maintain specified separation between cables.

(iii) Horizontal runs of supply cables shall be supported at least 3 inches above the floor, or be suitably protected.

EXCEPTION: This rule does not apply to grounding or bonding conductors.

(iv) The installation should allow cable movement without destructive concentration of stresses. The cable should remain on supports during operation.

NOTE: Special protection may be necessary at the duct entrance.

(b) Separation.

(i) Adequate working space shall be provided in accordance with WAC 296-44-38653(2).

(ii) Between supply and communication facilities (cable, equipment, or both).

(A) Where cable, equipment, or both are to be installed in a joint-use manhole or vault, it shall be done only with the concurrence of all parties concerned.

(B) Supply and communication cables should be racked from separate walls. Crossings should be avoided.

(C) Where supply and communication cables must be racked from the same wall, the supply cables should be racked below the communication cables.

(D) Supply and communication facilities shall be installed to permit access to either without moving the other.

- (E) Clearances shall be maintained as specified in Table 413-1.
- (c) Identification.
- (i) General.
- (A) Cables shall be permanently identified by tags or

Table 413-1
Minimum Separation Between Supply and Communications
Facilities in Joint-Use Manholes and Vaults

Phase-to-Phase Supply Voltage	Surface to Surface (in)
0 to 15,000	6
15,001 to 50,000	9
50,001 to 120,000	12
120,001 and above	24

EXCEPTION 1: These separations do not apply to grounding conductors.

EXCEPTION 2: These separations may be reduced by mutual agreement between the parties concerned when suitable barriers or guards are installed.

otherwise at each manhole or other access opening of the conduit system.

EXCEPTION: This requirement does not apply where the position of a cable, in conjunction with diagrams or maps supplied to workers, gives sufficient identification.

(B) All identification shall be of a corrosion-resistant material suitable for the environment.

(C) All identification shall be of such quality and located so as to be readable with auxiliary lighting.

(ii) Joint-use manholes. Where cables in a manhole are maintained or operated by different utilities or are of supply and communication usage, they shall be permanently marked as to company, type of use, or both.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-41333 GROUNDING AND BONDING. (1) Insulation shielding of cable and joints shall be effectively grounded.

(2) Cable sheaths or shields which are connected to ground at a manhole shall be bonded or connected to a common ground.

(3) Bonding and grounding leads shall be of a corrosion resistant material suitable for the environment or suitably protected.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-41341 FIREPROOFING. Although fireproofing is not a requirement, it may be provided in accordance with each utility's normal service reliability practice to provide protection from external fire.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-41359 COMMUNICATION CABLES CONTAINING SPECIAL SUPPLY CIRCUITS. Special circuits operating at voltages in excess of 400 V to ground and used for supplying power solely to communications equipment may be included in communications cables under the following conditions:

(1) Such cables shall have a conductive sheath or shield which shall be effectively grounded and each such circuit shall be carried on conductors which are individually enclosed with an effectively grounded shield.

(2) All circuits in such cables shall be owned or operated by one party and shall be maintained only by qualified personnel.

(3) Supply circuits included in such cables shall be terminated at points accessible only to qualified employees.

(4) Communications circuits brought out of such cables, if they do not terminate in a repeater station or terminal office, shall be protected or arranged so that in event of a failure within the cable, the voltage on the communications circuit will not exceed 400 V to ground.

(5) Terminal apparatus for the power supply shall be so arranged that live parts are inaccessible when such supply circuits are energized.

(6) Such cables shall be identified, and the identification shall meet the pertinent requirements of WAC 296-44-41321 (2)(c).

EXCEPTION: The requirements of WAC 296-44-41359(1) do not apply to supply circuits of 550 V or less which carry power not in excess of 3200 W.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-425 DIRECT BURIED CABLE.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-42509 GENERAL. (1) WAC 296-44-398 through 296-44-39855 shall apply to direct buried supply cable.

(2) Cables operating above 600 V to ground shall have a continuous shield, sheath, or concentric neutral which is effectively grounded.

(3) Cables of the same circuit operating below 600 V to ground and without an effectively grounded shield or sheath shall be placed in close proximity (no intentional separation) to each other.

(4) Communications cables containing special circuits supplying power solely to communications equipment shall comply with the requirements of WAC 296-44-41359 (1) (a) through (e).

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-42521 LOCATION AND ROUTING. (1) General.

(a) Cables should be located so as to be subject to the least disturbance practical. Cables to be installed parallel to other subsurface structures should not be located directly over or under other subsurface structure, but if this is not practical, the rules on clearances in WAC 296-44-42533 should be followed.

(b) Cables should be installed in as straight and direct a line as practical. Where bends are required, the minimum radius shall be sufficiently large to prevent damage to the cable being installed.

(c) Cable systems should be routed so as to allow safe access for construction, inspection, and maintenance.

(d) The location of structures in the path of the projected cable route shall, as far as practical, be determined prior to trenching, plowing, or boring operation.

(2) Natural hazards. Routes through unstable soil such as mud, shifting soils, corrosive soils, or other natural hazards, should be avoided. If burying is required through areas with natural hazards, the cables shall be constructed and installed in such a manner as to protect them from damage. Such protective measures should be compatible with other installations in the area.

(3) Other conditions.

(a) Swimming pools. Supply cable should not be installed within 5 feet of a swimming pool or its auxiliary equipment. If 5 feet is not attainable, supplemental mechanical protection shall be provided.

(b) Buildings and other structures. Cable should not be installed directly under building or storage tank foundations. Where a cable must be installed under such a structure, the structure shall be suitably supported to prevent transfer of a harmful load onto the cable.

(c) Railroad tracks.

(i) The installation of cable longitudinally under the ballast section for railroad tracks should be avoided. Where cable must be installed longitudinally under the ballast section of a railroad, it should be located at a depth of not less than 50 inches below the top of the rail.

EXCEPTION: Where this is impractical, or for other reasons, this clearance may be reduced by agreement between the parties concerned.

NOTE: Where unusual conditions exist or where proposed construction would interfere with existing installations, a greater depth than specified above would be required.

(ii) Where a cable crosses under railroad tracks, the same clearances indicated in WAC 296-44-38609 (1)(c) shall apply.

(d) Highways and streets. The installation of cable longitudinally under traveled surfaces of highways and streets should be avoided. When cable must be installed longitudinally under the roadway, it should be installed in the shoulder or, if this is not practical, within the limits of one lane of traffic to the extent practical.

(e) Submarine crossings. Submarine crossings should be routed, installed, or both, so they will be protected from erosion by tidal action or currents. They should not be located where ships normally anchor.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-42533 CLEARANCES FROM OTHER UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES (SEWERS, WATER LINES,

FUEL LINES, BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, STEAM LINES, OTHER SUPPLY OR COMMUNICATION CONDUCTORS NOT IN RANDOM SEPARATION, ETC.). (1) Horizontal clearance. The horizontal clearance between direct buried cable and other underground structures shall be controlled at a minimum of 12 inches or larger as necessary to permit access to and maintenance of either facility without damage to the other. Installations with less than 12 inch horizontal separation shall conform with requirements of subsection (3) of this section, WAC 296-44-42559, or both.

(2) Crossings.

(a) Where a cable crosses under another underground structure, the structure shall be suitably supported to prevent transfer of a harmful load onto the cable system.

(b) Where a cable crosses over another underground structure, the cable shall be suitably supported to prevent transfer of a harmful load onto the structure.

(c) Adequate support may be provided by installing the facilities with sufficient vertical separation.

(d) Adequate vertical clearance shall be maintained to permit access to and maintenance of either facility without damage to the other. A vertical clearance of 12 inches is, in general, considered adequate but the parties involved may agree to a lesser separation.

(3) Parallel facilities. If conditions require a cable system to be installed with less than 12 inches horizontal separation or directly over and parallel to another underground structure (or another underground structure installed directly over and parallel to a cable), it may be done providing all parties are in agreement as to the method. Adequate vertical clearance shall be maintained to permit access to and maintenance of either facility without damage to the other.

(4) Thermal protection. Cable should be installed with sufficient clearance from other underground structures, such as steam or cryogenic lines, to avoid thermal damage to the cable. Where it is not practical to provide adequate clearance, a suitable thermal barrier shall be placed between the two facilities.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-42541 INSTALLATION. (1) Trenching. The bottom of the trench receiving direct buried cable should be relatively smooth undisturbed earth, well tamped earth, or sand. When excavation is in rock or rocky soils, the cable should be laid on a protective layer of well tamped backfill. Backfill within 4 inches of the cable should be free of materials that may damage the cable. Backfill should be adequately compacted. Machine compaction should not be used within 6 inches of the cable.

(2) Plowing.

(a) Plowing in of cable in soil containing rock or other solid material should be done in such a manner that the solid material will not damage the cable, either during the plowing operation or afterward.

(b) The design of cable plowing equipment and the plowing-in operation should be such that the cable will not be damaged by bending, side-wall pressure, or excessive cable tension.

(3) Boring. Where a cable system is to be installed by boring and the soil and surface loading conditions are such that solid material in the region may damage the cable, the cable shall be adequately protected.

(4) Depth of burial.

(a) The distance between the top of a cable and the surface under which it is installed (depth of burial) shall be sufficient to protect the cable from injury or damage imposed by expected surface usage.

(b) Burial depths as indicated in this section are considered adequate, except as noted in (ii), (iii) and (iv) following.

(i) Supply cables or conductors

Voltage phase-to-phase	Depth of Burial (in)
0 to 600	24
601 to 50,000	30
50,001 and above	42

EXCEPTION: Street light cables operating at not more than 150 V to ground may be buried at a depth not less than 18 inches.

(ii) In areas where frost conditions could damage cables, greater burial depths than indicated above may be desirable.

(iii) Lesser depths than indicated above may be used where supplemental protection is provided.

(iv) Where the surface is not to final grade, under which a cable is to be installed, the cable should be placed so as to meet or exceed the requirements indicated above, both at the time of installation and subsequent thereto.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-42559 RANDOM SEPARATION—ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. These rules apply to cables or conductors when the radial separation between them will be less than 12 inches.

(1) Supply cables or conductors. The cables or conductors of a supply circuit and those of another supply circuit may be buried together at the same depth with no deliberate separation between facilities, provided all parties involved are in agreement.

(2) Communication cables or conductors. The cables or conductors of a communication circuit and those of another communication circuit may be buried together and at the same depth with no deliberate separation between facilities, provided all parties involved are in agreement.

(3) Supply and communication cables or conductors. Supply cables or conductors and communication cables or conductors may be buried together at the same depth with no deliberate separation between facilities, provided all parties involved are in agreement and the following requirements are met:

(a) Voltage.

(i) Grounded supply systems shall not be operated in excess of 22,000 V to ground.

(ii) Ungrounded supply systems shall not be operated in excess of 5,300 V phase-to-phase.

(b) Bare or semiconducting jacketed grounded conductor.

(i) A supply facility operating above 300 V to ground shall include a bare or semiconducting jacketed grounded conductor in continuous contact with the earth. This conductor, adequate for the expected magnitude and duration of the fault current which may be imposed, shall be one of the following:

(A) A sheath, an insulation shield, or both;

(B) Multiple concentric conductors closely spaced circumferentially;

(C) A separate conductor in contact with the earth and in close proximity to the cable, where such cable or cables also have a grounded sheath or shield not necessarily in contact with the earth. The sheath, shield, or both, as well as the separate conductor, shall be adequate for the expected magnitude and duration of the fault currents which may be imposed.

NOTE: This is applicable when a cable in nonmetallic duct is considered as a direct buried cable installation and random separation is desired.

EXCEPTION: Where buried cable passes through a short section of conduit such as under a roadway, the contact with earth of the grounded conductor can be omitted, provided the grounded conductor is continuous through the conduit.

(ii) The bare conductor or conductors in contact with the earth shall be of suitable corrosion resistant material. The conductor covered by a semiconducting jacket shall be compatible with the jacketing compound.

(iii) The radial resistivity of the semiconducting jacket shall not be more than 100 meter ohms and shall remain essentially stable in service. The radial resistivity of the jacket material is that value calculated from measurements on a unit length of cable, of the resistance between the concentric neutral and a surrounding conducting medium. Radial resistivity is equal to the resistance of a unit length times the surface area of jacket divided by the average thickness of the jacket over the neutral conductors. All dimensions are to be expressed in meters.

(c) Ungrounded supply systems. Cables of an ungrounded supply system operating above 300 V shall be of effectively grounded concentric shield construction in continuous contact with the earth. Such cables shall be maintained in close proximity to each other.

(4) Multiple cable systems. More than one cable system buried in random separation may be treated as one system when considering clearance from other underground structures or facilities.

(5) Protection.

(a) Supply circuits operating above 300 V to ground or 600 V between conductors shall be so constructed, operated, and maintained that when faulted, they shall be promptly deenergized initially or following subsequent protective device operation (phase-to-ground faults for grounded circuits, phase-to-phase faults for ungrounded circuits).

(b) Ungrounded supply circuits operating above 300 V shall be equipped with a ground fault indication system.

(c) Communication protective devices shall be adequate for the voltage and currents expected to be impressed on them in the event of contact with the supply conductors.

(d) Adequate bonding shall be provided between the effectively grounded supply conductor or conductors and the communication cable shield or sheath at intervals which should not exceed 1,000 feet.

(e) In the vicinity of supply stations where large ground currents may flow, the effect of these currents on communication circuits should be evaluated before communication cables are placed in random separation with supply cables.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-440 RISERS.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-44009 GENERAL. (1) Mechanical protection for supply conductors or cables shall be provided as required by WAC 296-44-170 through 296-44-31792. This protection should extend at least 1 foot below ground level.

(2) Supply conductors or cable should rise vertically from the cable trench with only such deviation as necessary to permit a reasonable cable bending radius.

(3) Exposed conductive pipes or guards containing supply conductors or cables shall be grounded in accordance with WAC 296-44-36551.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-44021 INSTALLATION. (1) The installation should be designed so that water does not stand in riser pipes above the frost line.

(2) Conductors or cables shall be supported in a manner designed to prevent damage to conductors, cables, or terminals.

(3) Where conductors or cables enter the riser pipe or elbow, they shall be installed in such a manner that shall minimize the possibility of damage due to relative movement of the cable and pipe.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-44033 POLE RISERS—ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Risers shall be located on the pole so as to provide climbing space (see WAC 296-44-21273).

(2) The number, size, and location of riser ducts or guards shall be limited to allow adequate access for climbing.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-44047 PAD-MOUNTED INSTALLATIONS. (1) Supply conductors or cables rising from the trench to transformers, switchgear, or other equipment mounted on pads shall be so placed and arranged that they will not bear on the edges of holes through the pad nor the edges of bends or other duct work below the pad.

(2) Cable entering pad-mounted equipment shall be maintained substantially at adequate depth for the voltage class until it becomes protected by being directly under the pad, unless other suitable mechanical protection is provided.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-452 SUPPLY CABLE TERMINATIONS.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-45209 GENERAL. (1) Cable terminations shall be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-39855.

(2) Riser terminations not located within a vault, pad-mounted equipment, or similar enclosure shall be installed in a manner designed to assure that clearance specified in Parts 1 and 2 of this code are maintained.

(3) A cable termination shall be designed to prevent moisture penetration into the cable where such penetration is detrimental to the cable.

(4) Where clearances between parts at different potentials are reduced below those adequate for the voltage and BIL (basic impulse insulation level), suitable insulating barriers or fully insulated terminals shall be provided to meet the required equivalent clearances.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-45219 SUPPORT AT TERMINATIONS. (1) Cable terminations shall be installed in a manner designed to maintain their installed position.

(2) Where necessary, cable shall be supported or secured in a manner designed to prevent the transfer of damaging mechanical stresses to the termination, equipment, or structure.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-45231 IDENTIFICATION. Suitable circuit identification shall be provided for all terminations.

EXCEPTION: This requirement does not apply where the position of the termination, in conjunction with diagrams or maps supplied to workmen, gives sufficient identification.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-45243 SEPARATIONS AND CLEARANCES IN ENCLOSURES OR VAULTS. (1) Adequate electrical clearances and separations of supply terminations shall be maintained, both between conductors and between conductors and ground, consistent with the type of terminator used.

(2) Where exposed live parts are in an enclosure, clearances and separations or insulating barriers adequate for the voltages and the design BIL shall be provided.

(3) Where a termination is in a vault, uninsulated live parts are permissible provided they are guarded or isolated.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-45257 GROUNDING. (1) All exposed conducting surfaces of the termination device, other than live parts and equipment to which it is attached, shall be effectively grounded, bonded, or both.

(2) Conductive structures supporting cable terminations shall be effectively grounded.

EXCEPTION: Grounding, bonding, or both is not required where the above parts are isolated or guarded.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-467 EQUIPMENT.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-46709 GENERAL. (1) Equipment includes:

(a) Buses, transformers, switches, etc., installed for the operation of the electric-supply system.

(b) Repeaters, loading coils, etc., installed for the operation of the communication system.

(c) Auxiliary equipment such as sump pumps, convenience outlets, etc., installed incidental to the presence of the supply or communication systems.

(2) Where equipment is to be installed in a joint-use manhole, it shall be done with the concurrence of all parties concerned.

(3) Supporting structures, including racks, hangers, or pads and their foundations shall be designed to sustain all loads and stresses expected to be imposed by the supported equipment including those stresses caused by its operation.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-46733 DESIGN. (1) The expected thermal, chemical, mechanical, and environmental conditions at the location shall be considered in the design of all equipment and mountings.

(2) All equipment, including auxiliary devices, shall be designed to withstand the effects of normal, emergency, and fault conditions expected during operation.

(3) Switches shall be provided with clear indication of contact position, and the handles or activating devices clearly marked to indicate operating directions.

RECOMMENDATION: The handles or control mechanism of all switches throughout the system should operate in a like direction to open and in a uniformly different direction to close in order to minimize errors.

(4) Remotely controlled or automatic devices shall have provisions for local blocking to prevent operation if such operation may result in a hazard to the worker.

(5) Enclosures containing fuses and interrupter contacts shall be designed to withstand the effects of normal, emergency, and fault conditions expected during operation.

(6) When tools are to be used to connect or disconnect energized devices, space or barriers shall be designed to provide adequate clearance from ground or between phases.

(7) Where pad-mounted equipment is not within a fenced or otherwise protected area, access to exposed live parts in excess of 600 V shall require two separate conscious acts. One shall be the opening of a door or barrier which is locked or otherwise secured against unauthorized entry. The other shall be either the opening or the removal of a second secured door or barrier.

RECOMMENDATION: A prominent warning sign should be placed on the second door or barrier and be visible when the first is opened or removed.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-46739 LOCATION IN UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES. (1) Equipment shall not obstruct personnel access openings in manholes or vaults nor shall it prevent easy egress by men working in the structures containing the equipment.

(2) Equipment shall not be installed closer than 8 inches to the back of fixed ladders and shall not interfere with the proper use of such ladders.

(3) Equipment should be arranged in a manhole or vault to permit installation, operation, and maintenance of all items in such structures.

(4) Switching devices which have provision for manual or electrical operation shall be operable from a safe position. This may be accomplished by use of portable auxiliary devices, temporarily attached.

(5) Equipment should not interfere with drainage of the structure.

(6) Equipment shall not interfere with the ability to ventilate any structure or enclosure.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-46747 INSTALLATION. (1) Provisions for lifting, rolling to final position, and mounting shall be adequate for the weight of the device.

(2) Live parts shall be guarded or isolated to prevent contact by persons in a normal position adjacent to the equipment.

(3) Operating levers, inspection facilities, and test facilities shall be visible and readily accessible when equipment is in final location without moving permanent connections.

(4) Live parts shall be isolated or protected from exposure to conducting liquids or other material expected to be present in the structure containing the equipment.

(5) Operating controls of supply equipment, readily accessible to unauthorized personnel, shall be secured by bolts, locks, or seals.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-46755 GROUNDING. (1) Cases and enclosures made of conductive material shall be effectively grounded or guarded.

(2) Guards constructed of conductive material shall be effectively grounded.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-46761 IDENTIFICATION. Where transformers, regulators, or other similar equipment operate in multiple, tags, diagrams, or other suitable means shall be used to indicate that fact.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-491 INSTALLATION IN TUNNELS.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-49109 GENERAL. (1) The installation of supply and communication facilities in tunnels shall meet the applicable requirements contained elsewhere in WAC 296-44-350 through 296-44-49121 as supplemented or modified by this section.

(2) Where the space occupied by supply or communications facilities in a tunnel is accessible to other than qualified persons, or where supply conductors do not meet the requirements of WAC 296-44-350 through 296-44-49121 for cable systems, the installation shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of WAC 296-44-170 through 296-44-31792.

