



THE BEAR FACTS

The Citizens' Utility Board of Oregon
newsletter for members and friends

921 SW Morrison #550
Portland, OR 97205

P.O. Box 6345
Portland, OR 97228

April 1989
Volume 14



Inside:



Ratepayers win \$8.3 million!



CUB bill wins Senate vote!



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(503) 227-1984

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CUB wins appeal, ratepayers win \$8.3 million!

CUB's persistence in trying to convince the Public Utility Commission to refund \$8.3 million to US West ratepayers has paid off! Although the PUC had turned down CUB's motion for the refund in December, the Commissioners reversed their decision on April 7th in response to a CUB appeal.

"Ratepayers have been waiting for 2 years for something to be done," said CUB Executive Director Barbara Head. "CUB was there to make sure that this \$8 million didn't slip by unnoticed, and we let the PUC and US West know that we would not accept just a rate reduction, we wanted back all of the money that had been overcharged."

"I'm not surprised at the PUC's action," said CUB attorney Rion Bourgeois, "this \$8 million was obviously a windfall for the company, and now truth and justice has prevailed."

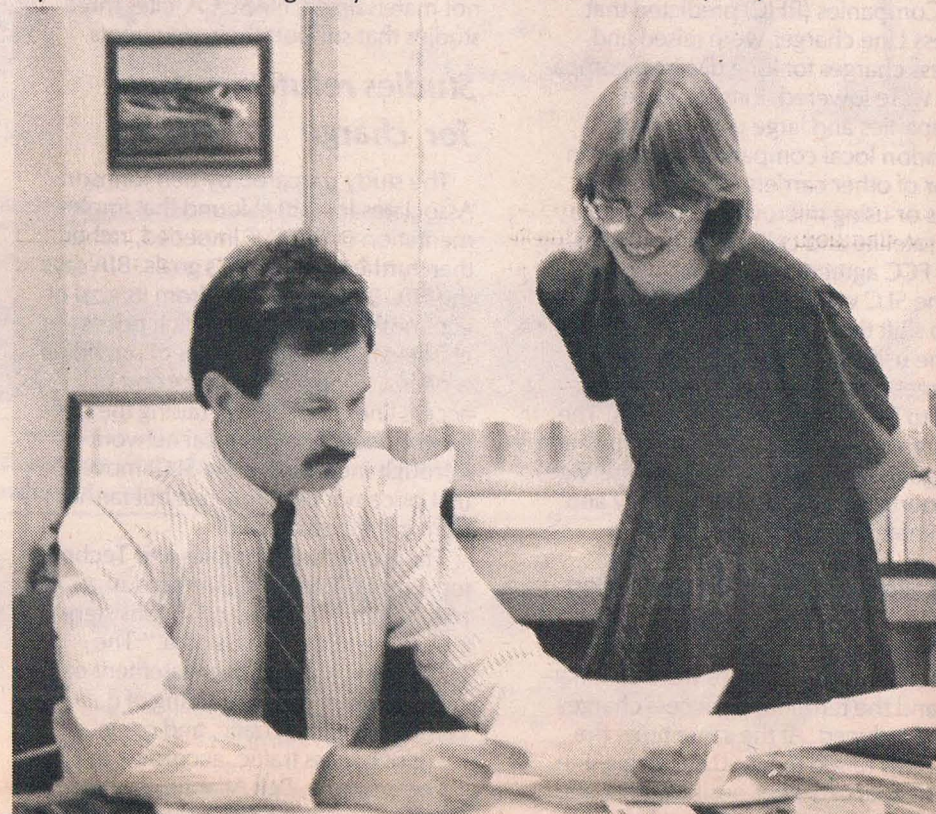
The \$8.3 million overcharge came about as a result of a rate reduction which was ordered by the PUC in 1987, but then was never fully enforced. In May 1988, CUB filed a motion asking the PUC to immediately reduce rates and refund the excess profits collected as a result of the oversight. In December 1988 the PUC agreed with CUB's motion that there should be a rate reduction, but denied the motion for a refund. "CUB knew that it was unfair for the company to keep these extra profits, so we appealed to the Commission asking them to reconsider their position," Head said. "When they took a second look, they agreed with CUB that ratepayers deserve a refund."

At the time the Bear Facts went to press, US West was considering appealing the PUC decision. "US West is trying to hold on to money that rightfully belongs to the ratepayers," Head said.

