

Oregon Joint Use Association Standards Committee

Minutes—July 11, 2024

Via Zoom

Chair Peter Kalnins called the meeting to order at 10:04 a.m.

Present:

Peter Kalnins, Chair
Justin Reynolds, Comcast, Co-Chair
Chad Altherr, PGE
Chad Beam, LS Networks
Alex Chaney, OPUC
Adam Deshon, Salem Electric
Leon Grumbo, OPUC
Robb Robison, OPUC
Wayne Ronke, K&B Tech Solutions

Not Present:

Chris Barley, Oregon Aerial
Craig Commerford, PGE
Jesse Keyes, Gary Lee & Assoc.
Cody Mabee, PacifiCorp

Staff:

Genoa Ingram

Approval of Minutes The Committee reviewed the minutes of the May 9, 2024, meeting.

MOTION: Moved by Adam Deshon and seconded by Justin to approve the May 9, 2024 minutes as corrected to remove Marlene Martin and Zachary Kalnins **Motion passed.**

Wrap-up of Standards Best Practices Manual Chair Kalnins asked for feedback to add a Chapter 10 relating to the OPUC verbiage for storage loops as presented by Leon Grumbo, OPUC. (EXHIBIT ON FILE). The Committee reviewed and discussed the Exhibit, noting clarifications and updates, including the use of proper brackets that are UV rated. Staff asked if it was the intent to approve the OPUC document and insert it as the new Chapter 10 “as is”. Chair Kalnins responded that once Robb Robison has confirmed the consistency for UV rating, that is the intent. Robb volunteered to have a response by end of week.

By consensus, the Committee agreed to add the OPUC document relating to storage loops as Chapter 10, pending confirmation of UV rating. [***Note: confirmation was provided by end of week.***]

The Committee discussed the proper wording for the heading, as “Construction Practices” appeared too broad. After much discussion, the Committee agreed ***by consensus***, to label the Chapter heading “Temporary Storage of Ariel Communication Facilities”.

Additional Changes The following additional changes/corrections were identified:

- Page 48 is blank. Should be deleted.
- Rework Table of Contents after the new Chapter 10 has been added.
- Include recommended changes suggested under “Loading Zone Districts” under “Old Business”.

Following the changes noted above, staff will insert the new document under the Dropbox link https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/175aeRzkm_g3ReIqK9baoSRUSuflX39iV

Old Business

Framing of Comm Lines Leon Grumbo reported that he had reviewed Rule 239(G)(1) but would like to delve a bit deeper as it relates to plug-in formats.

Loading Zone Districts Chair Kalnins recalled that the Committee had considered adding additional graphics in relationship to the new wind speed diagrams (pages 181 – 190). He asked if it would make more sense to reference the revised NESC code reference. Committee members agreed that references to other states was not needed. Chair Kalnins reviewed the paragraph at the top of page 51 and it was agreed that language was sufficient.

By consensus, the Committee agreed to ask staff to make the following changes to the first paragraph at the top of page 51:

- Delete references to “zone” in favor of “district”.
- Amend last sentence to “Reference the current **adopted NESC code Rule 250 and local pole owner** for additional information and guidelines.”

noted that the visual had been updated in the Manual and thanked Justin for his input. He recalled that there had been discussion about adding the wind charts and offered to prepare slides for review at the next meeting.

Tri-fold Revisions Chair Kalnins shared the two versions of the OJUA Tri-fold, noting that once a fiberglass arm, cross arm, or PUPI arm, it must have 40 inch clearance unless it is bonded, in which case the exception can be 20 inches.

By consensus, the Committee agreed to add “**Exception: Maintain clearances of all arms and braces of 20 inches from bonded streetlight. (Not pictured.)**” under the NESC 238 illustration.

Other Old Business Chair Kalnins asked, once the vehicle charging document presented by Terry Blanc is finalized, if it should be evaluated for inclusion in the Standards Manual.

New Business

NESC Tabs Chair Kalnins noted that this item has been completed.