(3) All parties concerned must be in agreement with the design of the structure and designs proposed for installations within it.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-44-49121 ENVIRONMENT. (1) When the tunnel is accessible to the public or when workers must enter the structure to install, operate, or maintain the facilities in it, the design shall provide a controlled safe environment including where necessary, barriers, detectors, alarms, ventilation, pumps, and adequate safety devices for all facilities. Controlled safe environment shall include:

(a) Design to avoid poisonous or suffocation atmosphere.

(b) Design to protect persons from pressurized lines, fire, explosion, and high temperatures.

(c) Design to avoid unsafe conditions due to induced voltages.

(d) Design to prevent hazards due to flooding.

(e) Design to assure egress; two directions for egress shall be provided for all points in tunnels.

(f) Working space, in accordance with WAC 296-44-38653(2), the boundary of which shall be a minimum of 2 feet away from vehicular operating space or from exposed moving parts of machinery.

(g) Safeguards designed to protect workers from hazards due to the operation of vehicles or other machinery in tunnels.

(h) Unobstructed walkways for workers in tunnels.

(2) A condition of occupancy in multiple-use tunnels by supply and communications facilities shall be that the design and installation of all facilities is coordinated to provide a safe environment for the operation of supply facilities, communications facilities, or both. Safe environment for facilities shall include:

(a) Means to protect equipment from harmful effects of humidity or temperature.

(b) Means to protect equipment from harmful effects of liquids or gases.

(c) Coordinated design and operation of corrosion control systems.

WSR 86-11-073
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
[Order 86-34—Filed May 21, 1986]

I, William R. Wilkerson, director of the Department of Fisheries, do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, Washington, the annexed rules relating to ceremonial and subsistence rules.

I, William R. Wilkerson, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is a harvestable number of salmon are available for a ceremonial fishery.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 75.08.080 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED May 21, 1986.

By Raymond M. Ryan
for William R. Wilkerson
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-36-02500S CHEHALIS RIVER— CEREMONIAL FISHERY. *Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-36-025, effective immediately until July 31, 1986, it is unlawful for any person, including treaty Indian fishermen, to fish for or possess foodfish taken for any purpose from the waters of the Chehalis River upstream from the Porter Bridge, except as provided for in this section:*

(1) *The fishermen listed in subsection (2) of this section may fish for salmon for ceremonial purposes from 8:00 p.m. May 21, 1986 to 6:00 a.m. May 22, 1986 using no more than one net with mesh no smaller than 6 3/4 inches, and these fishermen must have Chehalis tribal fishing identification cards or receipts in possession while fishing. The nets must be identified.*

(2) *The authorized fishermen are:*

1. Shelia Bray
2. Amil Starr, Jr.
3. Gladys Brown
4. Violet Starr
5. Ben Starr, Jr.
6. Lee Starr
7. Dale Klatush, Sr.
8. Dennis Cayenne
9. Kenneth Brown
10. Marjie Youckton
11. Curtis DuPuis
12. Jerry Youckton
13. Bill Secena
14. David Youckton
15. Hector Canales
16. Irene Thompson
17. Joan Cayenne
18. Percy Youckton
19. Fred Shortman

WSR 86-11-074

PROPOSED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

[Filed May 21, 1986]

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.04.025, that the Department of Labor and Industries intends to adopt, amend, or repeal rules concerning the administration of the retrospective rating and group insurance plans contained in chapter 296-17

WAC, applicable to workers' compensation insurance underwritten by the Department of Labor and Industries and offered to employers on an optional basis. Amendments being proposed reflect revisions to retrospective rating plan Tables A, B, A1, A2, and A3 exclusively and do not alter general rules used to administer the program;

that the agency will at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, July 8, 1986, in the First Floor Conference Room, General Administration Building, Olympia, Washington, conduct a public hearing on the proposed rules.

The formal decision regarding adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rules will take place on August 8, 1986.

The authority under which these rules are proposed is RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

The specific statute these rules are intended to implement is RCW 51.16.035.

Interested persons may submit data, views, or arguments to this agency in writing to be received by this agency before July 8, 1986.

Dated: May 21, 1986

By: Richard A. Davis
Director

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Title and Number of Rule(s) or Chapter: The proposals for rule changes which follow amend chapter 296-17 WAC. This chapter pertains to the rules, classifications, rates and rating system for Washington state workers' compensation insurance administered by the Department of Labor and Industries. The proposed amendments govern the retrospective rating plans and group insurance plans underwritten by the department, offered to Washington employers on an optional basis.

Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020(1) and 51.16.035.

Implementation of Specific Statute: RCW 51.16.035.

Description of the Proposed Rule(s): Revises the basic premium ratios, loss conversion factors, and size group tables to reflect the most current insurance charges, administrative expense, and investment earnings to be used in adjusting premium payments for possible refunds or penalties.

The retrospective rating plan parameters must be updated in line with the industrial insurance premium rates. Otherwise, the retrospective rating plan becomes inequitable by virtue of being either unduly favorable or unfavorable to retrospectively rated employers compared with other employers not retrospectively rated.

Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: William A. Ziegler, Jr., Assistant Director for Industrial Insurance, 753-5173, Bill White, Actuary, 753-0779, Dale Andersen, Employer Services Chief, 753-5371, and Margaret Wimmer, Industrial Insurance Service and Rate Manager, 753-2253, General Administration Building, Olympia, Washington 98504; Implementation: William A. Ziegler, Jr., Assistant Director for Industrial Insurance, 753-5173, Dale Andersen, Employer Services Chief, 753-5371, and Margaret Wimmer, Industrial Insurance Service and Rate Manager, 753-2253, General Administration Building, Olympia, Washington 98504;

and Enforcement: William A. Ziegler, Jr., Assistant Director for Industrial Insurance, 753-5173, Dale Andersen, Employer Services Chief, 753-5371, and Margaret Wimmer, Industrial Insurance Service and Rate Manager, 753-2253, General Administration Building, Olympia, Washington 98504.

Name of Person or Organization, Whether Private, Public, or Governmental, that is Proposing the Rule(s): Department of Labor and Industries.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, Regarding Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, and Fiscal Matters Pertaining to the Rule(s): The proposed rules represent an adjustment to the retrospective rating plans commensurate with the most current expected loss ratios, administrative expenses, and investment earnings.

These rules are not proposed to comply with a federal law or a federal or state court decision.

Any Other Information that may be of Assistance in Identifying the Rule or its Purpose: None.

Small Business Economic Impact Statement: This statement pertains to revisions in chapter 296-17 WAC, proposed by the Department of Labor and Industries, and is prepared to conform with section 3(2) of section 4 of the Regulatory Fairness Act (chapter 6, Laws of 1982).

Existing Rules: Chapter 296-17 WAC presently defines dividend declaration, qualifications for employer groups and employers participating in retrospective rating plans, retrospective rating formula, evaluation of incurred losses, retrospective premium adjustments, basic premium ratios, loss conversion factors, and premium size group tables. The retrospective rating plans provide

an adjustment of employer premium payments based on the premium due and incurred losses that were reported during the enrolled coverage period.

Treatment of Small Business Under Existing Rules: The department's retrospective rating plans are offered to Washington employers on an optional basis. These plans do not provide special allowances for any particular industry. Treatment of all employers under these plans is consistent with the process of initially collecting premiums: Risk classifications are keyed to the nature of an employer's business; industrial insurance rates are established by class; class rates multiplied by worker hours determine premium due. Although these plans are not generally as desirable when enrolled on an individual basis, we offer a group plan wherein many employers whose business is substantially similar can participate together. The group plan enables small employers to take advantage of lower insurance charges by producing a large aggregate premium base.

Effect of Proposed Revisions: The structure of these plans remains unchanged. Revisions to the parameters of the program conform to the industrial insurance rates in effect for 1986 and are commensurate with current administrative expenses, investment income, and benefit levels. Adjustment to the employer's premium uses the same process by which it was collected. Small employers are not excluded from these plans by virtue of grouping.

Analysis of Cost of Proposed Revisions: There is no fiscal impact by making these changes nor can any cost be attached to implementing the rules. Employers voluntarily elect to participate in a retrospective rating plan.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-18, filed 2/25/86)

WAC 296-17-91901 TABLE II.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN A
BASIC PREMIUM RATIOS
LOSS CONVERSION FACTOR = .692
Effective January 1, 1986

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group														
84	.975	.955	.942	.929	.918	.910	.901	.895	.887	.881	.869	.858	.848	.829
83	.973	.954	.938	.924	.912	.902	.894	.886	.879	.872	.860	.848	.838	.817
82	.972	.950	.932	.918	.906	.895	.886	.879	.870	.863	.850	.838	.827	.806
81	.967	.946	.925	.913	.899	.889	.878	.869	.862	.854	.840	.828	.816	.795
80	.966	.940	.921	.906	.891	.881	.870	.862	.853	.845	.830	.818	.806	.781
79	.964	.937	.915	.900	.884	.873	.863	.853	.844	.836	.821	.808	.794	.770
78	.958	.932	.911	.895	.880	.866	.856	.845	.836	.827	.811	.797	.783	.757
77	.957	.929	.905	.888	.873	.862	.848	.839	.827	.819	.802	.787	.772	.746
76	.955	.927	.902	.884	.865	.853	.840	.829	.818	.809	.792	.774	.760	.733
75	.954	.920	.896	.877	.860	.845	.830	.820	.809	.799	.781	.764	.749	.720
74	.948	.918	.892	.869	.852	.837	.823	.811	.800	.790	.770	.754	.737	.708
73	.946	.911	.885	.863	.845	.829	.816	.803	.790	.781	.760	.743	.726	.695
72	.944	.908	.878	.858	.840	.824	.809	.794	.783	.772	.750	.732	.714	.682
71	.938	.901	.874	.850	.831	.814	.799	.785	.772	.761	.739	.721	.701	.667
70	.936	.899	.867	.843	.824	.807	.790	.776	.762	.751	.729	.707	.690	.654
69	.935	.892	.859	.838	.815	.797	.782	.767	.753	.740	.717	.697	.678	.642
68	.928	.884	.855	.829	.807	.789	.772	.756	.742	.731	.707	.684	.664	.628
67	.925	.882	.847	.821	.797	.779	.763	.747	.732	.720	.694	.673	.652	.615
66	(.918)	.873	.839	.813	.789	.770	.753	.737	.721	.710	.682	.661	.640	.601
65	.917	.870	.835	.805	.783	.762	.744	.728	.712	.698	.671	.648	.628	.589
64	.910	.863	.827	.800	.775	.753	.735	.717	.701	.686	.661	.636	.614	.576

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group														
63	.907	.855	.819	.790	.766	.743	.724	.707	.691	.676	.649	.623	.603	.562
62	.900	.851	.810	.783	.756	.734	.715	.697	.681	.665	.636	.610	.589	.549
61	.898	.844	.807	.773	.748	.724	.704	.687	.670	.654	.625	.599	.575	.535
60	.890	.836	.798	.765	.738	.714	.695	.674	.657	.641	.612	.585	.562	.520
59	.888	.833	.790	.756	.730	.705	.684	.663	.646	.629	.598	.572	.549	.506
58	.881	.826	.781	.747	.719	.695	.674	.652	.635	.617	.587	.560	.536	.493
57	.879	.817	.772	.737	.710	.684	.661	.641	.624	.607	.574	.546	.522	.480
56	.871	.813	.763	.729	.700	.674	.650	.631	.609	.592	.561	.534	.509	.466
55	.863	.805	.754	.718	.690	.663	.639	.620	.598	.580	.548	.521	.495	.454
54	.860	.795	.745	.709	.680	.653	.628	.606	.587	.570	.536	.507	.482	.440
53	.851	.786	.736	.699	.665	.639	.617	.594	.572	.554	.522	.495	.470	.427
52	.842	.777	.725	.688	.656	.628	.603	.583	.561	.543	.510	.480	.457	.416
51	.833	.767	.716	.678	.645	.617	.591	.568	.549	.531	.498	.468	.444	.402
50	.825	.758	.706	.667	.633	.606	.580	.556	.534	.517	.483	.456	.429	.389
49	.822	.749	.696	.658	.623	.591	.565	.544	.522	.503	.470	.442	.417	.377
48	.813	.739	.685	.643	.608	.579	.553	.530	.510	.489	.457	.429	.405	.364
47	.803	.729	.675	.631	.596	.568	.541	.517	.495	.477	.444	.417	.390	.352
46	.795	.719	.664	.620	.585	.553	.526	.502	.482	.464	.432	.404	.379	.341
45	.786	.709	.648	.605	.569	.540	.514	.490	.467	.449	.417	.391	.369	.331
44	.775	.694	.638	.593	.556	.524	.499	.478	.455	.437	.406	.380	.357	.320
43	.766	.682	.621	.577	.541	.512	.486	.462	.443	.426	.394	.367	.347	.311
42	.757	.672	.610	.565	.530	.497	.471	.450	.428	.411	.379	.354	.333	.298
41	.747	.662	.600	.554	.514	.485	.459	.435	.415	.398	.367	.342	.320	.285
40	.737	.645	.589	.538	.502	.473	.446	.423	.401	.386	.354	.328	.306	.274
39	.727	.635	.572	.527	.490	.457	.431	.408	.389	.371	.340	.316	.295	.262
38	.717	.625	.561	.511	.474	.445	.419	.394	.376	.356	.328	.303	.282	.250
37	.700	.608	.544	.499	.462	.429	.403	.379	.361	.343	.314	.290	.270	.239
36	.689	.596	.533	.481	.445	.417	.390	.367	.349	.332	.301	.279	.258	.227
35	.671	.578	.515	.469	.428	.400	.375	.354	.334	.316	.289	.266	.247	.217
34	.653	.560	.497	.452	.416	.388	.362	.339	.321	.305	.276	.256	.236	.207
33	.642	.542	.484	.434	.399	.371	.346	.326	.306	.290	.264	.243	.225	.198
32	.623	.523	.466	.422	.386	.355	.334	.312	.294	.279	.253	.232	.215	.189
31	.605	.511	.449	.405	.370	.342	.318	.299	.282	.267	.243	.222	.207	.181
30	.586	.493	.431	.388	.357	.330	.306	.285	.268	.255	.230	.212	.197	.174
29	.568	.475	.418	.374	.340	.314	.291	.273	.257	.243	.220	.203	.189	.167
28	.549	.457	.401	.357	.324	.301	.279	.261	.244	.230	.207	.191	.177	.154
27	.537	.444	.384	.345	.311	.285	.262	.244	.229	.216	.193	.176	.160	.138
26	.519	.427	.371	.329	.295	.269	.249	.228	.215	.201	.178	.161	.145	.124
25	.499	.408	.353	.311	.281	.256	.233	.215	.200	.186	.165	.147	.133	.113
24	.480	.390	.335	.298	.265	.241	.222	.205	.189	.176	.157	.141	.128	.108
23	.454	.371	.317	.280	.253	.229	.210	.194	.179	.168	.149	.134	.122	.104
22	.435	.352	.299	.263	.237	.216	.196	.184	.171	.160	.141	.127	.116	.100
21	.408	.333	.285	.251	.225	.203	.186	.171	.161	.152	.134	.122	.112	.097
20	.388	.314	.268	.234	.209	.190	.174	.161	.151	.141	.125	.114	.105	.091
19	.377	.301	.251	.222	.196	.178	.162	.149	.139	.131	.116	.105	.097	.084
18	.358	.283	.238	.205	.181	.163	.148	.137	.127	.119	.106	.098	.090	.079
17	.339	.265	.221	.189	.169	.152	.137	.127	.117	.110	.098	.090	.083	.074
16	.319	.247	.204	.176	.154	.137	.127	.117	.108	.102	.091	.083	.078	.069
15	.300	.229	.190	.164	.143	.128	.117	.108	.101	.095	.086	.079	.074	.066
14	.291	.217	.174	.154	.134	.123	.112	.103	.097	.091	.083	.078	.072	.065
13	.275	.200	.163	.142	.129	.116	.107	.099	.094	.088	.081	.076	.071	.064
12	.263	.182	.152	.135	.121	.111	.102	.096	.089	.086	.079	.073	.069	.063
11	.246	.162	.138	.126	.114	.105	.098	.092	.086	.083	.076	.071	.068	.062
10	.235	.147	.129	.117	.107	.098	.093	.088	.083	.079	.074	.069	.066	.061
9	.216	.133	.119	.109	.101	.094	.088	.083	.079	.077	.072	.068	.065	.061
8	.189	.122	.111	.102	.095	.088	.083	.079	.077	.074	.069	.066	.063	.060
7	.160	.112	.101	.095	.088	.084	.079	.076	.074	.071	.067	.063	.062	.059
6	.131	.101	.095	.088	.083	.079	.076	.073	.070	.068	.064	.062	.061	.058
5	.131	.093	.087	.081	.078	.075	.071	.069	.067	.065	.062	.061	.059	.057

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-18, filed 2/25/86)

WAC 296-17-91902 TABLE III.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN B
BASIC PREMIUM RATIOS
AND LOSS CONVERSION FACTORS
Effective January 1, 1986

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
84	Basic Premium Ratio	.998	.997	.995	.993	.992	.990	.988	.987	.985	.983	.980	.977	.974	.967
	Loss Conversion Factor	.002	.003	.005	.007	.008	.010	.012	.013	.015	.017	.020	.023	.026	.033
83	Basic Premium Ratio	.998	.996	.995	.993	.991	.989	.987	.986	.984	.982	.978	.975	.971	.964
	Loss Conversion Factor	.002	.004	.005	.007	.009	.011	.013	.014	.016	.018	.022	.025	.029	.036
82	Basic Premium Ratio	.998	.996	.994	.992	.990	.988	.986	.984	.982	.980	.977	.973	.969	.961
	Loss Conversion Factor	.002	.004	.006	.008	.010	.012	.014	.016	.018	.020	.023	.027	.031	.039
81	Basic Premium Ratio	.998	.996	.994	.991	.989	.987	.985	.983	.981	.979	.974	.970	.966	.957
	Loss Conversion Factor	.002	.004	.006	.009	.011	.013	.015	.017	.019	.021	.026	.030	.034	.043
80	Basic Premium Ratio	.998	.995	.993	.991	.989	.986	.984	.982	.980	.977	.973	.968	.964	.955
	Loss Conversion Factor	.002	.005	.007	.009	.011	.014	.016	.018	.020	.023	.027	.032	.036	.045
79	Basic Premium Ratio	.998	.995	.993	.990	.988	.986	.983	.981	.978	.976	.971	.966	.961	.952
	Loss Conversion Factor	.002	.005	.007	.010	.012	.014	.017	.019	.022	.024	.029	.034	.039	.048
78	Basic Premium Ratio	.997	.995	.992	.989	.987	.984	.982	.979	.976	.974	.968	.963	.958	.947
	Loss Conversion Factor	.003	.005	.008	.011	.013	.016	.018	.021	.024	.026	.032	.037	.042	.053
77	Basic Premium Ratio	.997	.994	.991	.988	.985	.982	.979	.976	.973	.971	.965	.959	.953	.941
	Loss Conversion Factor	.003	.006	.009	.012	.015	.018	.021	.024	.027	.029	.035	.041	.047	.059
76	Basic Premium Ratio	.997	.994	.991	.988	.985	.982	.979	.975	.972	.969	.963	.957	.951	.939
	Loss Conversion Factor	.003	.006	.009	.012	.015	.018	.021	.025	.028	.031	.037	.043	.049	.061
75	Basic Premium Ratio	.997	.994	.990	.987	.984	.981	.978	.975	.971	.968	.962	.956	.949	.937
	Loss Conversion Factor	.003	.006	.010	.013	.016	.019	.022	.025	.029	.032	.038	.044	.051	.063
74	Basic Premium Ratio	.997	.993	.990	.986	.983	.979	.976	.972	.969	.965	.959	.952	.945	.931
	Loss Conversion Factor	.003	.007	.010	.014	.017	.021	.024	.028	.031	.035	.041	.048	.055	.069
73	Basic Premium Ratio	.996	.993	.989	.985	.981	.978	.974	.970	.966	.963	.955	.948	.940	.925
	Loss Conversion Factor	.004	.007	.011	.015	.019	.022	.026	.030	.034	.037	.045	.052	.060	.075
72	Basic Premium Ratio	.996	.992	.988	.983	.979	.975	.971	.967	.963	.959	.950	.942	.934	.917
	Loss Conversion Factor	.004	.008	.012	.017	.021	.025	.029	.033	.037	.041	.050	.058	.066	.083
71	Basic Premium Ratio	.995	.991	.986	.982	.977	.972	.968	.963	.958	.954	.945	.935	.926	.908
	Loss Conversion Factor	.005	.009	.014	.018	.023	.028	.032	.037	.042	.046	.055	.065	.074	.092
70	Basic Premium Ratio	.995	.990	.985	.980	.974	.969	.964	.959	.954	.949	.939	.928	.918	.898
	Loss Conversion Factor	.005	.010	.015	.020	.026	.031	.036	.041	.046	.051	.061	.072	.082	.102
69	Basic Premium Ratio	.994	.989	.983	.978	.972	.967	.961	.956	.950	.945	.933	.922	.911	.889
	Loss Conversion Factor	.006	.011	.017	.022	.028	.033	.039	.044	.050	.055	.067	.078	.089	.111
68	Basic Premium Ratio	.994	.988	.982	.977	.971	.965	.959	.953	.947	.941	.930	.918	.906	.883
	Loss Conversion Factor	.006	.012	.018	.023	.029	.035	.041	.047	.053	.059	.070	.082	.094	.117
67	Basic Premium Ratio	.994	.988	.981	.975	.969	.963	.957	.950	.944	.938	.926	.913	.901	.876
	Loss Conversion Factor	.006	.012	.019	.025	.031	.037	.043	.050	.056	.062	.074	.087	.099	.124
66	Basic Premium Ratio	.993	.987	.980	.973	.966	.960	.953	.946	.939	.933	.919	.906	.892	.865
	Loss Conversion Factor	.007	.013	.020	.027	.034	.040	.047	.054	.061	.067	.081	.094	.108	.135
65	Basic Premium Ratio	.993	.985	.978	.971	.964	.956	.949	.942	.935	.927	.913	.898	.884	.855
	Loss Conversion Factor	.007	.015	.022	.029	.036	.044	.051	.058	.065	.073	.087	.102	.116	.145
64	Basic Premium Ratio	.992	.984	.977	.969	.961	.953	.946	.938	.930	.922	.907	.891	.875	.844
	Loss Conversion Factor	.008	.016	.023	.031	.039	.047	.054	.062	.070	.078	.093	.109	.125	.156
63	Basic Premium Ratio	.992	.983	.975	.967	.959	.950	.942	.934	.925	.917	.900	.884	.867	.834
	Loss Conversion Factor	.008	.017	.025	.033	.041	.050	.058	.066	.075	.083	.100	.116	.133	.166
62	Basic Premium Ratio	.991	.982	.973	.964	.956	.947	.938	.929	.920	.911	.893	.876	.858	.822
	Loss Conversion Factor	.009	.018	.027	.036	.044	.053	.062	.071	.080	.089	.107	.124	.142	.178
61	Basic Premium Ratio	.990	.981	.971	.962	.952	.943	.933	.923	.914	.904	.885	.866	.847	.808
	Loss Conversion Factor	.010	.019	.029	.038	.048	.057	.067	.077	.086	.096	.115	.134	.153	.192
60	Basic Premium Ratio	.990	.979	.969	.958	.948	.937	.927	.917	.906	.896	.875	.854	.833	.791
	Loss Conversion Factor	.010	.021	.031	.042	.052	.063	.073	.083	.094	.104	.125	.146	.167	.209
59	Basic Premium Ratio	.989	.977	.966	.955	.943	.932	.920	.909	.898	.886	.864	.841	.818	.773
	Loss Conversion Factor	.011	.023	.034	.045	.057	.068	.080	.091	.102	.114	.136	.159	.182	.227
58	Basic Premium Ratio	.988	.975	.963	.951	.938	.926	.914	.901	.889	.877	.852	.827	.803	.753
	Loss Conversion Factor	.012	.025	.037	.049	.062	.074	.086	.099	.111	.123	.148	.173	.197	.247