"They seem to have forgotten whose money this is." Under the PUC order dated April 7th, US West is required to file a plan by May 1 detailing the specifics of how the refund will be implemented. CUB will fight any

attempt by US West to stop the refund.

US West has objected to the PUC's order, asking the Commission to reverse its decision. The PUC has taken the issue under advisement and is expected to make a decision by May 1st.



'89 Legislature: bills to watch

CUB Bills

Rate refunds and reductions (SB 559): This bill expands the PUC's authority to order rate refunds and reductions from utility companies. The

telephone companies prior to a rate case. Currently, the PUC has the authority to use this procedure to benefit energy ratepayers only. (Proposed by the PUC)

Energy efficiency (SB 1060): Requires

bill is currently gathering dust in the Senate Telecommunications and Consumer Affairs committee.

CUB inserts in state agency mailings (SB 451): If passed into law, SB 451 would allow CUB to include membership information in with mailings from state agencies such as the Motor Vehicles Division and the Department of Revenue. The purpose is to provide CUB with an inexpensive method of reaching a broad range of Oregonians throughout the state. The bill is based on a successful program used by the Illinois CUB. This bill is also before the Telecommunications and Consumer Affairs committee of the Senate.

Utility company mergers (SB 449): Requires the PUC to investigate specific impacts of utility mergers before granting approval. These impacts include: costs of transmission and distribution of power, impact on demand for power, impact on consumption of non-renewable resources, and environmental impacts.

Earthquake standards for nuclear plants (SB 603): Passage of this bill would require the Energy Facility Siting Council to adopt earthquake safety standards for nuclear power plants in Oregon. Committee: Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Other bills CUB supports

The following bills have been endorsed by the CUB Board of Governors:

Greenhouse effect (SB 576): Introduced at the request of the Solar Energy Association of Oregon, this bill requires the Oregon Department of Energy to adopt a plan for reducing emissions of "greenhouse gasses" by 20 percent.

Deferred Accounting for telephone companies (SB 70): This bill would allow the PUC to use deferred accounting to benefit ratepayers by keeping track of overearnings by

state buildings to be made energy efficient. (Proposed by the Solar Energy Association of Oregon)

These are just a few of the important utility-related bills being considered by the Oregon legislature. For updated information about the status of any bill, call 1-800-332-2313. To contact your legislator, call 1-800-327-7389.

By Charlie Potter

CUB's Intervenor Funding bill (Senate Bill 615) won its first major hurdle in Salem Friday, April 21st, by winning passage out of the Senate. The legislation would give CUB a strong financial base to fight for lower utility bills by allowing the Public Utility Commission to award financial reimbursements to groups like CUB for our work in utility rate cases.

Two key components to the committee victory were letters and phone calls from CUB members to key Senators, and the unanimous support of the Public Utility Commissioners, Ron Eachus, Nancy Ryles, and Mike Katz.

In a joint statement the Commissioners stated, "In our proceedings, intervenors have played an extremely valuable role advocating the interests of ratepayers." In addition, Ryles and Katz individually testified in favor of SB 615 at the committee hearings.

Intervenor funding is CUB's primary goal for the 1989 legislative session because it would provide needed funding for attorney and expert witness fees for citizens and groups who make a valuable contribution to the outcome of a rate case. The availability of intervenor funding would allow CUB to increase the number of rate cases in which we are involved. The cost of Intervenor funding would be paid by the utility involved in the specific rate case. However, if CUB's contribution is not considered valuable by the PUC, no funds will be awarded.



CUB Attorney Rion Bourgeois and Executive Director Barbara Head review the PUC's order supporting CUB's motion for a \$8.3 million refund to US West ratepayers.

Senate passes intervenor funding!

The major argument for Intervenor Funding can be seen in CUB's four-year history. In 1987 CUB secured a \$14 refund and a \$2 per month rate reduction for each Pacific Northwest Bell customer. Later that year, CUB experts won Portland General Electric (PGE) ratepayers the benefits of over \$126 million in excess profits and investment tax credits. CUB's intervention costs for both of these cases were less than \$90,000 — a fraction of the millions of dollars saved by consumers.

Without Intervenor funding, "public hearings" are open only to those individuals or groups who can afford the time and expense of preparing expert testimony. CUB cannot afford these costs for all the rate cases where our input would be valuable.

Not surprisingly, opposition to Intervenor funding was fierce from lobbyists representing U.S. West, Pacific Power & Light, PGE, and the Oregon Independent Telephone Association.