Future Agenda Item Wayne Ronke suggested the Committee explore anchor identification. He suggested a tagging system to indicate holding strengths of anchors.

Future Meetings

Future meetings are as follows:

- September ~~12~~ 26
- November 14

Adjournment

There was no further business, and the meeting was adjourned at 11:54 a.m.

Draft consideration for 2024 OJUA Best Practice Manual Revision

Temporary attachment and storage of aerial cables & hardware.

As the state continues to experience expansion of its communication systems (supporting expansion of broadband connectivity and networks supporting power operators) it's important that the short, mid, and long-term staging of those projects do not create hazards. Inadequately attached coils of aerial cable can be considered a hazard to both the public and workers in the communication space. Proper storage is imperative to ensure that the hazards are minimized. NESC Rules 012C, 014B, 214B and 239A and Oregon Division 24 are taken in consideration for this document.

The pictures and methodology in this document are provided as examples of acceptable hardware and techniques. They are not intended to encompass appropriate solutions for all situations, but instead to provide guidance on best practices.

Temporary aerial attachments of 8-48 Hours:

Active project work with crews in area working and placing aerial communication cables/devices.

- All storage, terminations and passive device must be secured in a manner that allows other work in area to continue without possibility of pedestrian contact. A minimum of one metallic cable tie (Fig. 1) or clamp or UV rated “zip” tie is permitted (fig.2). No rope, tape, mule tape or formed wire strand splices are to be utilized.
- Secured at least 5 ft from pole structure.



Fig.1

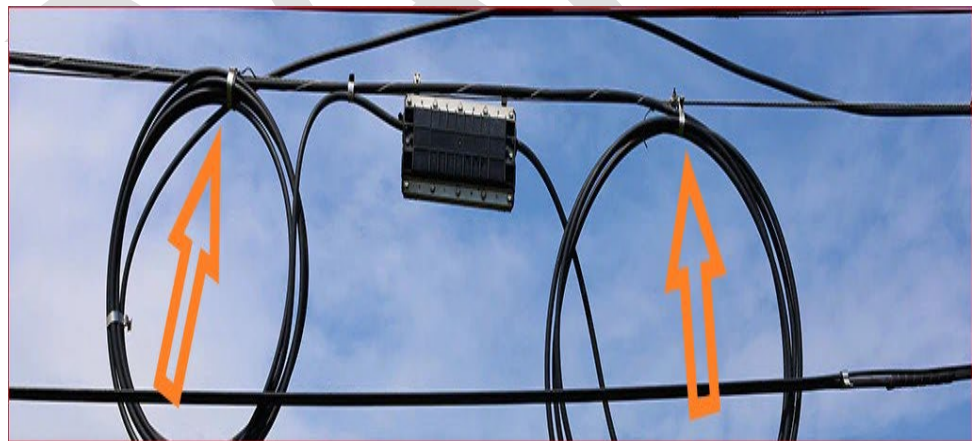


Fig. 2

Temporary aerial attachments made for periods of 48-120 hours:

Assumption is made the aerial cable will be terminated or build will continue within 48-120 hours.

- Attached securely to strand or support structure with a minimum of one metallic clamp or metallic cable tie. No plastic “zip” ties, rope, tape, mule tape or formed wire strand splices are to be utilized.
- Secured at least 5 ft from pole structure.
- Must be affixed in a manner to not create excessive stress and minimize physical contact with other joint use attachments.

Draft consideration for 2024 OJUA Best Practice Manual Revision

Temporary aerial Attachments for a duration of more than a week to 90 days:

Assumption is made active aerial build will be idle for more than a week to 90 days.