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
57	Basic Premium Ratio	.987	.973	.960	.946	.933	.919	.906	.893	.879	.866	.839	.812	.785	.732
	Loss Conversion Factor	.013	.027	.040	.054	.067	.081	.094	.107	.121	.134	.161	.188	.215	.268
56	Basic Premium Ratio	.986	.971	.957	.942	.928	.913	.899	.884	.870	.855	.826	.797	.768	.710
	Loss Conversion Factor	.014	.029	.043	.058	.072	.087	.101	.116	.130	.145	.174	.203	.232	.290
55	Basic Premium Ratio	.984	.969	.953	.938	.922	.906	.891	.875	.860	.844	.813	.782	.750	.688
	Loss Conversion Factor	.016	.031	.047	.062	.078	.094	.109	.125	.140	.156	.187	.218	.250	.312
54	Basic Premium Ratio	.983	.967	.950	.933	.917	.900	.883	.867	.850	.833	.800	.767	.733	.667
	Loss Conversion Factor	.017	.033	.050	.067	.083	.100	.117	.133	.150	.167	.200	.233	.267	.333
53	Basic Premium Ratio	.982	.964	.947	.929	.911	.893	.876	.858	.840	.822	.787	.751	.717	.646
	Loss Conversion Factor	.018	.036	.053	.071	.089	.107	.124	.142	.160	.178	.213	.249	.283	.354
52	Basic Premium Ratio	.981	.962	.943	.924	.905	.887	.868	.849	.830	.811	.773	.735	.697	.622
	Loss Conversion Factor	.019	.038	.057	.076	.095	.113	.132	.151	.170	.189	.227	.265	.303	.378
51	Basic Premium Ratio	.980	.960	.940	.919	.899	.879	.859	.839	.819	.798	.758	.718	.677	.597
	Loss Conversion Factor	.020	.040	.060	.081	.101	.121	.141	.161	.181	.202	.242	.282	.323	.403
50	Basic Premium Ratio	.978	.957	.935	.913	.891	.870	.848	.826	.804	.783	.739	.696	.652	.565
	Loss Conversion Factor	.022	.043	.065	.087	.109	.130	.152	.174	.196	.217	.261	.304	.348	.435
49	Basic Premium Ratio	.977	.954	.930	.907	.884	.861	.837	.814	.791	.768	.721	.675	.628	.535
	Loss Conversion Factor	(.023) .023	.046 .046	.070 .070	.093 .093	.116 .116	.139 .139	.163 .163	.186 .186	.209 .209	.232 .232	.279 .279	.326 .326	.372 .372	.465 .465
48	Basic Premium Ratio	.975	.950	.926	.901	.876	.851	.826	.801	.777	.752	.702	.652	.603	.503
	Loss Conversion Factor	.025	.050	.074	.099	.124	.149	.174	.199	.223	.248	.298	.348	.397	.497
47	Basic Premium Ratio	.973	.947	.920	.893	.867	.840	.814	.787	.760	.734	.680	.627	.574	.467
	Loss Conversion Factor	.027	.053	.080	.107	.133	.160	.186	.213	.240	.266	.320	.373	.426	.533
46	Basic Premium Ratio	.972	.943	.915	.887	.859	.830	.802	.774	.745	.717	.660	.604	.547	.434
	Loss Conversion Factor	.028	.057	.085	.113	.141	.170	.198	.226	.255	.283	.340	.396	.453	.566
45	Basic Premium Ratio	.970	.940	.910	.880	.850	.820	.790	.760	.730	.700	.640	.579	.519	.399
	Loss Conversion Factor	.030	.060	.090	.120	.150	.180	.210	.240	.270	.300	.360	.421	.481	.601
44	Basic Premium Ratio	(.960) .968	.936 .936	.904 .904	.872 .872	.840 .840	.808 .808	.776 .776	.744 .744	.712 .712	.680 .680	.616 .616	.552 .552	.488 .488	.360 .360
	Loss Conversion Factor	.032	.064	.096	.128	.160	.192	.224	.256	.288	.320	.384	.448	.512	.640
43	Basic Premium Ratio	.966	.932	.898	.864	.829	.795	.761	.727	.693	.659	.591	.522	.454	.318
	Loss Conversion Factor	.034	.068	.102	.136	.171	.205	.239	.273	.307	.341	.409	.478	.546	.682
42	Basic Premium Ratio	.963	.926	.889	.853	.816	.779	.742	.705	.668	.631	.558	.484	.410	.263
	Loss Conversion Factor	.037	.074	.111	.147	.184	.221	.258	.295	.332	.369	.442	.516	.590	.737
41	Basic Premium Ratio	.960	.920	.880	.840	.799	.759	.719	.679	.639	.599	.519	.438	.358	.198
	Loss Conversion Factor	.040	.080	.120	.160	.201	.241	.281	.321	.361	.401	.481	.562	.642	.802
40	Basic Premium Ratio	.957	.913	.870	.826	.783	.739	.696	.652	.609	.565	.479	.392	.305	.131
	Loss Conversion Factor	.043	.087	.130	.174	.217	.261	.304	.348	.391	.435	.521	.608	.695	.869
39	Basic Premium Ratio	.953	.906	.859	.812	.765	.717	.670	.623	.576	.529	.435	.341	.246	.058
	Loss Conversion Factor	.047	.094	.141	.188	.235	.283	.330	.377	.424	.471	.565	.659	.754	.942
38	Basic Premium Ratio	.949	.898	.847	.796	.745	.694	.643	.592	.541	.490	.387	.285	.183	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.051	.102	.153	.204	.255	.306	.357	.408	.459	.510	.613	.715	.817	.993
37	Basic Premium Ratio	.944	.889	.833	.777	.721	.666	.610	.554	.498	.443	.331	.220	.108	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.056	.111	.167	.223	.279	.334	.390	.446	.502	.557	.669	.780	.892	.971
36	Basic Premium Ratio	.940	.880	.820	.761	.701	.641	.581	.521	.461	.402	.282	.162	.043	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.060	.120	.180	.239	.299	.359	.419	.479	.539	.598	.718	.838	.957	.951
35	Basic Premium Ratio	.935	.870	.804	.739	.674	.609	.544	.479	.413	.348	.218	.087	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.065	.130	.196	.261	.326	.391	.456	.521	.587	.652	.782	.913	.988	.933
34	Basic Premium Ratio	.929	.858	.787	.717	.646	.575	.504	.433	.362	.291	.150	.008	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.071	.142	.213	.283	.354	.425	.496	.567	.638	.709	.850	.992	.968	.916
33	Basic Premium Ratio	.922	.845	.767	.689	.612	.534	.456	.379	.301	.223	.068	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.078	.155	.233	.311	.388	.466	.544	.621	.699	.777	.932	.977	.945	.900
32	Basic Premium Ratio	.916	.832	.747	.663	.579	.495	.410	.326	.242	.158	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.084	.168	.253	.337	.421	.505	.590	.674	.758	.842	.997	.958	.927	.885
31	Basic Premium Ratio	.908	.816	.724	.632	.540	.448	.356	.264	.172	.080	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.092	.184	.276	.368	.460	.552	.644	.736	.828	.920	.972	.937	.911	.873
30	Basic Premium Ratio	.900	.799	.699	.598	.498	.397	.297	.196	.096	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.100	.201	.301	.402	.502	.603	.703	.804	.904	.999	.953	.920	.895	.862
29	Basic Premium Ratio	.889	.779	.668	.558	.447	.336	.226	.115	.005	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.111	.221	.332	.442	.553	.664	.774	.885	.995	.974	.934	.906	.882	.851
28	Basic Premium Ratio	.878	.757	.635	.513	.392	.270	.148	.027	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.122	.243	.365	.487	.608	.730	.852	.973	.977	.952	.915	.887	.865	.838

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
27	Basic Premium Ratio	.865	.730	.594	.459	.324	.189	.054	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.135	.270	.406	.541	.676	.811	.946	.981	.952	.929	.893	.866	.847	.819
26	Basic Premium Ratio	.849	.699	.548	.398	.247	.097	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.151	.301	.452	.602	.753	.903	.988	.954	.929	.906	.873	.849	.829	.802
25	Basic Premium Ratio	.832	.664	.497	.329	.161	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.168	.336	.503	.671	.839	.999	.961	.930	.906	.885	.855	.832	.814	.790
24	Basic Premium Ratio	.812	.624	.436	.247	.059	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.188	.376	.564	.753	.941	.971	.938	.911	.889	.874	.843	.822	.807	.785
23	Basic Premium Ratio	.788	.576	.363	.151	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.212	.424	.637	.849	.986	.947	.915	.892	.873	.856	.832	.814	.800	.781
22	Basic Premium Ratio	.757	.513	.270	.027	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.243	.487	.730	.973	.958	.924	.898	.875	.858	.844	.822	.806	.793	.777
21	Basic Premium Ratio	.719	.438	.158	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.281	.562	.842	.976	.933	.904	.880	.861	.844	.832	.813	.799	.788	.771
20	Basic Premium Ratio	.674	.348	.022	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.326	.652	.978	.952	.913	.884	.862	.846	.831	.820	.803	.790	.780	.766
19	Basic Premium Ratio	.622	.245	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.378	.755	.979	.926	.891	.865	.845	.831	.818	.807	.792	.780	.772	.760
18	Basic Premium Ratio	.562	.124	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.438	.876	.951	.904	.871	.849	.830	.816	.805	.796	.782	.772	.764	.755
17	Basic Premium Ratio	.479	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.521	.995	.926	.883	.853	.832	.816	.803	.794	.786	.773	.765	.759	.750
16	Basic Premium Ratio	.374	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.626	.962	.902	.863	.837	.818	.803	.793	.784	.777	.767	.759	.753	.746
15	Basic Premium Ratio	.226	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.774	.943	.879	.844	.822	.806	.793	.783	.775	.770	.760	.755	.749	.743
14	Basic Premium Ratio	.148	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.852	.918	.859	.830	.812	.798	.787	.779	.771	.766	.757	.752	.748	.742
13	Basic Premium Ratio	.058	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.942	.899	.839	.818	.803	.791	.782	.775	.767	.764	.755	.750	.746	.741
12	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.992	.877	.825	.808	.795	.784	.776	.770	.764	.760	.753	.748	.745	.740
11	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.972	.861	.811	.798	.787	.778	.771	.766	.761	.757	.751	.747	.743	.739
10	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.950	.831	.799	.789	.780	.773	.766	.761	.757	.754	.749	.745	.742	.738
9	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.930	.802	.791	.782	.773	.767	.762	.758	.754	.752	.747	.743	.741	.737
8	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.899	.791	.781	.774	.767	.762	.758	.754	.751	.749	.744	.742	.740	.736
7	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.865	.780	.773	.767	.762	.757	.754	.751	.748	.747	.743	.740	.739	.736
6	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.829	.773	.766	.760	.757	.752	.750	.747	.745	.744	.741	.739	.737	.735
5	Basic Premium Ratio	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Loss Conversion Factor	.779	.763	.758	.755	.751	.749	.747	.744	.742	.741	.738	.737	.736	.735

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-18, filed 2/25/86)

WAC 296-17-91903 TABLE IV.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN A1
 MINIMUM PREMIUM RATIOS
 BASIC PREMIUM RATIO = .052
 LOSS CONVERSION FACTOR = .692
 Effective January 1, 1986

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group														
84	.996	.990	.986	.982	.978	.973	.969	.966	.961	.957	.949	.941	.933	.919
83	.996	.989	.985	.981	.976	.971	.967	.963	.958	.954	.945	.936	.928	.913
82	.995	.989	.984	.979	.974	.969	.964	.960	.955	.950	.941	.932	.924	.908
81	.995	.988	.983	.978	.973	.966	.962	.957	.952	.947	.937	.927	.919	.902
80	.995	.987	.981	.976	.971	.964	.959	.955	.949	.944	.934	.923	.914	.896
79	.994	.986	.980	.975	.969	.962	.957	.952	.946	.940	.930	.919	.909	.891
78	.994	.985	.979	.973	.967	.960	.954	.949	.943	.937	.926	.914	.904	.885
77	.993	.984	.978	.972	.965	.958	.952	.946	.940	.933	.922	.910	.900	.880
76	.993	.984	.977	.970	.964	.956	.949	.943	.937	.930	.918	.905	.895	.874
75	(.993)	.983	.976	.969	.962	.953	.947	.941	.934	.927	.914	.901	.890	(.868)
74	.993	.983	.976	.969	.962	.953	.947	.941	.934	.927	.914	.901	.890	.868
73	.992	.982	.975	.967	.960	.951	.944	.938	.931	.923	.910	.896	.885	.863
72	.992	.981	.973	.966	.958	.949	.942	.935	.928	.920	.906	.892	.880	.857
71	.991	.980	.972	.965	.956	.947	.939	.932	.925	.916	.902	.888	.876	.851
70	.991	.980	.971	.963	.955	.945	.937	.929	.922	.913	.899	.883	.871	.846
69	.991	.979	.970	.962	.953	.942	.934	.927	.919	.910	.895	.879	.866	.840
68	.990	.978	.969	.960	.951	.940	.932	.924	.916	.906	.891	.874	.861	.834
67	.989	.977	.968	.959	.949	.938	.929	.921	.913	.903	.887	.870	.856	.829
66	.989	.976	.967	.957	.948	.936	.927	.918	.910	.899	.883	.866	.851	.823
65	.989	.976	.966	.956	.946	.934	.924	.915	.907	.896	.879	.861	.847	.817
64	.988	.975	.964	.954	.944	.932	.921	.913	.903	.893	.875	.857	.842	.812
63	.988	.974	.963	.953	.942	.929	.919	.910	.900	.889	.871	.852	.837	.806
62	.988	.973	.962	.951	.940	.927	.916	.907	.897	.886	.867	.848	.832	.801
61	.987	.972	.961	.950	.939	.925	.914	.904	.894	.882	.864	.844	.827	.795
60	.987	.971	.960	.948	.937	.923	.911	.901	.891	.879	.860	.839	.823	.789
59	.987	.971	.959	.947	.935	.921	.909	.899	.888	.875	.856	.835	.818	.784
58	.986	.970	.958	.945	.933	.918	.906	.896	.885	.872	.852	.830	.813	.778
57	.986	.969	.957	.944	.931	.916	.904	.893	.882	.869	.848	.826	.808	.772
56	.985	.968	.955	.942	.930	.914	.901	.890	.879	.865	.844	.821	.803	.767
55	.985	.967	.954	.941	.928	.912	.899	.887	.876	.862	.840	.817	.798	.761
54	.985	.967	.953	.940	.926	.910	.896	.885	.873	.859	.836	.813	.794	.757
53	.984	.966	.952	.938	.924	.908	.894	.882	.870	.856	.834	.810	.791	.753
52	.984	.965	.951	.937	.922	.905	.892	.880	.867	.853	.831	.807	.787	.750
51	.983	.964	.950	.935	.921	.903	.890	.878	.864	.851	.828	.804	.784	.746
50	.983	.963	.949	.934	.919	.901	.888	.875	.862	.848	.825	.801	.781	.742
49	.983	.963	.948	.932	.917	.899	.886	.873	.859	.845	.822	.798	.778	.739
48	.982	.962	.946	.931	.915	.897	.883	.871	.857	.843	.819	.795	.774	.735
47	.982	.961	.945	.929	.913	.895	.881	.868	.855	.840	.816	.792	.771	.732
46	.981	.960	.944	.928	.912	.894	.879	.866	.852	.837	.813	.789	.768	.728
45	.981	.959	.943	.926	.910	.892	.877	.863	.850	.835	.810	.786	.765	.725
44	.981	.958	.942	.925	.909	.890	.875	.861	.847	.832	.807	.783	.761	.721
43	.980	.958	.941	.923	.907	.888	.873	.859	.845	.829	.804	.780	.758	.718
42	.980	.957	.940	.922	.905	.886	.871	.856	.843	.827	.801	.777	.755	.714
41	.980	.956	.939	.921	.904	.884	.869	.854	.840	.824	.798	.774	.752	.710
40	.979	.956	.937	.919	.902	.882	.867	.852	.838	.821	.796	.771	.748	.707
39	.979	.955	.936	.918	.901	.881	.865	.849	.835	.819	.793	.768	.745	.703
38	.979	.954	.935	.916	.899	.879	.863	.847	.833	.816	.790	.765	.742	.700
37	.978	.954	.934	.915	.897	.877	.860	.845	.831	.813	.787	.762	.739	.696
36	.978	.953	.933	.914	.896	.875	.858	.842	.828	.811	.784	.759	.735	.693
35	.978	.952	.932	.912	.894	.873	.856	.840	.826	.808	.781	.756	.732	.689
34	.977	.951	.930	.911	.892	.871	.854	.838	.824	.806	.779	.754	.730	.687
33	.977	.950	.929	.909	.891	.870	.852	.836	.822	.804	.777	.752	.728	.686
32	.977	.950	.928	.908	.889	.868	.850	.834	.820	.802	.775	.750	.726	.684
31	.976	.949	.927	.906	.887	.866	.848	.832	.818	.799	.772	.748	.724	.682
30	.976	.948	.926	.905	.886	.865	.847	.830	.816	.797	.770	.746	.722	.681
29	.975	.947	.925	.904	.884	.863	.845	.828	.814	.795	.768	.744	.719	.679
28	.975	.946	.924	.902	.882	.861	.843	.826	.812	.793	.766	.742	.717	.677
27	.974	.946	.923	.901	.881	.859	.841	.824	.810	.791	.764	.740	.715	.675
26	.974	.945	.922	.899	.879	.858	.839	.822	.808	.789	.762	.738	.713	.674
25	.974	.944	.921	.898	.878	.856	.837	.821	.806	.787	.760	.736	.711	.672
24	.973	.943	.919	.897	.876	.854	.835	.819	.803	.784	.757	.733	.709	.670
23	.973	.942	.918	.895	.874	.853	.833	.817	.801	.782	.755	.731	.707	.669
22	.972	.942	.917	.894	.873	.851	.831	.815	.799	.780	.753	.729	.705	.667
21	.972	.941	.916	.892	.871	.849	.829	.813	.797	.778	.751	.727	.703	.665
20	.971	.940	.915	.891	.869	.848	.828	.811	.795	.776	.749	.725	.701	.664
19	.971	.939	.914	.890	.868	.846	.826	.809	.793	.774	.747	.723	.698	.662
18	.970	.938	.913	.888	.866	.844	.824	.807	.791	.771	.744	.721	.696	.660
	.970	.938	.912	.887	.864	.842	.822	.805	.789	.769	.742	.719	.694	.658

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group														
17	.969	.937	.911	.885	.863	.841	.820	.803	.787	.767	.740	.717	.692	.657
16	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
15	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
14	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
13	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
12	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
11	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
10	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
9	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
8	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
7	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
6	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655
5	.969	.936	.910	.884	.861	.839	.818	.801	.785	.765	.738	.715	.690	.655

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-18, filed 2/25/86)

WAC 296-17-91904 TABLE V.

RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN A2
 MINIMUM PREMIUM RATIOS
 AND BASIC PREMIUM RATIOS
 LOSS CONVERSION FACTOR = .692
 Effective January 1, 1986

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00	
Size Group																
84	Basic Premium Ratio		.514	.504	.497	.491	.485	.481	.477	.474	.470	.467	.461	.455	.450	.441
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.994	.986	.981	.975	.969	.964	.960	.955	.951	.944	.936	.927	.918	.902
83	Basic Premium Ratio		.513	.503	.495	.488	.482	.477	.473	.469	.466	.462	.456	.450	.445	.435
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.993	.985	.979	.973	.967	.962	.957	.951	.947	.940	.931	.921	.912	.894
82	Basic Premium Ratio		.512	.501	.492	.485	.479	.474	.469	.466	.461	.458	.451	.445	.440	.429
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.993	.984	.978	.971	.964	.959	.953	.947	.943	.936	.926	.916	.906	.887
81	Basic Premium Ratio		.510	.499	.489	.483	.476	.471	.465	.461	.457	.453	.446	.440	.434	.424
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.992	.983	.976	.969	.962	.956	.950	.944	.939	.931	.921	.910	.899	.880
80	Basic Premium Ratio		.509	.496	.487	.479	.472	.467	.461	.457	.453	.449	.441	.435	.429	.417
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.991	.982	.975	.967	.959	.953	.947	.940	.935	.927	.916	.904	.893	.873
79	Basic Premium Ratio		.508	.495	.484	.476	.468	.463	.458	.453	.448	.444	.437	.430	.423	.411
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.990	.981	.973	.965	.957	.950	.943	.936	.930	.923	.911	.898	.887	.865
78	Basic Premium Ratio		.505	.492	.482	.474	.466	.459	.454	.449	.444	.440	.432	.425	.418	.405
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.990	.980	.972	.963	.955	.947	.940	.933	.926	.919	.906	.893	.881	.858
77	Basic Premium Ratio		.505	.491	.479	.470	.463	.457	.450	.446	.440	.436	.427	.420	.412	.399
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.989	.979	.970	.960	.952	.944	.936	.929	.922	.914	.901	.887	.875	.851
76	Basic Premium Ratio		.504	.490	.477	.468	.459	.453	.446	.441	.435	.431	.422	.413	.406	.393
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.988	.978	.969	.958	.950	.941	.933	.926	.918	.910	.896	.881	.869	.844
75	Basic Premium Ratio		.503	.486	.474	.465	.456	.449	.441	.436	.431	.426	.417	.408	.401	.386
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.988	.977	.967	.956	.947	.938	.929	.922	.914	.906	.891	.876	.865	.836
74	Basic Premium Ratio		.500	.485	.472	.461	.452	.445	.438	.432	.426	.421	.411	.403	.395	.380
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.987	.976	.966	.954	.945	.935	.926	.918	.910	.901	.886	.870	.856	.829
73	Basic Premium Ratio		.499	.482	.469	.458	.449	.441	.434	.428	.421	.417	.406	.398	.389	.374
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.986	.975	.964	.952	.942	.933	.923	.915	.906	.897	.881	.864	.850	.822
72	Basic Premium Ratio		.498	.480	.465	.455	.446	.438	.431	.423	.418	.412	.401	.392	.383	.367
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.985	.974	.963	.950	.940	.930	.919	.911	.901	.893	.875	.858	.844	.814
71	Basic Premium Ratio		.495	.477	.463	.451	.442	.433	.426	.419	.412	.407	.396	.387	.377	.360
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.985	.972	.961	.948	.937	.927	.915	.907	.896	.888	.869	.852	.837	.806
70	Basic Premium Ratio		.494	.476	.460	.448	.438	.430	.421	.414	.407	.402	.391	.380	.371	.353
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.984	.971	.959	.945	.934	.923	.911	.903	.891	.882	.863	.845	.830	.799
69	Basic Premium Ratio		.494	.472	.456	.445	.434	.425	.417	.410	.403	.396	.385	.375	.365	.347
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.983	.969	.956	.943	.931	.919	.907	.898	.886	.877	.857	.839	.823	.791
68	Basic Premium Ratio		.490	.468	.454	.441	.430	.421	.412	.404	.397	.392	.380	.368	.358	.340
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.983	.968	.954	.940	.928	.916	.903	.893	.881	.872	.851	.833	.816	.783
67	Basic Premium Ratio		.489	.467	.450	.437	.425	.416	.408	.400	.392	.386	.373	.363	.352	.334
	Minimum Premium Ratio		.982	.966	.952	.937	.924	.912	.899	.889	.876	.866	.845	.826	.809	.775

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
66	Basic Premium Ratio	.485	.463	.446	.433	.421	.412	.403	.395	.387	.381	.367	.357	.346	.327
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.981	.965	.950	.934	.921	.908	.895	.884	.871	.861	.840	.820	.802	.767
65	Basic Premium Ratio	.485	.461	.444	.429	.418	.407	.398	.390	.382	.375	.362	.350	.340	.321
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.980	.963	.948	.931	.918	.904	.891	.879	.866	.856	.834	.814	.795	.759
64	Basic Premium Ratio	.481	.458	.440	.426	.414	.403	.394	.385	.377	.369	.357	.344	.333	.314
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.979	.961	.946	.928	.915	.900	.887	.874	.861	.850	.828	.807	.788	.751
63	Basic Premium Ratio	.480	.454	.436	.421	.409	.398	.388	.380	.372	.364	.351	.338	.328	.307
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.979	.960	.943	.926	.912	.896	.883	.870	.856	.845	.822	.801	.781	.744
62	Basic Premium Ratio	.476	.452	.431	.418	.404	.393	.384	.375	.367	.359	.344	.331	.321	.301
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.978	.958	.941	.923	.908	.893	.879	.865	.851	.840	.816	.795	.774	.736
61	Basic Premium Ratio	.475	.448	.430	.413	.400	.388	.378	.370	.361	.353	.339	.326	.314	.294
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.977	.957	.939	.920	.905	.889	.875	.860	.846	.834	.810	.788	.767	.728
60	Basic Premium Ratio	.471	.444	.425	.409	.395	.383	.374	.363	.355	.347	.332	.319	.307	.286
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.976	.955	.937	.917	.902	.885	.871	.856	.841	.829	.804	.782	.760	.720
59	Basic Premium Ratio	.470	.443	.421	.404	.391	.379	.368	.358	.349	.341	.325	.312	.301	.279
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.975	.954	.935	.914	.899	.881	.867	.851	.836	.823	.798	.775	.753	.712
58	Basic Premium Ratio	.467	.439	.417	.400	.386	.374	.363	.352	.344	.335	.320	.306	.294	.273
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.974	.952	.933	.911	.895	.877	.863	.846	.831	.818	.793	.769	.746	.704
57	Basic Premium Ratio	.466	.435	.412	.395	.381	.368	.357	.347	.338	.330	.313	.299	.287	.266
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.973	.951	.930	.908	.892	.873	.859	.842	.826	.813	.787	.763	.739	.696
56	Basic Premium Ratio	.462	.433	.408	.391	.376	.363	.351	.342	.331	.322	.307	.293	.281	.259
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.972	.949	.928	.905	.888	.869	.855	.837	.821	.807	.781	.756	.732	.689
55	Basic Premium Ratio	.458	.429	.403	.385	.371	.358	.346	.336	.325	.316	.300	.287	.274	.253
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.972	.947	.925	.903	.885	.866	.851	.832	.816	.802	.775	.750	.725	.681
54	Basic Premium Ratio	.456	.424	.399	.381	.366	.353	.340	.329	.320	.311	.294	.280	.267	.246
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.971	.946	.923	.900	.881	.862	.847	.827	.811	.797	.769	.744	.718	.676
53	Basic Premium Ratio	.452	.419	.394	.376	.359	.346	.335	.323	.312	.303	.287	.274	.261	.240
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.969	.944	.920	.897	.878	.858	.843	.823	.807	.792	.764	.739	.713	.671
52	Basic Premium Ratio	.447	.415	.389	.370	.354	.340	.328	.318	.307	.298	.281	.266	.255	.234
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.968	.942	.918	.894	.874	.855	.839	.818	.803	.787	.759	.734	.708	.666
51	Basic Premium Ratio	.443	.410	.384	.365	.349	.335	.322	.310	.301	.292	.275	.260	.248	.227
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.966	.940	.915	.891	.871	.851	.834	.814	.798	.783	.755	.729	.704	.662
50	Basic Premium Ratio	.439	.405	.379	.360	.343	.329	.316	.304	.293	.285	.268	.254	.241	.221
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.965	.938	.913	.888	.867	.847	.830	.810	.794	.778	.750	.724	.699	.657
49	Basic Premium Ratio	.437	.401	.374	.355	.338	.322	.309	.298	.287	.278	.261	.247	.235	.215
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.964	.935	.910	.885	.863	.844	.826	.805	.790	.774	.745	.719	.694	.652
48	Basic Premium Ratio	.433	.396	.369	.348	.330	.316	.303	.291	.281	.271	.255	.241	.229	.208
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.962	.933	.908	.883	.860	.840	.822	.801	.786	.770	.741	.714	.689	.647
47	Basic Premium Ratio	.428	.391	.364	.342	.324	.310	.297	.285	.274	.265	.248	.235	.221	.202
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.961	.931	.905	.880	.856	.837	.818	.797	.781	.765	.736	.710	.684	.642
46	Basic Premium Ratio	.424	.386	.358	.336	.319	.303	.289	.277	.267	.258	.242	.228	.216	.197
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.959	.929	.903	.877	.853	.833	.814	.793	.777	.761	.732	.705	.680	.637
45	Basic Premium Ratio	.419	.381	.350	.329	.311	.296	.283	.271	.260	.251	.235	.222	.211	.192
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.958	.927	.900	.874	.849	.829	.810	.789	.773	.756	.727	.700	.675	.632
44	Basic Premium Ratio	.414	.373	.345	.323	.304	.288	.276	.265	.254	.245	.229	.216	.205	.186
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.957	.925	.898	.871	.846	.826	.806	.785	.768	.752	.723	.695	.670	.627
43	Basic Premium Ratio	.409	.367	.337	.315	.297	.282	.269	.257	.248	.239	.223	.210	.200	.182
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.955	.923	.896	.868	.842	.822	.802	.780	.764	.748	.718	.690	.665	.622
42	Basic Premium Ratio	.405	.362	.331	.309	.291	.275	.262	.251	.240	.232	.216	.203	.193	.175
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.954	.921	.893	.865	.839	.819	.798	.776	.760	.743	.714	.685	.661	.617
41	Basic Premium Ratio	.400	.357	.326	.303	.283	.269	.256	.244	.234	.225	.210	.197	.186	.169
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.952	.919	.891	.863	.835	.815	.794	.772	.756	.739	.709	.680	.656	.612
40	Basic Premium Ratio	.395	.349	.321	.295	.277	.263	.249	.238	.227	.219	.203	.190	.179	.163
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.951	.916	.888	.860	.832	.812	.790	.768	.751	.734	.705	.676	.651	.607
39	Basic Premium Ratio	.390	.344	.312	.290	.271	.255	.242	.230	.221	.212	.196	.184	.174	.157
	Minimum Premium Ratio	(.950) .950	.914) .914	.886) .886	.857) .857	.828) .828	.808) .808	.786) .786	.764) .764	.747) .747	.730) .730	.700) .700	.671) .671	.646) .646	.603) .603
38	Basic Premium Ratio	.385	.339	.307	.282	.263	.249	.236	.223	.214	.204	.190	.178	.167	.151
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.948	.912	.883	.854	.825	.804	.782	.760	.743	.726	.695	.666	.641	.598
37	Basic Premium Ratio	.376	.330	.298	.276	.257	.241	.228	.216	.207	.198	.183	.171	.161	.146
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.947	.910	.881	.851	.821	.801	.778	.755	.738	.721	.691	.661	.637	.593
36	Basic Premium Ratio	.371	.324	.293	.267	.249	.235	.221	.210	.201	.192	.177	.166	.155	.140

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group	Minimum Premium Ratio	.945	.908	.879	.848	.819	.797	.775	.751	.736	.717	.686	.658	.632	.588
	Basic Premium Ratio	.362	.315	.284	.261	.240	.226	.214	.203	.193	.184	.171	.159	.150	.135
35	Minimum Premium Ratio	.945	.906	.878	.847	.818	.796	.774	.750	.735	.716	.685	.658	.631	.587
34	Basic Premium Ratio	.353	.306	.275	.252	.234	.220	.207	.196	.187	.179	.164	.154	.144	.130
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.944	.904	.876	.846	.817	.795	.773	.749	.734	.715	.684	.657	.631	.588
33	Basic Premium Ratio	.347	.297	.268	.243	.226	.212	.199	.189	.179	.171	.158	.148	.139	.125
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.944	.904	.875	.844	.816	.794	.772	.748	.733	.715	.684	.657	.631	.588
32	Basic Premium Ratio	.338	.288	.259	.237	.219	.204	.193	.182	.173	.166	.153	.142	.134	.121
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.943	.903	.874	.843	.815	.793	.771	.747	.732	.714	.684	.657	.632	.589
31	Basic Premium Ratio	.329	.282	.251	.229	.211	.197	.185	.176	.167	.160	.148	.137	.130	.117
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.943	.903	.873	.842	.814	.792	.769	.746	.731	.714	.683	.656	.632	.590
30	Basic Premium Ratio	.319	.273	.242	.220	.205	.191	.179	.169	.160	.154	.141	.132	.125	.113
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.942	.902	.872	.840	.813	.791	.768	.745	.730	.713	.683	.656	.632	.591
29	Basic Premium Ratio	.310	.264	.235	.213	.196	.183	.172	.163	.155	.148	.136	.128	.121	.110
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.942	.902	.870	.839	.812	.790	.767	.744	.729	.713	.683	.656	.632	.591
28	Basic Premium Ratio	.301	.255	.227	.205	.188	.177	.166	.157	.148	.141	.130	.122	.115	.103
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.941	.901	.869	.838	.811	.789	.766	.743	.728	.712	.682	.655	.632	.592
27	Basic Premium Ratio	.295	.248	.218	.199	.182	.169	.157	.148	.141	.134	.123	.114	.106	.095
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.941	.900	.868	.837	.810	.788	.765	.742	.727	.712	.682	.655	.632	.592
		.941	.900	.868	.837	.810	.788	.765	.742	.727	.712	.682	.665	.632	.593
26	Basic Premium Ratio	.286	.240	.212	.191	.174	.161	.151	.140	.134	.127	.115	.107	.099	.088
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.940	.900	.867	.835	.809	.787	.764	.741	.726	.712	.682	.655	.632	.593
25	Basic Premium Ratio	.276	.230	.203	.182	.167	.154	.143	.134	.126	.119	.109	.100	.093	.083
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.940	.899	.866	.834	.808	.786	.763	.740	.725	.711	.682	.654	.632	.594
24	Basic Premium Ratio	.266	.221	.194	.175	.159	.147	.137	.129	.121	.114	.105	.097	.090	.080
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.939	.899	.865	.833	.807	.785	.762	.739	.724	.711	.681	.654	.632	.595
23	Basic Premium Ratio	.253	.212	.185	.166	.153	.141	.131	.123	.116	.110	.101	.093	.087	.078
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.939	.898	.863	.831	.806	.784	.761	.738	.723	.710	.681	.654	.633	.596
22	Basic Premium Ratio	.244	.202	.176	.158	.145	.134	.124	.118	.112	.106	.097	.090	.084	.076
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.939	.898	.862	.830	.805	.783	.760	.737	.722	.710	.681	.653	.633	.596
21	Basic Premium Ratio	.230	.193	.169	.152	.139	.128	.119	.112	.107	.102	.093	.087	.082	.075
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.935	.897	.861	.829	.804	.782	.759	.736	.721	.709	.680	.653	.633	.597
20	Basic Premium Ratio	.220	.183	.160	.143	.131	.121	.113	.107	.102	.097	.089	.083	.079	.072
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.930	.896	.860	.828	.803	.781	.758	.735	.720	.709	.680	.653	.633	.598
19	Basic Premium Ratio	.215	.177	.152	.137	.124	.115	.107	.101	.096	.092	.084	.079	.075	.068
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.924	.891	.859	.826	.802	.780	.757	.734	.719	.708	.680	.652	.633	.599
18	Basic Premium Ratio	.205	.168	.145	.129	.117	.108	.100	.095	.090	.086	.079	.075	.071	.066
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.919	.887	.858	.825	.801	.779	.756	.733	.718	.708	.679	.652	.633	.599
17	Basic Premium Ratio	.196	.159	.137	.121	.111	.102	.095	.090	.085	.081	.075	.071	.068	.063
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.913	.882	.853	.824	.800	.778	.755	.732	.717	.708	.679	.652	.633	.599
16	Basic Premium Ratio	.186	.150	.128	.114	.103	.095	.090	.085	.080	.077	.072	.068	.065	.061
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.908	.877	.849	.822	.799	.777	.754	.731	.716	.707	.679	.651	.633	.599
15	Basic Premium Ratio	.176	.141	.121	.108	.098	.090	.085	.080	.077	.074	.069	.066	.063	.059
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.902	.872	.845	.820	.798	.776	.753	.730	.715	.707	.678	.651	.633	.599
14	Basic Premium Ratio	.172	.135	.113	.103	.093	.088	.082	.078	.075	.072	.068	.065	.062	.059
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.897	.868	.841	.817	.795	.774	.752	.729	.714	.706	.678	.651	.634	.598
13	Basic Premium Ratio	.164	.126	.108	.097	.091	.084	.080	.076	.073	.070	.067	.064	.062	.058
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.892	.863	.837	.813	.791	.771	.751	.728	.713	.706	.678	.650	.634	.598
12	Basic Premium Ratio	.158	.117	.102	.094	.087	.082	.077	.074	.071	.069	.066	.063	.061	.058
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.886	.858	.833	.810	.788	.769	.749	.727	.712	.705	.677	.650	.633	.597
11	Basic Premium Ratio	.149	.107	.095	.089	.083	.079	.075	.072	.069	.068	.064	.062	.060	.057
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.881	.853	.829	.806	.785	.766	.748	.726	.711	.705	.676	.650	.632	.597
10	Basic Premium Ratio	.144	.100	.091	.085	.080	.075	.073	.070	.068	.066	.063	.061	.059	.057
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.875	.849	.825	.802	.782	.763	.746	.725	.710	.704	.675	.650	.632	.597
9	Basic Premium Ratio	.134	.093	.086	.081	.077	.073	.070	.068	.066	.065	.062	.060	.059	.057
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.870	.844	.820	.799	.779	.761	.744	.724	.709	.704	.674	.649	.631	.596
8	Basic Premium Ratio	.121	.087	.082	.077	.074	.070	.068	.066	.065	.063	.061	.059	.058	.056
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.864	.839	.816	.795	.776	.758	.741	.723	.708	.704	.673	.649	.630	.596
7	Basic Premium Ratio	.106	.082	.077	.074	.070	.068	.066	.064	.063	.062	.060	.058	.057	.056
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.859	.834	.812	.792	.773	.755	.739	.722	.707	.703	.671	.649	.630	.596
6	Basic Premium Ratio	.092	.077	.074	.070	.068	.066	.064	.063	.061	.060	.058	.057	.057	.055
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.853	.830	.808	.788	.770	.753	.737	.721	.706	.695	.670	.648	.629	.595

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group														
5														
Basic Premium Ratio	.092	.073	.070	.067	.065	.064	.062	.061	.060	.059	.057	.057	.056	.055
Minimum Premium Ratio	.848	.825	.804	.785	.767	.750	.734	.720	.705	.693	.669	.648	.629	.595

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-18, filed 2/25/86)

WAC 296-17-91905 TABLE VI.

**RETROSPECTIVE RATING PLAN A3
MINIMUM PREMIUM RATIOS
AND BASIC PREMIUM RATIOS
LOSS CONVERSION FACTOR = .692
Effective January 1, 1986**

Maximum Premium Ratio:	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group														
84														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.813	.793	.783	.777	.766	.759	.732	.736	.727	.722	.706	.694	.673
Minimum Premium Ratio	.986	.973	.964	.956	.948	.942	.935	.931	.924	.919	.909	.900	.891	.874
83														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.812	.790	.780	.772	.760	.753	.728	.730	.721	.715	.698	.685	.663
Minimum Premium Ratio	.985	.972	.962	.953	.944	.937	.931	.925	.919	.913	.903	.892	.883	.865
82														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.810	.788	.776	.767	.755	.747	.724	.724	.715	.707	.690	.677	.653
Minimum Premium Ratio	.984	.970	.958	.949	.940	.932	.925	.920	.913	.907	.896	.885	.876	.857
81														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.808	.786	.772	.763	.750	.742	.720	.718	.709	.699	.683	.668	.643
Minimum Premium Ratio	.981	.967	.954	.946	.936	.928	.920	.913	.907	.901	.889	.878	.868	.849
80														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.806	.783	.768	.758	.745	.736	.716	.712	.703	.692	.675	.659	.633
Minimum Premium Ratio	.981	.964	.951	.941	.931	.923	.915	.909	.901	.895	.882	.871	.860	.839
79														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.804	.781	.765	.753	.739	.730	.712	.706	.697	.684	.667	.651	.622
Minimum Premium Ratio	.979	.962	.948	.938	.927	.918	.910	.903	.895	.888	.876	.864	.852	.831
78														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.803	.779	.761	.749	.734	.725	.708	.700	.691	.677	.659	.642	.612
Minimum Premium Ratio	.976	.959	.945	.934	.924	.913	.905	.897	.890	.882	.869	.856	.844	.821
77														
Basic Premium Ratio	((.820	.801	.776	.757	.744	.729	.719	.704	.694	.684	.669	.641	.633	.602))
Minimum Premium Ratio	.820	.801	.776	.757	.744	.729	.719	.704	.694	.684	.669	.651	.633	.602
	.975	.957	.942	.930	.919	.910	.900	.893	.884	.876	.862	.849	.836	.813
76														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.799	.774	.754	.740	.724	.713	.700	.688	.678	.661	.644	.625	.592
Minimum Premium Ratio	.974	.956	.940	.927	.915	.905	.895	.886	.878	.870	.855	.840	.828	.804
75														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.797	.772	.750	.735	.718	.707	.696	.682	.672	.654	.636	.616	.582
Minimum Premium Ratio	.974	.952	.936	.923	.911	.899	.889	.881	.872	.863	.848	.833	.820	.794
74														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.795	.769	.746	.730	.713	.702	.692	.676	.666	.646	.628	.607	.572
Minimum Premium Ratio	((.970	.950	.934	.918	.906	.894	.884	.875	.866	.857	.840	.825	.811	.786))
	.970	.950	.934	.918	.906	.894	.884	.875	.866	.857	.840	.825	.811	.786
73														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.794	.767	.743	.726	.708	.696	.688	.670	.660	.638	.620	.599	.562
Minimum Premium Ratio	.969	.946	.929	.915	.902	.889	.879	.869	.859	.851	.833	.818	.803	.776
72														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.792	.765	.739	.721	.703	.690	.684	.664	.654	.631	.613	.590	.552
Minimum Premium Ratio	.968	.944	.925	.912	.898	.886	.874	.863	.854	.844	.826	.810	.795	.767
71														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.790	.759	.734	.715	.697	.682	.674	.655	.645	.620	.602	.578	.540
Minimum Premium Ratio	.965	.941	.923	.907	.893	.880	.868	.857	.847	.837	.819	.802	.786	.757
70														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.788	.752	.729	.709	.690	.674	.665	.647	.636	.609	.591	.567	.529
Minimum Premium Ratio	.964	.939	.919	.903	.889	.875	.862	.852	.841	.831	.812	.793	.778	.747
69														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.785	.746	.723	.703	.684	.666	.655	.638	.626	.598	.579	.555	.517
Minimum Premium Ratio	.963	.935	.914	.899	.883	.869	.857	.846	.835	.823	.804	.786	.770	.738
68														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.783	.739	.718	.697	.677	.658	.645	.629	.617	.587	.568	.543	.505
Minimum Premium Ratio	.959	.931	.912	.894	.878	.864	.851	.839	.828	.817	.797	.777	.760	.729
67														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.779	.736	.712	.690	.670	.651	.636	.621	.608	.577	.558	.533	.495
Minimum Premium Ratio	.957	.929	.907	.889	.873	.858	.845	.833	.821	.810	.789	.770	.752	.719
66														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.776	.732	.707	.682	.663	.643	.628	.613	.599	.568	.548	.523	.485
Minimum Premium Ratio	.954	.925	.903	.885	.868	.853	.839	.826	.814	.803	.781	.761	.744	.709
65														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.772	.729	.701	.675	.655	.636	.619	.604	.590	.558	.537	.513	.475
Minimum Premium Ratio	.953	.923	.900	.880	.864	.847	.833	.821	.808	.796	.773	.753	.735	.701
64														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.768	.725	.695	.667	.648	.628	.610	.596	.581	.548	.527	.503	.465
Minimum Premium Ratio	.949	.919	.895	.877	.859	.841	.827	.814	.801	.788	.766	.744	.726	.691
63														
Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.764	.719	.690	.661	.641	.620	.601	.586	.571	.538	.517	.492	.454
Minimum Premium Ratio	.948	.914	.891	.871	.853	.835	.820	.807	.794	.781	.758	.736	.718	.682

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group	62	.820	.759	.714	.684	.656	.634	.612	.592	.576	.562	.529	.507	.482	.444
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.944	.912	.886	.867	.848	.830	.815	.801	.788	.774	.750	.727	.708	.672
61	Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.755	.708	.679	.650	.627	.603	.582	.566	.552	.519	.496	.471	.433
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.943	.908	.884	.861	.843	.824	.808	.794	.781	.767	.743	.719	.699	.662
60	Basic Premium Ratio	.820	.750	.702	.673	.644	.620	.595	.573	.556	.542	.509	.486	.460	.422
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.939	.904	.879	.856	.837	.818	.802	.787	.773	.758	.734	.710	.690	.652
59	Basic Premium Ratio	.813	.743	.696	.664	.635	.611	.586	.564	.546	.532	.499	.475	.449	.411
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.937	.902	.874	.851	.832	.812	.795	.780	.766	.751	.725	.701	.681	.642
58	Basic Premium Ratio	.806	.737	.690	.655	.626	.602	.577	.555	.537	.522	.489	.464	.439	.401
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.934	.898	.869	.846	.825	.806	.789	.773	.759	.743	.718	.693	.672	.633
57	Basic Premium Ratio	.798	.730	.684	.645	.617	.593	.568	.545	.527	.511	.479	.452	.428	.390
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.932	.893	.864	.840	.820	.799	.781	.766	.752	.736	.709	.684	.663	.624
56	Basic Premium Ratio	.791	.723	.678	.636	.608	.584	.559	.536	.517	.501	.469	.441	.417	.379
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.928	.890	.859	.835	.814	.793	.775	.759	.743	.727	.701	.676	.654	.614
55	Basic Premium Ratio	.788	.717	.672	.629	.600	.575	.550	.526	.507	.491	.459	.432	.408	.370
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.924	.886	.854	.829	.808	.787	.768	.753	.736	.720	.692	.667	.645	.606
54	Basic Premium Ratio	.785	.710	.665	.623	.592	.566	.541	.517	.498	.481	.449	.423	.398	.361
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.922	.881	.849	.824	.802	.781	.761	.744	.729	.713	.685	.659	.637	.597
53	Basic Premium Ratio	.782	.704	.659	.616	.584	.556	.532	.507	.488	.470	.439	.413	.389	.352
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.918	.876	.844	.818	.794	.772	.755	.737	.720	.704	.677	.651	.629	.589
52	Basic Premium Ratio	.779	.697	.652	.609	.576	.547	.523	.497	.478	.460	.429	.404	.379	.343
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.913	.871	.838	.812	.789	.766	.747	.731	.713	.697	.669	.642	.621	.581
51	Basic Premium Ratio	.774	.691	.644	.600	.566	.537	.513	.487	.467	.450	.419	.394	.369	.333
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.908	.865	.833	.806	.782	.759	.740	.722	.706	.690	.662	.635	.613	.572
50	Basic Premium Ratio	.769	.685	.636	.591	.556	.527	.502	.477	.457	.440	.408	.383	.359	.323
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.904	.861	.826	.800	.775	.753	.733	.715	.697	.681	.653	.627	.604	.564
49	Basic Premium Ratio	.763	.678	.627	.582	.546	.517	.492	.466	.446	.429	.398	.373	.349	.312
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.902	.856	.821	.795	.769	.744	.724	.708	.690	.673	.645	.619	.596	.556
48	Basic Premium Ratio	.758	.672	.619	.573	.536	.507	.481	.456	.435	.419	.387	.362	.339	.302
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.898	.850	.815	.786	.761	.737	.717	.699	.683	.665	.637	.611	.588	.548
47	Basic Premium Ratio	.749	.663	.607	.562	.525	.496	.470	.445	.424	.408	.377	.353	.330	.295
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.892	.845	.810	.780	.754	.731	.710	.692	.674	.657	.629	.603	.579	.540
46	Basic Premium Ratio	.740	.654	.595	.550	.513	.485	.459	.434	.414	.398	.367	.343	.321	.287
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.888	.839	.804	.773	.748	.723	.702	.683	.666	.650	.621	.595	.572	.533
45	Basic Premium Ratio	.731	.645	.583	.539	.502	.474	.448	.422	.403	.387	.357	.334	.312	.280
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.884	.834	.795	.765	.739	.715	.695	.676	.657	.641	.612	.587	.565	.526
44	Basic Premium Ratio	.722	.636	.571	.527	.490	.463	.437	.411	.392	.376	.347	.324	.303	.272
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.878	.826	.790	.758	.732	.706	.686	.669	.650	.633	.605	.580	.558	.519
43	Basic Premium Ratio	.714	.626	.561	.517	.479	.451	.426	.401	.382	.365	.337	.314	.293	.263
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.873	.820	.781	.750	.723	.699	.679	.659	.643	.627	.598	.572	.551	.513
42	Basic Premium Ratio	.705	.615	.551	.507	.467	.440	.414	.390	.371	.355	.327	.304	.284	.253
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.869	.814	.775	.743	.717	.691	.670	.652	.634	.618	.589	.564	.543	.504
41	Basic Premium Ratio	.697	.605	.540	.496	.456	.428	.403	.380	.361	.344	.316	.294	.274	.244
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.863	.809	.769	.737	.708	.684	.663	.644	.627	.610	.582	.557	.534	.496
40	Basic Premium Ratio	.688	.594	.530	.486	.444	.416	.391	.369	.350	.333	.306	.284	.264	.234
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.858	.800	.763	.728	.702	.677	.656	.636	.618	.603	.574	.548	.526	.489
39	Basic Premium Ratio	.677	.583	.519	.475	.434	.406	.380	.359	.340	.323	.296	.274	.255	.226
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.853	.795	.754	.722	.695	.668	.647	.628	.611	.594	.565	.541	.519	.481
38	Basic Premium Ratio	.666	.573	.508	.464	.424	.395	.370	.348	.329	.313	.286	.264	.246	.218
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.848	.790	.748	.713	.686	.661	.640	.620	.604	.585	.558	.533	.511	.473
37	Basic Premium Ratio	.654	.562	.497	.453	.413	.385	.359	.338	.319	.302	.276	.254	.237	.209
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.839	.781	.739	.707	.679	.652	.631	.611	.595	.577	.549	.525	.503	.466
36	Basic Premium Ratio	.643	.551	.486	.442	.403	.374	.348	.327	.308	.292	.266	.244	.228	.201
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.834	.774	.733	.697	.670	.645	.623	.604	.588	.570	.541	.518	.495	.458
35	Basic Premium Ratio	.631	.538	.473	.429	.392	.363	.338	.317	.299	.283	.257	.236	.220	.194
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.825	.765	.723	.690	.660	.636	.615	.596	.579	.561	.534	.510	.489	.452
34	Basic Premium Ratio	.618	.525	.461	.417	.380	.352	.328	.307	.289	.274	.249	.228	.212	.187
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.815	.755	.713	.681	.654	.629	.607	.588	.572	.555	.527	.504	.482	.447
33	Basic Premium Ratio	.606	.511	.448	.404	.369	.341	.317	.297	.280	.264	.240	.220	.203	.179
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.810	.746	.706	.671	.644	.620	.598	.580	.563	.546	.520	.497	.476	.441
32	Basic Premium Ratio	.593	.498	.435	.391	.357	.330	.307	.287	.270	.255	.231	.212	.195	.172

Maximum Premium Ratio:		1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00
Size Group	Minimum Premium Ratio	.800	.736	.697	.664	.637	.611	.591	.572	.556	.539	.513	.490	.470	.436
	Basic Premium Ratio	.578	.484	.422	.379	.345	.319	.296	.277	.260	.246	.222	.204	.188	.166
31	Minimum Premium Ratio	.791	.730	.688	.655	.628	.604	.583	.565	.549	.532	.507	.484	.465	.431
30	Basic Premium Ratio	.563	.470	.409	.367	.333	.308	.285	.266	.251	.237	.214	.196	.181	.159
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.781	.720	.678	.646	.621	.597	.576	.557	.541	.525	.499	.478	.458	.427
29	Basic Premium Ratio	.548	.455	.396	.354	.321	.296	.274	.256	.241	.227	.205	.187	.174	.153
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.772	.711	.671	.638	.611	.588	.567	.550	.535	.518	.493	.473	.453	.422
28	Basic Premium Ratio	.533	.441	.383	.342	.309	.285	.263	.245	.231	.218	.196	.179	.167	.146
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.762	.702	.662	.629	.603	.580	.560	.543	.527	.511	.486	.466	.446	.415
27	Basic Premium Ratio	.519	.427	.369	.329	.297	.273	.251	.233	.219	.206	.185	.168	.156	.136
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.756	.695	.653	.622	.595	.572	.551	.533	.519	.503	.478	.457	.437	.406
26	Basic Premium Ratio	.504	.413	.355	.315	.284	.260	.239	.222	.208	.195	.174	.158	.145	.124
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.747	.686	.646	.614	.587	.563	.543	.525	.511	.494	.469	.449	.428	.398
25	Basic Premium Ratio	.490	.398	.341	.302	.272	.248	.227	.210	.196	.183	.162	.147	.133	.113
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.736	.676	.636	.604	.579	.555	.534	.517	.502	.485	.461	.440	.421	.392
24	Basic Premium Ratio	.475	.384	.327	.288	.259	.235	.215	.198	.184	.171	.151	.136	.123	.104
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.727	.666	.627	.597	.570	.547	.528	.511	.495	.479	.456	.436	.418	.389
23	Basic Premium Ratio	.454	.367	.312	.275	.247	.224	.205	.189	.176	.164	.145	.130	.119	.101
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.713	.657	.617	.587	.563	.540	.521	.505	.489	.474	.451	.432	.414	.386
22	Basic Premium Ratio	.434	.349	.298	.262	.235	.213	.195	.180	.167	.156	.138	.125	.114	.097
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.704	.647	.608	.578	.554	.533	.513	.499	.484	.469	.446	.427	.410	.383
21	Basic Premium Ratio	.408	.332	.283	.248	.222	.201	.184	.171	.159	.149	.132	.119	.110	.094
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.690	.637	.600	.571	.547	.526	.507	.491	.478	.464	.442	.424	.407	.381
20	Basic Premium Ratio	.388	.314	.268	.234	.209	.190	.174	.161	.150	.141	.125	.113	.105	.090
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.680	.627	.591	.562	.539	.518	.500	.485	.472	.458	.436	.419	.402	.377
19	Basic Premium Ratio	.374	.298	.251	.220	.196	.177	.162	.149	.139	.131	.116	.105	.097	.084
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.674	.620	.582	.555	.531	.511	.493	.478	.465	.451	.430	.413	.397	.372
18	Basic Premium Ratio	.355	.281	.237	.205	.181	.163	.148	.137	.127	.119	.106	.098	.090	.079
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.664	.611	.575	.546	.523	.503	.485	.471	.458	.444	.424	.409	.392	.369
17	Basic Premium Ratio	.337	.265	.221	.189	.169	.151	.137	.127	.117	.110	.098	.090	.083	.074
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.654	.601	.566	.537	.516	.497	.479	.465	.452	.439	.419	.404	.388	.366
16	Basic Premium Ratio	.318	.247	.204	.176	.154	.137	.127	.117	.108	.102	.091	.083	.078	.069
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.644	.592	.557	.530	.508	.488	.473	.459	.447	.434	.415	.399	.384	.362
15	Basic Premium Ratio	.300	.229	.190	.164	.143	.128	.117	.108	.101	.095	.086	.079	.074	.066
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.635	.583	.550	.524	.502	.484	.468	.455	.443	.430	.412	.397	.382	.361
14	Basic Premium Ratio	.291	.216	.174	.154	.134	.123	.112	.103	.097	.091	.083	.078	.072	.065
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.630	.577	.542	.519	.498	.481	.465	.452	.441	.428	.411	.397	.381	.360
13	Basic Premium Ratio	.275	.199	.163	.142	.129	.116	.107	.099	.094	.088	.081	.076	.071	.064
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.622	.568	.537	.513	.495	.478	.463	.450	.440	.427	.410	.396	.381	.360
12	Basic Premium Ratio	.263	.182	.151	.134	.121	.110	.102	.096	.089	.086	.078	.073	.069	.063
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.616	.559	.531	.510	.491	.475	.460	.449	.437	.426	.409	.394	.380	.359
11	Basic Premium Ratio	.246	.162	.138	.126	.114	.105	.098	.092	.086	.083	.076	.071	.068	.062
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.608	.549	.524	.505	.488	.472	.458	.447	.436	.424	.407	.393	.379	.359
10	Basic Premium Ratio	.229	.147	.129	.117	.107	.098	.093	.088	.083	.079	.074	.069	.066	.061
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.602	.542	.520	.501	.484	.469	.456	.445	.434	.422	.406	.392	.378	.358
9	Basic Premium Ratio	.211	.133	.119	.109	.101	.094	.088	.083	.079	.077	.071	.068	.065	.061
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.593	.535	.515	.497	.481	.467	.453	.442	.432	.421	.405	.392	.378	.358
8	Basic Premium Ratio	.189	.122	.111	.102	.095	.088	.083	.079	.077	.074	.069	.066	.063	.060
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.579	.529	.511	.493	.478	.464	.451	.440	.431	.420	.404	.391	.377	.358
7	Basic Premium Ratio	.160	.112	.101	.095	.088	.083	.079	.076	.074	.071	.067	.063	.062	.059
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.565	.524	.506	.490	.475	.462	.449	.439	.430	.418	.403	.389	.376	.357
6	Basic Premium Ratio	.130	.101	.095	.088	.083	.079	.075	.072	.070	.068	.064	.062	.060	.058
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.550	.519	.503	.486	.472	.459	.447	.437	.428	.417	.401	.389	.376	.357
5	Basic Premium Ratio	.099	.092	.087	.081	.078	.074	.071	.069	.067	.065	.062	.060	.059	.057
	Minimum Premium Ratio	.550	.515	.499	.483	.470	.457	.445	.435	.426	.415	.400	.388	.375	.356

Table of WAC Sections Affected

KEY TO TABLE

Symbols:

- AMD = Amendment of existing section
- NEW = New section not previously codified
- OBJEC = Notice of objection by Joint Administrative Rules Review Committee
- RE-AD = Readoption of existing section
- REP = Repeal of existing section
- REAFF = Order assuming and reaffirming rules
- REMOV = Removal of rule pursuant to RCW 34.04.050(5)
- RESCIND = Rescind previous emergency rule
- REVIEW = Review of previously adopted rule
- STMT = Statement regarding previously adopted rule

Suffixes:

- P = Proposed action
- C = Continuance of previous proposal
- E = Emergency action
- W = Withdrawal of proposed action
- No suffix means permanent action

This table covers the current calendar year through this issue of the Register and should be used to locate rules amended, adopted, or repealed subsequent to the publication date of the latest WAC or Supplement.