- Must be securely fixed with at least one metallic cable ties or clamps suitable to support the weight of the cable bundle. No plastic “zip ties, rope, tape, mule tape or formed wire strand splices are to be utilized.
- Cable storage at pole secured to or within a pole mount cabinet or rack approved by the pole owner (fig.3). When installed at the pole, cabinet or rack must not impede pole climbing space. Alternatively, at least 5 ft from pole structure in a “snowshoe” (fig. 4) or suitable cable storage device that prevents separation and possible contact with other joint use facilities, pedestrian, or vehicle contact.
- Splice cases, splitters, optical terminals, and all other active or passive hardware must be clamped or attached to strand in a manner ensuring solid mechanical connection (fig. 4). At no time should plastic “zip” ties, rope, tape, mule tape or formed wire strand splices are to be utilized.
- All outside plant temporary placement must allow the movement of other joint use work to occur in the absences of the crews placing the temporary arrangement.
- All stored cable plant must be tagged utilizing sleeves, tags, or other devices to identify operator’s facilities.



Fig. 3

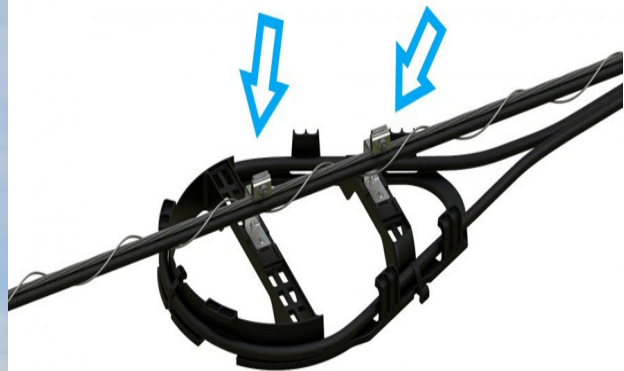


Fig. 4

Draft consideration for 2024 OJUA Best Practice Manual Revision

Aerial attachments greater than 90 days:

Long term build with complex components causing anticipated delays of greater than 90 days. Assumption is made facilities will be built to permanent NESC standards with allowances made for additional work in near future.

- All storage must be lashed to strand or attached utilizing metallic ties/clamps/saddles (fig. 5,6,7) suitable for UV exposure and rated for long term storage of aerial cable. Storage loops must be placed utilizing snowshoes (fig. 8), or other suitable storage devices designed for the cable type and approved by the pole owner.



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

- No storage of coils near pole without use of pole owner approved pole rack, cabinet, or other suitable hardware to avoid climbing space violation or physical contact with other joint use facilities.
- Splice cases must be securely affixed to strand utilizing strand mount cases (fig 8).
- Adheres to all best practices for aerial cable and fully complies to all applicable NESC codes.

Draft consideration for 2024 OJUA Best Practice Manual Revision

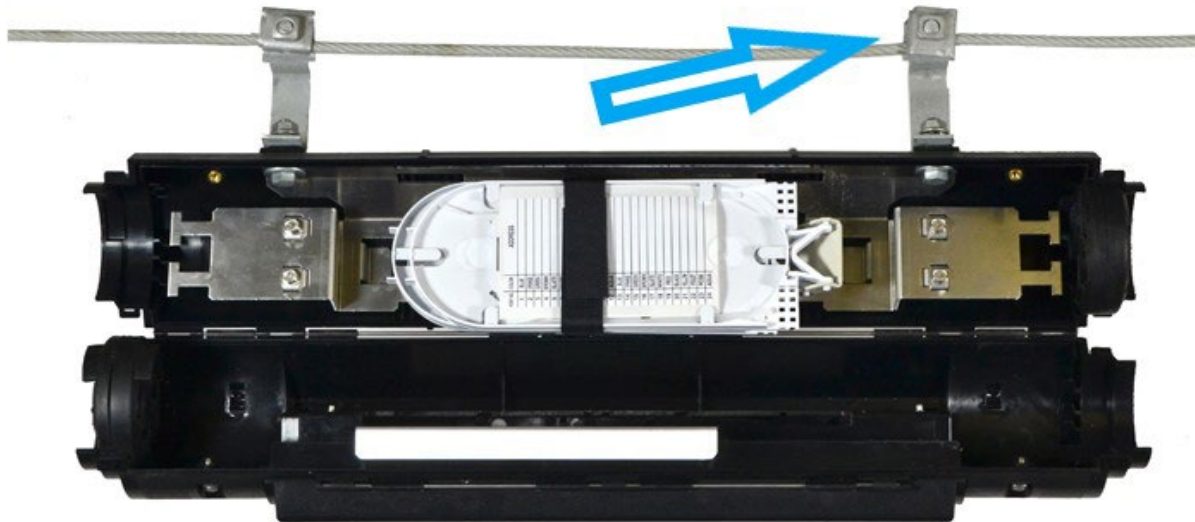


Fig. 8

Communication drop storage for periods of less than 90 days:

Cables utilized to provide service to end user. Encompassing Telco copper cable counts under 6pr copper, RG6/RG11 CATV coax or communication fiber cables with counts under 12 that will have installation completed with 90 days.

- Drop storage should be placed at least 3 feet from pole. All excess drop storage must be attached to strand utilizing plastic UV rated “zip” ties or metallic ties/clamps/saddles or stored at a premise in suitable enclosure (fig. 9,10,11). No rope, tape, mule tape or formed wire strand splices are to be utilized.



Fig. 9

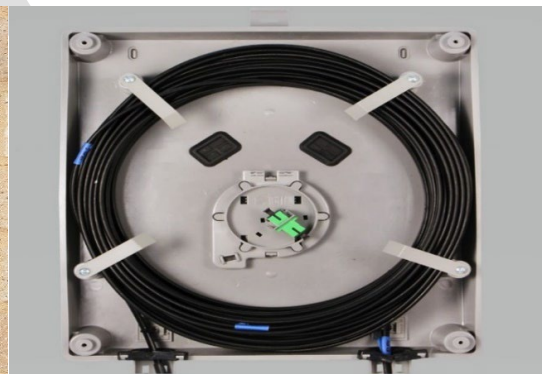


Fig. 10

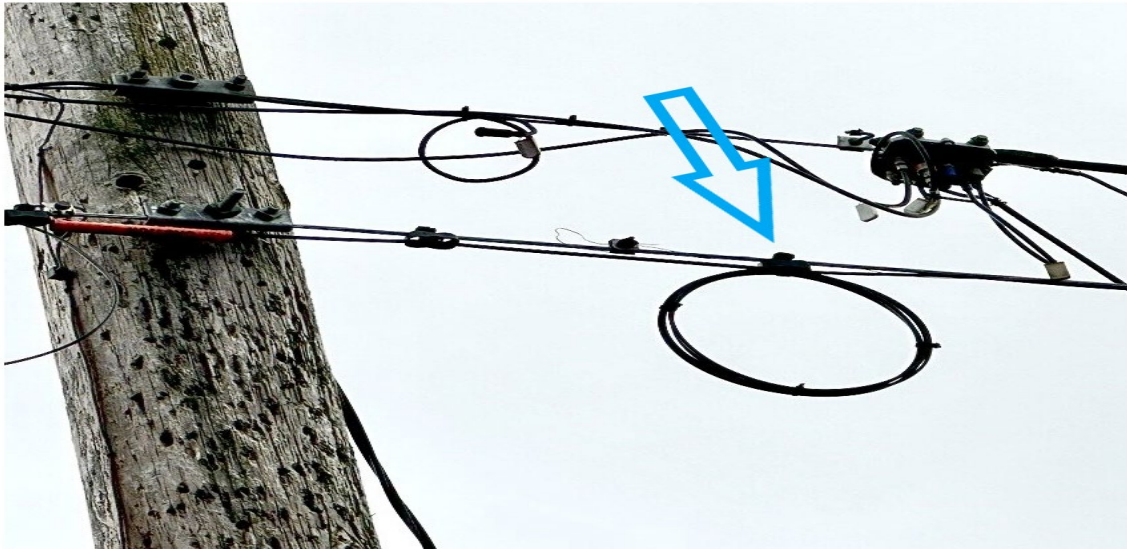


Fig. 11

Communication drops temporized for more than 90 days:

- Underminated or pre terminated drops not put into service within 90 days should be removed to avoid becoming a hazard or considered abandoned.