WAC # shows the section number under which an agency rule is or will be codified in the Washington Administrative Code.

WSR # shows the issue of the Washington State Register where the document may be found; the last three digits show the sequence of the document within the issue.

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
16-59-030	AMD-E	86-09-001	16-425-010	REP-P	86-04-070	25-42-020	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-86-092	AMD-E	86-04-050	16-425-010	REP	86-08-078	25-42-030	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-86-092	AMD-P	86-04-051	16-425-015	REP-P	86-04-070	25-42-040	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-86-092	AMD	86-08-055	16-425-015	REP	86-08-078	25-42-050	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-108-010	AMD	86-04-027	16-462-001	REP-P	86-04-070	25-42-060	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-304-110	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-001	REP	86-08-078	25-42-070	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-304-130	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-010	AMD-P	86-04-070	25-42-080	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-304-183	NEW-P	86-09-090	16-462-010	AMD	86-08-078	25-42-090	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-304-350	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-015	AMD-P	86-04-070	25-42-100	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-304-355	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-015	AMD	86-08-078	25-42-110	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-304-370	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-020	AMD-P	86-04-070	25-42-120	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-304-445	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-020	AMD	86-08-078	25-42-130	NEW-P	86-09-038
16-304-525	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-025	AMD-P	86-04-070	25-48-010	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-304-800	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-025	AMD	86-08-078	25-48-020	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-304-810	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-030	AMD-P	86-04-070	25-48-030	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-304-820	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-030	AMD	86-08-078	25-48-040	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-304-830	AMD-P	86-09-060	16-462-035	AMD-P	86-04-070	25-48-050	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-304-832	NEW-P	86-09-090	16-462-035	AMD	86-08-078	25-48-060	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-304-850	NEW-P	86-09-090	16-462-050	NEW-P	86-04-070	25-48-070	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-304-860	NEW-P	86-09-090	16-462-050	NEW	86-08-078	25-48-080	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-304-870	NEW-P	86-09-090	16-462-055	NEW-P	86-04-070	25-48-090	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-304-880	NEW-P	86-09-090	16-462-055	NEW	86-08-078	25-48-100	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-324-375	AMD-P	86-11-063	16-470-010	AMD-P	86-03-075	25-48-105	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-324-390	AMD-P	86-11-063	16-470-010	AMD	86-07-020	25-48-110	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-324-400	AMD-P	86-11-063	16-470-020	AMD-P	86-03-075	25-48-120	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-324-430	AMD-P	86-11-063	16-470-020	AMD	86-07-020	25-48-130	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-324-445	AMD-P	86-11-063	16-470-100	AMD-P	86-03-075	25-48-140	NEW-P	86-09-039
16-324-510	AMD-P	86-11-063	16-470-100	AMD	86-07-020	30-01-010	NEW	86-08-072
16-324-520	AMD-P	86-11-063	16-470-200	AMD-P	86-03-075	30-01-020	NEW	86-08-072
16-324-530	AMD-P	86-11-063	16-470-200	AMD	86-07-020	30-01-030	NEW	86-08-072
16-324-540	AMD-P	86-11-063	16-470-240	NEW-E	86-08-009	30-01-040	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-010	AMD-P	86-04-029	16-470-240	NEW-P	86-10-048	30-01-050	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-010	AMD-E	86-06-038	16-470-300	AMD-P	86-03-075	30-01-060	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-010	AMD	86-08-081	16-470-300	AMD	86-07-020	30-04-010	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-040	AMD-P	86-04-029	16-524-040	AMD-P	86-06-045	30-04-020	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-040	AMD-E	86-06-038	16-536-040	AMD-P	86-09-079	30-04-030	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-040	AMD	86-08-081	16-560-06001	AMD-P	86-07-051	30-04-040	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-050	AMD-P	86-04-029	16-561-010	AMD-P	86-06-046	30-04-050	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-050	AMD-E	86-06-038	16-561-020	AMD-P	86-06-046	30-04-060	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-050	AMD	86-08-081	16-561-040	AMD-P	86-06-046	30-04-070	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-100	AMD-P	86-04-029	16-561-041	AMD-P	86-06-046	30-04-080	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-100	AMD-E	86-06-038	16-654-050	NEW	86-04-026	30-04-090	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-100	AMD	86-08-081	16-654-060	NEW	86-04-026	30-04-100	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-210	AMD-P	86-04-029	16-750-010	AMD-P	86-04-062	30-04-110	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-210	AMD-E	86-06-038	16-750-010	AMD	86-07-024	30-04-120	NEW	86-08-072
16-400-210	AMD	86-08-081	25-24-010	AMD-E	86-08-082	30-08-010	NEW	86-08-072
16-403-141	NEW-P	86-10-057	25-24-020	AMD-E	86-08-082	30-08-020	NEW	86-08-072
16-403-160	AMD-P	86-10-057	25-24-040	AMD-E	86-08-082	30-08-030	NEW	86-08-072
16-403-225	AMD-P	86-08-080	25-24-050	AMD-E	86-08-082	30-08-040	NEW	86-08-072
16-403-225	AMD	86-10-045	25-24-060	AMD-E	86-08-082	30-08-050	NEW	86-08-072
16-425-001	REP-P	86-04-070	25-24-070	AMD-E	86-08-082	30-08-060	NEW	86-08-072
16-425-001	REP	86-08-078	25-42-010	NEW-P	86-09-038	30-08-070	NEW	86-08-072

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30-12-020	NEW	86-08-072	118-30-060	NEW-P	86-06-037	137-08-070	AMD	86-10-010
30-12-030	NEW	86-08-072	118-30-070	NEW-P	86-06-037	137-08-140	AMD-P	86-07-066
30-12-040	NEW	86-08-072	118-30-080	NEW-P	86-06-037	137-08-140	AMD	86-10-010
30-12-050	NEW	86-08-072	131-08-010	NEW	86-05-004	137-54-030	AMD-P	86-04-015
30-12-060	NEW	86-08-072	131-32-030	NEW-E	86-11-059	137-54-030	AMD	86-07-034
30-12-070	NEW	86-08-072	131-32-035	NEW-E	86-11-059	137-56-010	AMD	86-06-012
30-12-080	NEW	86-08-072	131-32-040	NEW-E	86-11-059	137-56-015	NEW-E	86-03-058
30-12-090	NEW	86-08-072	132H-160-550	NEW-E	86-09-045	137-56-015	NEW-P	86-03-059
30-12-100	NEW	86-08-072	132H-160-550	NEW-P	86-09-046	137-56-015	NEW	86-06-039
30-12-110	NEW	86-08-072	132J-136-020	REP-P	86-06-044	137-56-095	NEW	86-06-012
30-12-120	NEW	86-08-072	132J-136-025	REP-P	86-06-044	137-56-100	AMD	86-06-012
30-12-130	NEW	86-08-072	132J-136-030	REP-P	86-06-044	137-56-110	NEW	86-06-012
30-12-140	NEW	86-08-072	132J-136-040	REP-P	86-06-044	137-56-160	AMD	86-06-012
30-12-150	NEW	86-08-072	132J-136-050	REP-P	86-06-044	137-56-170	AMD	86-06-012
30-12-160	NEW	86-08-072	132K-04-001	AMD-P	86-11-047	137-56-180	AMD	86-06-012
30-12-170	NEW	86-08-072	132K-04-050	AMD-P	86-11-047	137-56-190	AMD	86-06-012
51-12-102	AMD-P	86-06-058	132K-04-080	AMD-P	86-11-047	137-56-200	AMD	86-06-012
51-12-102	AMD-E	86-06-059	132K-04-110	AMD-P	86-11-047	137-56-210	AMD	86-06-012
51-12-102	AMD	86-11-013	132K-04-130	AMD-P	86-11-047	137-56-220	AMD	86-06-012
51-12-404	AMD-P	86-06-058	132K-12-180	AMD-P	86-11-047	137-56-230	AMD	86-06-012
51-12-404	AMD-E	86-06-059	132K-12-242	AMD-P	86-11-047	137-56-240	AMD	86-06-012
51-12-404	AMD	86-11-013	132K-16-010	AMD-P	86-11-047	137-56-250	AMD	86-06-012
51-12-411	AMD-P	86-06-058	132K-16-040	AMD-P	86-11-047	137-56-280	NEW	86-06-012
51-12-411	AMD-E	86-06-059	132K-16-060	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14	AMD-C	86-08-098
51-12-411	AMD	86-11-013	132K-16-070	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-030	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-426	AMD-P	86-06-058	132K-20-010	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-040	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-426	AMD-E	86-06-059	132K-20-020	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-055	NEW-P	86-05-052
51-12-426	AMD	86-11-013	132K-20-070	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-060	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-601	AMD-P	86-06-058	132K-20-080	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-064	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-601	AMD-E	86-06-059	132K-116-010	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-090	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-601	AMD	86-11-013	132K-116-025	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-130	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-602	AMD-P	86-06-058	132K-116-065	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-140	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-602	AMD-E	86-06-059	132K-116-135	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-150	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-602	AMD	86-11-013	132K-116-140	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-14-180	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-608	AMD-P	86-06-058	132K-120	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19	AMD-C	86-08-098
51-12-608	AMD-E	86-06-059	132K-120-010	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-020	AMD-P	86-05-052
51-12-608	AMD	86-11-013	132K-120-015	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-044	AMD-P	86-05-052
67-35-150	AMD-P	86-04-063	132K-120-020	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-050	AMD-P	86-05-052
67-35-150	AMD	86-08-010	132K-120-025	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-060	AMD-P	86-05-052
67-35-230	AMD-P	86-04-063	132K-120-045	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-061	NEW-P	86-05-052
67-35-230	AMD	86-08-010	132K-120-065	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-062	AMD-P	86-05-052
113-12-075	NEW-P	86-07-057	132K-120-085	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-064	AMD-P	86-05-052
113-12-075	NEW	86-10-039	132K-122-010	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-130	AMD	86-04-040
113-12-080	AMD-P	86-07-057	132K-122-020	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-130	AMD-P	86-06-060
113-12-080	AMD	86-10-039	132K-122-030	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-130	AMD-C	86-11-003
114-12-115	NEW-P	86-03-082	132K-122-040	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-1404	AMD-P	86-11-066
114-12-115	NEW	86-06-043	132K-122-080	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-220	AMD-P	86-07-068
114-12-155	NEW-P	86-03-082	132K-122-100	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-220	AMD-C	86-11-032
114-12-155	NEW	86-06-043	132K-122-120	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-2512	AMD-P	86-06-061
114-12-165	NEW-P	86-03-082	132K-122-130	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-2512	AMD-C	86-11-002
114-12-165	NEW	86-06-043	132K-276-040	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-330	AMD-P	86-11-068
118-06-010	REP-P	86-06-037	132K-995-990	AMD-P	86-11-047	173-19-3514	AMD-P	86-11-067
118-06-020	REP-P	86-06-037	132Q-01-005	NEW	86-04-010	173-19-3701	AMD-C	86-06-057
118-06-030	REP-P	86-06-037	132Q-01-010	NEW	86-04-010	173-19-3701	AMD	86-07-049
118-06-040	REP-P	86-06-037	132Q-01-020	NEW	86-04-010	173-19-380	AMD-P	86-08-100
118-06-050	REP-P	86-06-037	132Q-01-030	NEW	86-04-010	173-19-3903	AMD-P	86-06-061
118-06-060	REP-P	86-06-037	132Q-01-040	NEW	86-04-010	173-19-3903	AMD-C	86-11-002
118-06-070	REP-P	86-06-037	132Q-01-050	NEW	86-04-010	173-19-430	AMD-C	86-06-057
118-06-080	REP-P	86-06-037	132S-30-011	AMD-P	86-10-033	173-19-430	AMD	86-07-049
118-07-010	REP-P	86-06-037	132S-30-042	AMD-P	86-10-033	173-22	AMD-C	86-08-098
118-07-020	REP-P	86-06-037	132S-30-044	REP-P	86-10-033	173-22-030	AMD-P	86-05-052
118-07-030	REP-P	86-06-037	132S-30-046	REP-P	86-10-033	173-22-040	AMD-P	86-05-052
118-07-040	REP-P	86-06-037	132S-30-048	REP-P	86-10-033	173-22-050	AMD-P	86-05-052
118-07-050	REP-P	86-06-037	132S-30-064	AMD-P	86-10-033	173-22-052	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-07-060	REP-P	86-06-037	132S-30-082	AMD-P	86-10-033	173-22-055	AMD-P	86-05-052
118-08-010	REP-P	86-06-037	132S-30-084	AMD-P	86-10-033	173-22-060	AMD-P	86-05-052
118-08-020	REP-P	86-06-037	136-130-030	AMD	86-06-005	173-22-0602	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-08-030	REP-P	86-06-037	136-130-050	AMD	86-06-005	173-22-0604	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-08-040	REP-P	86-06-037	136-130-070	AMD	86-06-005	173-22-0606	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-08-050	REP-P	86-06-037	136-150-010	AMD	86-06-005	173-22-0608	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-08-060	REP-P	86-06-037	136-150-020	AMD	86-06-005	173-22-0610	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-08-070	REP-P	86-06-037	136-150-024	NEW	86-06-005	173-22-0612	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-30-010	NEW-P	86-06-037	136-150-040	AMD	86-06-005	173-22-0614	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-30-020	NEW-P	86-06-037	136-160-060	AMD	86-06-005	173-22-0616	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-30-030	NEW-P	86-06-037	137-08-060	AMD-P	86-07-066	173-22-0618	NEW-P	86-05-052
118-30-040	NEW-P	86-06-037	137-08-060	AMD	86-10-010	173-22-0620	NEW-P	86-05-052

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173-480-060	NEW	86-10-053	180-79-013	AMD-P	86-05-046	212-32-015	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-480-070	NEW-P	86-04-092	180-79-013	AMD	86-09-011	212-32-035	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-480-070	NEW-C	86-07-067	180-79-013	AMD-P	86-09-097	212-32-040	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-480-070	NEW	86-10-053	180-79-065	AMD-P	86-09-097	212-32-045	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-480-080	NEW-P	86-04-092	180-79-075	AMD-P	86-09-097	212-32-050	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-480-080	NEW-C	86-07-067	180-79-080	NEW-P	86-09-097	212-32-070	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-480-080	NEW	86-10-053	180-79-086	NEW-P	86-09-097	212-32-075	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-516-010	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-79-100	AMD-P	86-09-097	212-32-080	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-516-020	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-79-115	AMD-P	86-09-097	212-32-085	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-516-030	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-79-125	AMD-P	86-09-097	212-32-095	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-516-040	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-79-230	AMD-P	86-09-097	212-32-100	AMD-P	86-08-063
173-516-050	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-79-231	NEW-P	86-09-097	212-32-110	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-516-060	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-79-233	NEW-P	86-09-097	212-32-115	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-516-070	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-85-005	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-32-120	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-516-080	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-85-010	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-32-125	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-516-090	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-85-015	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-32-130	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-516-100	NEW-W	86-05-019	180-85-020	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-32-135	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-555-015	NEW-P	86-10-062	180-85-025	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-32-140	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-555-020	AMD-P	86-10-062	180-85-030	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-32-145	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-555-030	AMD-P	86-10-062	180-85-035	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-32-150	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-555-040	AMD-P	86-10-062	180-85-040	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-32-155	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-555-060	AMD-P	86-10-062	180-85-045	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-32-160	NEW-P	86-08-063
173-555-065	NEW-P	86-10-062	180-85-075	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-001	AMD-P	86-08-064
173-555-070	AMD-P	86-10-062	180-85-080	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-001	AMD	86-11-038
173-555-080	NEW-P	86-10-062	180-85-100	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-002	NEW-P	86-08-064
173-591-010	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-105	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-002	NEW	86-11-038
173-591-020	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-110	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-005	AMD-P	86-08-064
173-591-030	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-115	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-005	AMD	86-11-038
173-591-040	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-120	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-012	AMD-P	86-08-064
173-591-050	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-130	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-012	AMD	86-11-038
173-591-060	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-135	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-016	NEW-P	86-08-064
173-591-070	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-200	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-016	NEW	86-11-038
173-591-080	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-205	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-018	NEW-P	86-08-064
173-591-090	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-210	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-018	NEW	86-11-038
173-591-100	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-215	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-020	AMD-P	86-08-064
173-591-110	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-220	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-020	AMD	86-11-038
173-591-120	NEW-P	86-10-071	180-85-225	NEW-P	86-09-098	212-52-025	AMD-P	86-08-064
173-591-130	NEW-P	86-10-071	182-12-160	AMD-C	86-05-020	212-52-025	AMD	86-11-038
173-592-010	NEW-P	86-10-072	182-12-160	AMD	86-06-003	212-52-027	AMD-P	86-08-064
173-592-020	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-12-025	AMD-P	86-11-044	212-52-027	AMD	86-11-038
173-592-030	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-40-010	NEW-P	86-05-022	212-52-028	NEW-P	86-08-064
173-592-040	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-40-010	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-028	NEW	86-11-038
173-592-050	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-40-020	NEW-P	86-05-022	212-52-030	AMD-P	86-08-064
173-592-060	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-40-020	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-030	AMD	86-11-038
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173-592-080	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-40-030	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-037	AMD	86-11-038
173-592-090	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-40-040	NEW-P	86-05-022	212-52-040	REP-P	86-08-064
173-592-100	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-40-040	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-040	REP	86-11-038
173-592-110	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-40-050	NEW-P	86-05-022	212-52-041	NEW-P	86-08-064
173-592-120	NEW-P	86-10-072	192-40-050	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-041	NEW	86-11-038
180-16-220	AMD-P	86-09-095	192-40-060	NEW-P	86-05-022	212-52-045	AMD-P	86-08-064
180-16-221	NEW-P	86-09-095	192-40-060	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-045	AMD	86-11-038
180-16-222	NEW-P	86-09-095	192-40-070	NEW-P	86-05-022	212-52-050	AMD-P	86-08-064
180-16-223	NEW-P	86-09-095	192-40-070	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-050	AMD	86-11-038
180-16-224	NEW-P	86-09-095	192-40-080	NEW-P	86-05-022	212-52-055	AMD-P	86-08-064
180-16-225	AMD-P	86-09-095	192-40-080	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-055	AMD	86-11-038
180-16-231	NEW-P	86-09-095	192-40-090	NEW-P	86-05-022	212-52-060	AMD-P	86-08-064
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180-25-050	AMD	86-04-066	192-40-100	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-065	REP	86-11-038
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180-27-105	AMD	86-04-067	192-40-110	NEW	86-08-073	212-52-070	AMD	86-11-038
180-29-1075	NEW	86-04-065	192-40-120	NEW-P	86-05-022	212-52-075	AMD-P	86-08-064
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180-75-020	AMD-P	86-09-096	210-01-040	NEW-P	86-10-056	212-52-085	AMD-P	86-08-064
180-75-025	AMD-P	86-09-096	210-01-050	NEW-P	86-10-056	212-52-085	AMD	86-11-038
180-75-027	NEW-P	86-09-096	210-01-060	NEW-P	86-10-056	212-52-090	AMD-P	86-08-064
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230-46-030	REP	86-07-044	248-19-270	AMD	86-06-030	251-01-055	NEW	86-09-078
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230-46-040	REP	86-07-044	248-19-290	REP	86-06-030	251-01-060	NEW	86-09-078
230-46-050	REP-P	86-03-035	248-19-295	NEW	86-06-030	251-01-065	NEW-P	86-06-052
230-46-050	REP	86-07-044	248-19-300	AMD	86-06-030	251-01-065	NEW	86-09-078
230-46-060	REP-P	86-03-035	248-19-310	AMD	86-06-030	251-01-070	NEW-P	86-06-052
230-46-060	REP	86-07-044	248-19-320	AMD	86-06-030	251-01-070	NEW	86-09-078
230-46-100	NEW-P	86-05-045	248-19-325	REP	86-06-030	251-01-075	NEW-P	86-06-052
230-46-100	NEW-P	86-06-001	248-19-326	NEW	86-06-030	251-01-075	NEW	86-09-078
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230-46-110	NEW-P	86-05-045	248-19-330	AMD	86-06-030	251-01-080	NEW	86-09-078
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230-46-110	NEW-C	86-11-004	248-19-350	AMD	86-06-030	251-01-085	NEW	86-09-078
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230-46-120	NEW-C	86-11-004	248-19-400	AMD	86-06-030	251-01-100	NEW	86-09-078
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248-18-515	AMD-P	86-03-070	251-01-025	NEW	86-09-078	251-01-230	NEW-P	86-06-052
248-18-515	AMD	86-08-002	251-01-030	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-01-230	NEW	86-09-078
248-18-718	AMD-P	86-03-070	251-01-030	NEW	86-09-078	251-01-235	NEW-P	86-06-052
248-18-718	AMD	86-08-002	251-01-035	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-01-235	NEW	86-09-078
248-18-999	AMD-P	86-03-070	251-01-035	NEW	86-09-078	251-01-240	NEW-P	86-06-052

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251-01-240	NEW	86-09-078	251-01-435	NEW-P	86-06-052	260-13-040	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-245	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-01-435	NEW	86-09-078	260-13-050	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-245	NEW	86-09-078	251-01-440	NEW-P	86-06-052	260-13-060	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-250	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-01-440	NEW	86-09-078	260-13-070	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-250	NEW	86-09-078	251-01-445	NEW-P	86-06-052	260-13-080	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-255	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-01-445	NEW	86-09-078	260-13-090	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-255	NEW	86-09-078	251-01-450	NEW-P	86-06-052	260-13-100	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-260	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-01-450	NEW	86-09-078	260-13-110	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-260	NEW	86-09-078	251-01-455	NEW-P	86-06-052	260-13-120	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-265	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-01-455	NEW	86-09-078	260-13-130	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-265	NEW	86-09-078	251-01-460	NEW-P	86-06-052	260-13-140	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-270	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-01-460	NEW	86-09-078	260-13-150	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-270	NEW	86-09-078	251-04-020	AMD	86-03-081	260-13-160	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-275	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-04-020	AMD-P	86-04-076	260-13-170	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-275	NEW	86-09-078	251-04-020	AMD	86-06-034	260-13-180	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-280	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-04-020	REP-P	86-06-052	260-13-190	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-280	NEW	86-09-078	251-04-020	REP	86-09-078	260-13-200	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-285	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-04-050	AMD-P	86-06-052	260-13-210	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-285	NEW	86-09-078	251-04-050	AMD	86-09-077	260-13-220	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-290	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-09-020	AMD-W	86-08-091	260-13-230	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-290	NEW	86-09-078	251-09-030	AMD-W	86-08-091	260-13-240	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-295	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-09-030	AMD-P	86-08-102	260-13-250	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-295	NEW	86-09-078	251-10-025	AMD-P	86-10-066	260-13-260	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-300	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-10-105	NEW	86-06-033	260-13-270	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-300	NEW	86-09-078	251-10-110	AMD-C	86-04-011	260-13-280	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-305	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-10-110	AMD	86-06-033	260-13-290	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-305	NEW	86-09-078	251-10-110	AMD-W	86-08-091	260-13-300	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-310	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-10-111	NEW	86-06-033	260-13-310	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-310	NEW	86-09-078	251-10-115	NEW-W	86-08-091	260-13-320	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-315	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-10-120	AMD-W	86-08-091	260-13-330	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-315	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-050	AMD-P	86-04-077	260-13-340	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-320	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-050	AMD-P	86-04-078	260-13-350	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-320	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-050	AMD-C	86-08-038	260-13-360	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-325	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-050	AMD	86-09-076	260-13-370	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-325	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-060	AMD-P	86-04-078	260-13-380	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-330	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-060	AMD-C	86-08-038	260-13-390	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-330	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-060	AMD	86-09-076	260-13-400	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-335	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-080	AMD-W	86-08-091	260-13-410	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-335	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-080	AMD-P	86-10-064	260-13-420	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-340	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-080	AMD-P	86-10-065	260-13-430	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-340	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-082	NEW-W	86-08-091	260-13-440	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-345	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-082	NEW-P	86-10-064	260-13-450	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-345	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-083	NEW-W	86-08-091	260-13-460	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-350	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-083	NEW-P	86-10-064	260-13-470	NEW-P	86-09-092
251-01-350	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-084	NEW-W	86-08-091	260-16-040	AMD-P	86-04-042
251-01-355	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-084	NEW-P	86-10-065	260-16-050	NEW-P	86-04-042
251-01-355	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-085	NEW-W	86-08-091	260-36-020	AMD-P	86-04-042
251-01-360	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-085	NEW-P	86-10-064	260-36-020	AMD-E	86-05-017
251-01-360	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-086	NEW-W	86-08-091	260-36-020	AMD	86-09-072
251-01-365	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-086	NEW-P	86-10-064	260-36-030	AMD-P	86-04-042
251-01-365	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-087	NEW-W	86-08-091	260-36-030	AMD-E	86-05-017
251-01-370	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-14-087	NEW-P	86-10-064	260-36-030	AMD	86-09-072
251-01-370	NEW	86-09-078	251-14-090	AMD-W	86-08-091	260-36-040	AMD-P	86-04-042
251-01-375	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-18-035	AMD	86-06-034	260-36-040	AMD-E	86-05-017
251-01-375	NEW	86-09-078	251-18-041	AMD	86-03-081	260-36-040	AMD	86-09-072
251-01-380	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-18-060	AMD	86-06-034	260-36-080	AMD-P	86-04-042
251-01-380	NEW	86-09-078	251-18-180	AMD	86-03-081	260-36-080	AMD-E	86-05-017
251-01-385	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-18-240	AMD	86-06-034	260-36-080	AMD	86-09-072
251-01-385	NEW	86-09-078	251-18-250	REP	86-06-034	260-40-100	AMD-P	86-04-042
251-01-390	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-18-390	REP	86-06-034	260-40-100	AMD-E	86-05-017
251-01-390	NEW	86-09-078	251-22-040	AMD-P	86-04-079	260-40-100	AMD	86-09-072
251-01-395	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-22-040	AMD	86-08-037	260-48-035	NEW-P	86-04-042
251-01-395	NEW	86-09-078	251-23-010	NEW	86-06-034	260-48-035	NEW-E	86-05-017
251-01-400	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-23-020	NEW	86-06-034	260-48-035	NEW	86-09-072
251-01-400	NEW	86-09-078	251-23-030	NEW	86-06-034	260-70-010	AMD-P	86-04-042
251-01-405	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-23-040	NEW	86-06-034	260-70-010	AMD	86-09-072
251-01-405	NEW	86-09-078	251-23-050	NEW	86-06-034	261-02-050	NEW-P	86-08-077
251-01-410	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-23-060	NEW	86-06-034	261-02-050	NEW	86-11-041
251-01-410	NEW	86-09-078	251-25-010	NEW-P	86-10-066	261-02-060	NEW-P	86-08-077
251-01-415	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-25-020	NEW-P	86-10-066	261-02-060	NEW	86-11-041
251-01-415	NEW	86-09-078	251-25-030	NEW-P	86-10-066	261-10-080	AMD-P	86-08-077
251-01-420	NEW-P	86-06-052	251-25-040	NEW-P	86-10-066	261-10-080	AMD	86-11-041
251-01-420	NEW	86-09-078	251-25-050	NEW-P	86-10-066	261-12-090	NEW-P	86-08-077
251-01-425	NEW-P	86-06-052	260-12-160	AMD-P	86-04-042	261-12-090	NEW	86-11-041
251-01-425	NEW	86-09-078	260-13-010	NEW-P	86-09-092	261-14-090	NEW-P	86-08-077
251-01-430	NEW-P	86-06-052	260-13-020	NEW-P	86-09-092	261-14-090	NEW	86-11-041
251-01-430	NEW	86-09-078	260-13-030	NEW-P	86-09-092	261-20-040	AMD-P	86-08-077

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261-20-045	AMD-P	86-08-077	289-15-225	AMD	86-09-070	296-20-015	AMD	86-06-032
261-20-045	AMD-C	86-11-040	296-15-010	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-020	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-20-090	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-15-020	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-020	AMD-C	86-04-036
261-20-090	AMD	86-11-041	296-15-023	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-020	AMD	86-06-032
261-40-135	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-15-025	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-02001	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-40-135	AMD	86-11-041	296-15-030	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-02001	AMD-C	86-04-036
261-40-140	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-15-060	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-023	NEW-C	86-03-050
261-40-140	AMD	86-11-041	296-15-070	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-023	NEW-C	86-04-036
261-40-145	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-15-080	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-023	NEW	86-06-032
261-40-145	AMD	86-11-041	296-15-090	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-025	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-40-150	AMD-P	86-10-060	296-15-100	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-025	AMD-C	86-04-036
261-40-170	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-15-110	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-025	AMD	86-06-032
261-40-170	AMD	86-11-041	296-15-120	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-030	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-40-200	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-15-135	NEW-P	86-09-094	296-20-030	AMD-C	86-04-036
261-40-200	AMD	86-11-041	296-15-150	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-030	AMD	86-06-032
261-40-201	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-15-160	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-03001	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-40-201	AMD-C	86-11-040	296-15-180	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-03001	AMD-C	86-04-036
261-40-220	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-15-200	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-03001	AMD	86-06-032
261-40-220	AMD	86-11-041	296-15-21002	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-03002	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-40-250	NEW-P	86-08-077	296-15-240	AMD-P	86-09-094	296-20-03002	AMD-C	86-04-036
261-40-250	NEW	86-11-041	296-17	AMD-C	86-03-062	296-20-03002	AMD	86-06-032
261-40-315	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-17-310	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-03003	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-40-315	AMD	86-11-041	296-17-320	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-03003	AMD-C	86-04-036
261-40-400	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-17-420	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-03003	AMD	86-06-032
261-40-400	AMD	86-11-041	296-17-505	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-035	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-40-405	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-17-520	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-035	AMD-C	86-04-036
261-40-405	AMD	86-11-041	296-17-52103	NEW-P	86-08-083	296-20-035	AMD	86-06-032
261-40-410	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-17-52104	NEW-P	86-08-083	296-20-045	AMD-C	86-03-050
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261-40-470	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-17-632	REP-P	86-08-083	296-20-051	AMD	86-06-032
261-40-470	AMD	86-11-041	296-17-64902	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-06101	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-40-480	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-17-659	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-06101	AMD-C	86-04-036
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261-40-485	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-17-693	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-065	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-40-485	AMD	86-11-041	296-17-694	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-065	AMD-C	86-04-036
261-40-490	AMD-P	86-08-077	296-17-708	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-065	AMD	86-06-032
261-40-490	AMD	86-11-041	296-17-710	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-071	AMD-C	86-03-050
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261-50-040	AMD-P	86-10-046	296-17-850	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-071	AMD	86-06-032
261-50-045	AMD-P	86-10-046	296-17-875	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-075	AMD-C	86-03-050
261-50-090	AMD-P	86-10-046	296-17-885	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-075	AMD-C	86-04-036
263-12-007	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-895	AMD-P	86-08-083	296-20-075	AMD	86-06-032
263-12-015	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-904	AMD	86-06-018	296-20-100	AMD-C	86-03-050
263-12-016	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-904	AMD-E	86-07-011	296-20-100	AMD-C	86-04-036
263-12-017	NEW	86-03-021	296-17-911	AMD	86-06-018	296-20-100	AMD	86-06-032
263-12-018	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-911	AMD-E	86-07-011	296-20-110	AMD-C	86-03-050
263-12-019	NEW	86-03-021	296-17-914	AMD	86-06-018	296-20-110	AMD-C	86-04-036
263-12-050	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-914	AMD-E	86-07-011	296-20-110	AMD	86-06-032
263-12-056	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-916	AMD	86-06-018	296-20-1102	AMD-C	86-03-050
263-12-060	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-916	AMD-E	86-07-011	296-20-1102	AMD-C	86-04-036
263-12-098	NEW-C	86-03-023	296-17-917	AMD	86-06-018	296-20-1102	AMD	86-06-032
263-12-098	NEW-W	86-05-007	296-17-917	AMD-E	86-07-011	296-20-121	AMD-C	86-03-050
263-12-125	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-919	AMD	86-06-018	296-20-121	AMD-C	86-04-036
263-12-145	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-919	AMD-E	86-07-011	296-20-121	AMD	86-06-032
263-12-145	AMD-E	86-03-022	296-17-91901	AMD	86-06-018	296-20-125	AMD-C	86-03-050
263-12-150	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-91901	AMD-E	86-07-011	296-20-125	AMD-C	86-04-036
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263-12-170	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-91902	AMD	86-06-018	296-20-170	AMD-C	86-03-050
263-12-180	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-91902	AMD-E	86-07-011	296-20-170	AMD-C	86-04-036
263-12-190	AMD	86-03-021	296-17-91902	AMD-P	86-11-074	296-20-170	AMD	86-06-032
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263-16-010	REP	86-03-021	296-17-91903	NEW-E	86-07-011	296-20-17001	AMD-C	86-04-036
263-16-020	REP	86-03-021	296-17-91903	AMD-P	86-11-074	296-20-17001	AMD	86-06-032
263-16-030	REP	86-03-021	296-17-91904	NEW	86-06-018	296-20-17002	AMD-C	86-03-050
263-16-040	REP	86-03-021	296-17-91904	NEW-E	86-07-011	296-20-17002	AMD-C	86-04-036
263-16-050	REP	86-03-021	296-17-91904	AMD-P	86-11-074	296-20-17002	AMD	86-06-032
263-16-060	REP	86-03-021	296-17-91905	NEW	86-06-018	296-21-011	AMD-C	86-03-050
263-16-070	REP	86-03-021	296-17-91905	NEW-E	86-07-011	296-21-011	AMD-C	86-04-036
263-16-080	REP	86-03-021	296-17-91905	AMD-P	86-11-074	296-21-011	AMD	86-06-032
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296-23-50005	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-016	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-09819	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50006	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-016	AMD-P	86-11-072	296-44-09826	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50006	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-017	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-100	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50006	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-019	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-103	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50008	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-022	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-106	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50008	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-023	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-109	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50008	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-02301	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-110	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50009	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-02305	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-11005	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50009	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-02309	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-11021	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50009	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-02315	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-11029	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50012	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-02319	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-11035	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50012	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-02323	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-11041	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50012	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-02329	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-112	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50013	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-02335	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-115	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50013	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-02349	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-118	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50013	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-028	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-121	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50014	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-031	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-124	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50014	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-034	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-125	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50014	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-035	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-12505	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50016	NEW-C	86-03-050	296-44-03505	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-12515	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-50016	NEW-C	86-04-036	296-44-03509	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-127	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-50016	NEW	86-06-032	296-44-037	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-130	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-710	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-040	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-133	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-710	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-041	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-134	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-710	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-04105	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-13405	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-720	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-04109	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-13415	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-720	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-04125	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-13421	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-720	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-04129	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-13431	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-725	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-04135	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-136	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-725	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-043	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-139	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-725	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-046	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-142	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-910	AMD-C	86-03-050	296-44-049	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-145	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-910	AMD-C	86-04-036	296-44-051	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-148	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-910	AMD	86-06-032	296-44-05105	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-151	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-940	REP-C	86-03-050	296-44-05109	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-154	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-940	REP-C	86-04-036	296-44-05115	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-157	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-940	REP	86-06-032	296-44-05119	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-160	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-9401	REP-C	86-03-050	296-44-05125	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-163	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-9401	REP-C	86-04-036	296-44-05129	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-166	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-9401	REP	86-06-032	296-44-05131	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-169	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-9402	REP-C	86-03-050	296-44-05135	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-170	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-9402	REP-C	86-04-036	296-44-05141	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-17005	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-9402	REP	86-06-032	296-44-052	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-17017	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-9403	REP-C	86-03-050	296-44-055	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-17029	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-9403	REP-C	86-04-036	296-44-058	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-172	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-9403	REP	86-06-032	296-44-061	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-175	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-9409	REP-C	86-03-050	296-44-064	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-178	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-9409	REP-C	86-04-036	296-44-065	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-181	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-9409	REP	86-06-032	296-44-06505	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-182	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-9410	REP-C	86-03-050	296-44-06511	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-18205	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-9410	REP-C	86-04-036	296-44-06517	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-18225	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-9410	REP	86-06-032	296-44-067	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-18239	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-950	NEW-C	86-03-050	296-44-070	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-18250	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-950	NEW-C	86-04-036	296-44-073	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-18261	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-950	NEW	86-06-032	296-44-074	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-18273	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-960	NEW-C	86-03-050	296-44-07405	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-184	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-960	NEW-C	86-04-036	296-44-07411	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-187	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-960	NEW	86-06-032	296-44-07417	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-190	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-970	NEW-C	86-03-050	296-44-07423	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-193	REP-P	86-11-072
296-23-970	NEW-C	86-04-036	296-44-07427	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-194	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-970	NEW	86-06-032	296-44-07433	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-19405	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-980	NEW-C	86-03-050	296-44-07439	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-19421	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-980	NEW-C	86-04-036	296-44-076	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-19433	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-23-980	NEW	86-06-032	296-44-079	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-196	REP-P	86-11-072
296-24-21705	AMD	86-03-064	296-44-082	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-199	REP-P	86-11-072
296-24-21707	AMD	86-03-064	296-44-085	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-202	REP-P	86-11-072
296-24-21711	AMD	86-03-064	296-44-086	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-205	REP-P	86-11-072
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296-27-15501	NEW	86-03-064	296-44-08611	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-211	REP-P	86-11-072
296-27-15503	NEW	86-03-064	296-44-08619	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-212	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-27-15505	NEW	86-03-064	296-44-088	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-21209	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-27-16009	AMD	86-03-064	296-44-091	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-21221	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-44-005	AMD-P	86-11-072	296-44-094	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-21230	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-44-011	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-097	REP-P	86-11-072	296-44-21241	NEW-P	86-11-072
296-44-013	AMD-P	86-11-072	296-44-098	NEW-P	86-11-072	296-44-21253	NEW-P	86-11-072

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WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #			
296-56-60131	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-07306	AMD-P	86-11-071	296-92-090	REP	86-03-029
296-56-60133	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-07329	AMD-P	86-11-071	296-92-100	REP	86-03-029
296-56-60135	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-07341	AMD-P	86-11-071	296-92-110	REP	86-03-029
296-56-60139	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-07345	AMD-P	86-11-071	296-93-010	AMD	86-03-030
296-56-60141	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-07353	AMD-P	86-11-071	296-93-050	AMD	86-03-030
296-56-60143	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-07515	AMD-P	86-11-071	296-93-060	REP	86-03-030
296-56-60145	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-14533	AMD-P	86-11-071	296-93-070	AMD	86-03-030
296-56-60147	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-14543	NEW-P	86-11-071	296-93-110	REP	86-03-030
296-56-60151	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-20009	AMD-P	86-11-071	296-93-120	AMD	86-03-030
296-56-60153	AMD	86-03-064	296-62-20011	AMD-P	86-11-071	296-93-130	REP	86-03-030
296-56-60155	AMD	86-03-064	296-64-400	REP-P	86-06-051	296-93-170	AMD	86-03-030
296-56-60157	AMD	86-03-064	296-64-405	REP-P	86-06-051	296-93-180	REP	86-03-030
296-56-60159	AMD	86-03-064	296-64-410	REP-P	86-06-051	296-93-200	AMD	86-03-030
296-56-60161	AMD	86-03-064	296-64-415	REP-P	86-06-051	296-93-210	AMD	86-03-030
296-56-60167	AMD	86-03-064	296-64-420	REP-P	86-06-051	296-93-220	AMD	86-03-030
296-56-60169	AMD	86-03-064	296-64-425	REP-P	86-06-051	296-93-230	AMD	86-03-030
296-56-60171	AMD	86-03-064	296-81-007	AMD	86-03-024	296-94-010	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60180	AMD	86-03-064	296-81-010	AMD	86-03-024	296-94-020	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60183	AMD	86-03-064	296-81-260	AMD	86-03-024	296-94-030	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60189	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-010	REP	86-03-025	296-94-040	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60191	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-015	REP	86-03-025	296-94-050	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60193	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-020	REP	86-03-025	296-94-060	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60195	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-025	REP	86-03-025	296-94-070	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60199	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-030	REP	86-03-025	296-94-080	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60201	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-035	REP	86-03-025	296-94-090	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60205	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-040	REP	86-03-025	296-94-100	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60207	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-045	REP	86-03-025	296-94-110	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60209	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-050	REP	86-03-025	296-94-120	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60211	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-055	REP	86-03-025	296-94-130	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60215	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-060	REP	86-03-025	296-94-140	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60217	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-065	REP	86-03-025	296-94-150	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60219	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-070	REP	86-03-025	296-94-160	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60221	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-075	REP	86-03-025	296-94-170	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60223	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-080	REP	86-03-025	296-94-180	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60229	AMD	86-03-064	296-83-085	REP	86-03-025	296-94-190	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60231	AMD	86-03-064	296-86-020	AMD	86-03-026	296-94-200	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60233	AMD	86-03-064	296-86-030	AMD	86-03-026	296-94-210	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60235	AMD	86-03-064	296-86-060	AMD	86-03-026	296-94-220	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60237	AMD	86-03-064	296-86-070	AMD	86-03-026	296-94-230	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60239	AMD	86-03-064	296-86-075	AMD	86-03-026	296-94-240	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60241	AMD	86-03-064	296-87-001	NEW	86-03-033	296-94-250	NEW	86-03-032
296-56-60243	AMD	86-03-064	296-87-020	AMD	86-03-033	296-100-001	NEW	86-03-031
296-56-60245	AMD	86-03-064	296-87-040	AMD	86-03-033	296-100-050	NEW	86-03-031
296-56-60249	AMD	86-03-064	296-87-060	AMD	86-03-033	296-100-060	NEW	86-03-031
296-56-60251	AMD	86-03-064	296-87-080	AMD	86-03-033	296-104-210	AMD-P	86-04-060
296-56-60253	AMD	86-03-064	296-87-120	AMD	86-03-033	296-104-210	AMD	86-07-064
296-56-990	REP	86-03-064	296-88-001	REP	86-03-027	296-104-500	AMD	86-04-059
296-56-99001	REP	86-03-064	296-88-010	REP	86-03-027	296-104-501	NEW	86-04-059
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296-56-99003	AMD	86-03-064	296-88-030	REP	86-03-027	296-116-080	AMD	86-07-010
296-56-99004	REP	86-03-064	296-88-040	REP	86-03-027	296-127-010	AMD	86-03-063
296-56-99005	REP	86-03-064	296-88-050	REP	86-03-027	296-127-020	AMD	86-03-063
296-56-99006	REP	86-03-064	296-88-060	REP	86-03-027	296-127-130	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05403	AMD-P	86-06-051	296-88-070	REP	86-03-027	296-127-140	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05403	AMD-C	86-10-001	296-88-080	REP	86-03-027	296-127-150	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05403	AMD-C	86-10-035	296-88-090	REP	86-03-027	296-127-160	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05405	AMD-P	86-06-051	296-88-100	REP	86-03-027	296-127-170	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05405	AMD-C	86-10-001	296-88-110	REP	86-03-027	296-127-180	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05405	AMD-C	86-10-035	296-88-120	REP	86-03-027	296-127-190	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05407	AMD-P	86-06-051	296-88-130	REP	86-03-027	296-127-200	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05407	AMD-C	86-10-001	296-90-010	REP	86-03-028	296-127-210	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05407	AMD-C	86-10-035	296-90-020	REP	86-03-028	296-127-220	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05413	AMD-P	86-06-051	296-90-030	REP	86-03-028	296-127-300	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05413	AMD-C	86-10-001	296-90-040	REP	86-03-028	296-127-310	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05413	AMD-C	86-10-035	296-90-050	REP	86-03-028	296-127-320	NEW	86-03-063
296-62-05415	AMD-P	86-06-051	296-90-060	REP	86-03-028	296-132-005	REP-P	86-05-027
296-62-05415	AMD-C	86-10-001	296-90-070	REP	86-03-028	296-132-005	REP	86-08-015
296-62-05415	AMD-C	86-10-035	296-90-080	REP	86-03-028	296-132-010	REP-P	86-05-027
296-62-05417	AMD-P	86-06-051	296-90-090	REP	86-03-028	296-132-010	REP	86-08-015
296-62-05417	AMD-C	86-10-001	296-92-010	REP	86-03-029	296-132-015	REP-P	86-05-027
296-62-05417	AMD-C	86-10-035	296-92-020	REP	86-03-029	296-132-015	REP	86-08-015
296-62-05425	AMD-P	86-06-051	296-92-030	REP	86-03-029	296-132-050	REP-P	86-05-027
296-62-05425	AMD-C	86-10-001	296-92-040	REP	86-03-029	296-132-050	REP	86-08-015
296-62-05425	AMD-C	86-10-035	296-92-050	REP	86-03-029	296-132-055	REP-P	86-05-027
296-62-05427	NEW-P	86-06-051	296-92-060	REP	86-03-029	296-132-055	REP	86-08-015
296-62-05427	NEW-C	86-10-001	296-92-070	REP	86-03-029	296-132-060	REP-P	86-05-027
296-62-05427	NEW-C	86-10-035	296-92-080	REP	86-03-029	296-132-060	REP	86-08-015

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296-132-065	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-009	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-34920	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-065	REP	86-08-015	296-155-009	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-355	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-100	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-010	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-355	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-100	REP	86-08-015	296-155-010	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-360	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-105	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-012	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-360	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-105	REP	86-08-015	296-155-012	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-363	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-110	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-020	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-363	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-110	REP	86-08-015	296-155-020	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36301	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-115	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-035	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36301	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-115	REP	86-08-015	296-155-035	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36303	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-120	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-100	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36303	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-120	REP	86-08-015	296-155-100	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36305	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-125	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-110	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36305	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-125	REP	86-08-015	296-155-110	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36307	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-130	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-120	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36307	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-130	REP	86-08-015	296-155-120	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36309	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-135	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-125	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36309	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-135	REP	86-08-015	296-155-125	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36311	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-140	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-130	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36311	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-140	REP	86-08-015	296-155-130	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36313	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-145	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-140	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36313	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-145	REP	86-08-015	296-155-140	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36315	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-150	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-155	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36315	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-150	REP	86-08-015	296-155-155	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36317	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-151	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-160	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36317	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-151	REP	86-08-015	296-155-160	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36319	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-152	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-165	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36319	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-152	REP	86-08-015	296-155-165	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-36321	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-155	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-200	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-36321	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-155	REP	86-08-015	296-155-200	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-365	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-160	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-201	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-365	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-160	REP	86-08-015	296-155-201	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-367	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-200	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-203	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-367	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-200	REP	86-08-015	296-155-203	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-370	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-205	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-20301	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-370	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-205	REP	86-08-015	296-155-20301	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-400	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-210	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-20303	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-400	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-210	REP	86-08-015	296-155-20303	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-405	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-215	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-20307	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-405	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-215	REP	86-08-015	296-155-20307	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-407	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-220	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-205	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-407	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-220	REP	86-08-015	296-155-205	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-425	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-225	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-211	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-425	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-225	REP	86-08-015	296-155-211	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-430	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-226	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-212	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-430	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-226	REP	86-08-015	296-155-212	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-435	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-250	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-225	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-435	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-250	REP	86-08-015	296-155-225	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-440	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-255	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-230	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-440	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-255	REP	86-08-015	296-155-230	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-475	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-260	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-250	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-475	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-260	REP	86-08-015	296-155-250	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-480	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-265	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-260	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-480	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-265	REP	86-08-015	296-155-260	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-485	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-301	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-270	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-485	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-301	REP	86-08-015	296-155-270	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-48523	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-302	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-275	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-48523	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-302	REP	86-08-015	296-155-275	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-48525	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-306	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-300	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-48525	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-306	REP	86-08-015	296-155-300	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-48527	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-311	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-305	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-48527	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-311	REP	86-08-015	296-155-305	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-48529	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-316	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-325	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-48529	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-316	REP	86-08-015	296-155-325	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-48531	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-350	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-330	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-48531	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-350	REP	86-08-015	296-155-330	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-48533	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-132-360	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-335	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-48533	NEW	86-03-074
296-132-360	REP	86-08-015	296-155-335	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-500	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-370	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-34911	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-500	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-370	REP	86-08-015	296-155-34911	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-505	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-132-380	REP-P	86-05-027	296-155-34912	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-505	AMD	86-03-074
296-132-380	REP	86-08-015	296-155-34912	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-50503	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-150A-300	AMD-E	86-08-071	296-155-34913	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-50503	NEW	86-03-074
296-155-003	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-34913	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-50505	NEW-C	86-03-073
296-155-003	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-34914	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-50505	NEW	86-03-074
296-155-005	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-34914	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-510	AMD-C	86-03-073
296-155-005	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-34920	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-510	AMD	86-03-074

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296-155-515	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-850	REP-C	86-03-073	308-29-060	AMD-P	86-10-002
296-155-530	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-850	REP	86-03-074	308-29-070	NEW-P	86-10-002
296-155-530	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-855	REP-C	86-03-073	308-29-080	NEW-P	86-10-002
296-155-545	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-855	REP	86-03-074	308-40-102	AMD-P	86-04-089
296-155-545	AMD *	86-03-074	296-155-860	REP-C	86-03-073	308-40-102	AMD	86-08-046
296-155-570	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-860	REP	86-03-074	308-48-010	AMD-P	86-09-006
296-155-570	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-865	REP-C	86-03-073	308-48-060	AMD-P	86-09-006
296-155-575	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-865	REP	86-03-074	308-48-120	REP-P	86-09-006
296-155-575	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-870	REP-C	86-03-073	308-48-130	REP-P	86-09-006
296-155-576	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-870	REP	86-03-074	308-48-140	AMD-P	86-09-006
296-155-580	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-875	REP-C	86-03-073	308-48-150	AMD-P	86-09-006
296-155-580	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-875	REP	86-03-074	308-48-160	AMD-P	86-09-006
296-155-605	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-880	REP-C	86-03-073	308-48-165	AMD-P	86-09-006
296-155-605	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-880	REP	86-03-074	308-48-170	NEW	86-05-031
296-155-610	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-885	REP-C	86-03-073	308-50-230	REP-P	86-05-034
296-155-610	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-885	REP	86-03-074	308-50-230	REP	86-09-064
296-155-615	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-155-890	REP-C	86-03-073	308-50-330	AMD-P	86-05-034
296-155-615	AMD	86-03-074	296-155-890	REP	86-03-074	308-50-330	AMD	86-09-064
296-155-617	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-895	REP-C	86-03-073	308-50-420	NEW-P	86-05-034
296-155-617	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-895	REP	86-03-074	308-50-420	NEW	86-09-064
296-155-61701	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-900	REP-C	86-03-073	308-50-430	NEW-P	86-05-034
296-155-61701	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-900	REP	86-03-074	308-50-430	NEW	86-09-064
296-155-61703	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-905	REP-C	86-03-073	308-52-135	AMD-P	86-08-093
296-155-61703	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-905	REP	86-03-074	308-52-139	AMD-P	86-08-093
296-155-61705	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-910	REP-C	86-03-073	308-52-140	AMD-P	86-08-093
296-155-61705	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-910	REP	86-03-074	308-52-141	AMD-P	86-08-093
296-155-61707	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-915	REP-C	86-03-073	308-52-142	REP-P	86-08-093
296-155-61707	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-915	REP	86-03-074	308-52-143	REP-P	86-08-093
296-155-61709	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-155-920	REP-C	86-03-073	308-52-145	REP-P	86-08-093
296-155-61709	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-920	REP	86-03-074	308-52-146	NEW-P	86-08-093
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296-155-61711	NEW	86-03-074	296-155-950	AMD	86-03-074	308-53-010	AMD-P	86-07-059
296-155-61713	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-350-050	AMD-P	86-11-070	308-53-070	AMD-P	86-07-059
296-155-61713	NEW	86-03-074	296-350-080	AMD-P	86-11-070	308-53-075	NEW-P	86-08-092
296-155-625	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-350-300	NEW	86-06-002	308-53-080	REP-P	86-08-092
296-155-625	AMD	86-03-074	296-350-400	AMD	86-03-064	308-53-084	NEW-P	86-08-092
296-155-650	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-401-175	AMD-E	86-10-017	308-53-085	AMD-P	86-08-092
296-155-650	AMD	86-03-074	296-403-010	NEW-P	86-07-055	308-53-100	REP-P	86-08-092
296-155-655	AMD-C	86-03-073	296-403-020	NEW-P	86-07-055	308-53-105	NEW-P	86-08-092
296-155-655	AMD	86-03-074	296-403-030	NEW-P	86-07-055	308-53-125	AMD-P	86-08-092
296-155-65505	NEW-C	86-03-073	296-403-040	NEW-P	86-07-055	308-53-212	NEW-P	86-08-092
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296-155-66005	NEW-C	86-03-073	304-12-025	AMD-P	86-09-091	308-61-026	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-66005	NEW	86-03-074	304-12-040	NEW-P	86-09-091	308-61-027	REP	86-03-011
296-155-665	AMD-C	86-03-073	304-12-045	NEW-P	86-09-091	308-61-030	AMD	86-03-011
296-155-665	AMD	86-03-074	304-12-145	NEW-P	86-09-091	308-61-040	AMD	86-03-011
296-155-66501	AMD-C	86-03-073	304-12-290	AMD-P	86-09-091	308-61-050	AMD	86-03-011
296-155-66501	AMD	86-03-074	304-12-350	AMD-P	86-09-091	308-61-100	REP	86-03-011
296-155-66502	AMD-C	86-03-073	304-25-030	AMD-P	86-03-048	308-61-105	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-680	AMD-C	86-03-073	304-25-030	AMD	86-08-042	308-61-108	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-680	AMD	86-03-074	304-25-560	AMD-P	86-03-048	308-61-110	REP	86-03-011
296-155-690	AMD-C	86-03-073	304-25-560	AMD	86-08-042	308-61-115	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-690	AMD	86-03-074	308-04-010	AMD-P	86-04-090	308-61-120	REP	86-03-011
296-155-695	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-04-010	AMD	86-08-069	308-61-125	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-695	AMD	86-03-074	308-12-050	AMD	86-04-088	308-61-130	REP	86-03-011
296-155-700	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-12-081	AMD	86-04-088	308-61-135	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-700	AMD	86-03-074	308-12-135	NEW-P	86-06-053	308-61-140	REP	86-03-011
296-155-705	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-12-140	NEW	86-04-088	308-61-145	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-705	AMD	86-03-074	308-12-145	NEW	86-04-088	308-61-150	REP	86-03-011
296-155-720	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-12-150	NEW	86-04-088	308-61-155	REP	86-03-011
296-155-720	AMD	86-03-074	308-12-312	AMD-E	86-04-086	308-61-158	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-725	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-12-312	AMD-E	86-10-037	308-61-160	REP	86-03-011
296-155-725	AMD	86-03-074	308-13-015	AMD-P	86-07-058	308-61-165	REP	86-03-011
296-155-730	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-13-040	AMD-P	86-07-058	308-61-168	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-730	AMD	86-03-074	308-13-041	NEW-P	86-07-058	308-61-170	REP	86-03-011
296-155-750	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-13-042	NEW-P	86-07-058	308-61-175	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-750	AMD	86-03-074	308-25-010	AMD-P	86-05-032	308-61-180	REP	86-03-011
296-155-760	REP-C	86-03-073	308-25-015	NEW-P	86-05-032	308-61-185	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-760	REP	86-03-074	308-25-015	NEW	86-09-014	308-61-190	NEW	86-03-011
296-155-765	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-25-025	REP-P	86-05-032	308-61-205	NEW	86-08-028
296-155-765	AMD	86-03-074	308-25-025	REP	86-09-014	308-61-305	NEW	86-08-028
296-155-775	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-25-030	REP-P	86-05-032	308-61-400	AMD	86-08-028
296-155-775	AMD	86-03-074	308-25-030	REP	86-09-014	308-61-405	NEW	86-08-028
296-155-830	AMD-C	86-03-073	308-25-035	NEW-P	86-05-032	308-66-135	NEW	86-08-028

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308-79-050	NEW-P	86-06-042	308-96A-235	REP-P	86-03-010	308-124A-455	NEW-E	86-11-010
308-79-050	NEW	86-10-003	308-96A-235	REP	86-10-040	308-124C-020	AMD	86-06-011
308-80-015	NEW	86-08-028	308-96A-240	REP-P	86-03-010	308-124H-035	NEW-P	86-04-091
308-93-010	AMD-P	86-07-060	308-96A-240	REP	86-10-040	308-124H-035	NEW	86-11-011
308-93-010	AMD	86-10-068	308-96A-260	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-124H-036	NEW-P	86-04-091
308-93-072	NEW-P	86-07-060	308-96A-260	AMD	86-08-028	308-124H-036	NEW	86-11-011
308-93-072	NEW	86-10-068	308-96A-260	AMD	86-10-040	308-124H-037	NEW-P	86-04-091
308-93-073	NEW-P	86-07-060	308-96A-265	REP-P	86-03-010	308-124H-037	NEW-P	86-11-061
308-93-073	NEW	86-10-068	308-96A-265	REP	86-10-040	308-124H-040	AMD-P	86-04-091
308-93-074	NEW-P	86-07-060	308-96A-270	REP-P	86-03-010	308-124H-040	AMD	86-06-011
308-93-074	NEW	86-10-068	308-96A-270	REP	86-10-040	308-124H-040	AMD	86-11-011
308-93-078	NEW-P	86-07-060	308-96A-275	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-124H-043	NEW	86-06-011
308-93-078	NEW	86-10-068	308-96A-275	AMD	86-10-040	308-124H-045	AMD	86-06-011
308-93-079	NEW-P	86-07-060	308-96A-280	REP-P	86-03-010	308-128F-030	REP-E	86-11-018
308-93-079	NEW	86-10-068	308-96A-280	REP	86-10-040	308-128F-050	AMD-E	86-11-018
308-96A-005	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-96A-285	REP-P	86-03-010	308-151-110	NEW-P	86-05-033
308-96A-005	AMD	86-10-040	308-96A-285	REP	86-10-040	308-151-110	NEW	86-08-068
308-96A-010	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-96A-290	REP-P	86-03-010	308-153	AMD-P	86-10-067
308-96A-010	AMD	86-10-040	308-96A-290	REP	86-10-040	308-153-010	AMD-P	86-10-067
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308-96A-015	AMD	86-10-040	308-96A-295	AMD	86-10-040	308-153-030	AMD-P	86-10-067
308-96A-020	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-96A-300	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-153-040	REP-P	86-10-067
308-96A-020	AMD	86-10-040	308-96A-300	AMD	86-10-040	308-153-045	NEW-P	86-10-067
308-96A-030	REP-P	86-03-010	308-96A-305	REP-P	86-03-010	308-154-070	REP-P	86-10-067
308-96A-030	REP	86-10-040	308-96A-305	REP	86-10-040	308-156-075	NEW-P	86-05-033
308-96A-035	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-99-020	AMD-E	86-09-013	308-156-075	NEW	86-08-068
308-96A-035	AMD	86-10-040	308-99-020	AMD-P	86-09-100	308-171-001	AMD-P	86-06-054
308-96A-040	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-99-021	NEW-E	86-09-013	308-171-001	AMD	86-10-004
308-96A-040	AMD	86-10-040	308-99-021	NEW-P	86-09-100	308-171-100	AMD-P	86-06-054
308-96A-050	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-102-090	AMD-P	86-03-083	308-171-100	AMD	86-10-004
308-96A-050	AMD	86-10-040	308-102-090	AMD	86-07-018	308-171-103	AMD-P	86-06-054
308-96A-055	REP-P	86-03-010	308-102-100	AMD-P	86-03-083	308-171-103	AMD	86-10-004
308-96A-055	REP	86-10-040	308-102-100	AMD	86-07-018	308-171-104	NEW-P	86-06-054
308-96A-060	REP-P	86-03-010	308-102-190	AMD-P	86-03-083	308-171-104	NEW	86-10-004
308-96A-060	REP	86-10-040	308-102-190	AMD	86-07-018	308-171-200	AMD-P	86-06-054
308-96A-075	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-102-200	AMD-P	86-03-083	308-171-200	AMD	86-10-004
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308-96A-100	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-102-265	NEW-P	86-03-083	308-180-100	NEW	86-10-038
308-96A-100	AMD	86-10-040	308-102-265	NEW	86-07-018	308-180-120	NEW-P	86-07-061
308-96A-105	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-104-012	NEW-P	86-03-083	308-180-120	NEW	86-10-038
308-96A-105	AMD	86-10-040	308-104-012	NEW	86-07-018	308-250-010	NEW-P	86-07-062
308-96A-115	REP-P	86-03-010	308-104-056	AMD-P	86-03-083	308-250-010	NEW	86-10-036
308-96A-115	REP	86-10-040	308-104-056	AMD	86-07-018	308-250-020	NEW-P	86-07-062
308-96A-120	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-104-058	REP-P	86-03-083	308-250-020	NEW	86-10-036
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308-96A-135	AMD-P	86-03-010	308-104-100	AMD-P	86-03-083	308-250-050	NEW	86-10-036
308-96A-135	AMD	86-10-040	308-104-100	AMD	86-07-018	308-300-310	NEW-P	86-11-062
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