"I am convinced that the letters written and personal contacts made by CUB members to their Senators made the difference between winning and losing," said CUB Chairperson Laura Olson. "I want to thank each member who wrote letters, telephoned, or met personally with their Senator on behalf of CUB's intervenor funding bill." Two CUB members, Mark Becker of Bend, and Smith Brown of Cottage Grove also testified before legislative committees in support of CUB bills.

"Our next challenge will be to pass intervenor funding through the House of Representatives," Olson said. "Once again, the support of CUB members will be crucial in combating the strong-arm tactics of the utility company lobby."

SB 615 will now go to the House of Representatives for consideration by the Energy and Environment Committee. A bill must pass through committees in both the House and the Senate, win floor votes in both chambers, and be signed by the Governor before becoming law.

Listed here are the Senators who voted yes on intervenor funding: Bill Bradbury, Jane Cease, Joyce Cohen, Joan Dukes, Wayne Fawbush, Shirley Gold, Jeannette Hamby, Jim Hill, Larry Hill, Grattan Kerans, Bill McCoy, Frank Roberts, Bob Shoemaker, Dick Springer, Clifford Trow, Mae Yih, and John Kitzhaber.

One Senator, Jeannette Hamby, was the target of especially intense pressure from utility company lobbyists. Despite this pressure, Hamby stood up to the utilities and voted for the ratepayers!

Voting against CUB's bill were: Senators John Brenneman, Peter Brockman, Jim Bunn, Ron Gensky, Peg Jolin, Bill Kennemer, Bob Kintigh, Glenn Otto, Paul Phillips, and Eugene Timms. Senators Cub Houck, Lenn Hannon, and Mike Thorne were not present for the vote, but had earlier expressed their opposition.

FCC boosts local bills to benefit long distance

By Terry Chadwick

You may have noticed that one of the line items on your monthly phone bill has been steadily increasing: the FCC Subscriber Line Charge (SLC).

Your local phone company will tell you that they have no control over the SLC, that this is a charge mandated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). And they are right. However, the FCC ordered the charge in order to compensate your local phone company for lost revenues due to bypass. Bypass occurs when you use someone other than your local exchange carrier (LEC) to make phone calls.

The reason for all of this is deregulation. When the break-up of the Bell system occurred, the Bell Operating Companies (BOC) and Regional Holding Companies (RHC) predicted that unless line charges were raised and access charges for long distance companies were lowered, long distance companies and large users would abandon local companies in droves in favor of other carriers offering lower costs or using microwave, fiber, cable TV, satellite and cellular technologies. The FCC agreed.

The SLC was first assessed in 1985 to help shift the cost of telephone service to the users and to lower the access charges paid by long distance companies to local telephone customers. The FCC also said the charge would further the goals of promoting universal service, encouraging economic efficiency and eliminating price discrimination.

Charge steadily increasing

On January 1, 1988, the originating switched access charges were eliminated and the terminating access charges were reduced. At the same time, the SLC was raised to \$2.60 per single-line residential or \$6 per business line, and \$4 for Centrex lines installed before July 27, 1983.

In December 1988 the SLC was raised

to \$3.20 per residential line. On April 1, 1989 the SLC increased to \$3.50 per single line. If you have more than one line there is a price ceiling of \$6, although there have been proposals to increase the ceiling to \$10.

In 1988 reports to the FCC, Bell and GTE operating companies claimed that losses from being bypassed cost them over \$3.8 billion a year in lost revenues. Seven states—California, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Texas, New Jersey, and Florida—accounted for over half of this loss.

Both the Consumer Federation of America (CFA) and the National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates (NASUCA) disagree with the phone companies about the damage of bypass. NASUCA claims that the bypass threat the SLC was meant to counter has not materialized. NASUCA cites three studies that support their arguments.

Studies refute need for charge

The study prepared by Ben Johnson Associates Inc. (BJA) found that implementation of the SLC impeded, rather than furthered the FCC's goals. BJA says the FCC is moving away from its goal of economic efficiency in which prices are charged based on the costs of providing services. "The low marginal cost of access lines implies that raising the price for connecting to the local network (through increases in the SLC) moves that price not closer to cost but farther from it," the study said.

The study by Economics and Technology, Inc. (ETI) found "numerous mischaracterizations and inconsistencies in the LECs' bypass data." The LECs' data included overstatement of bypass losses, misaccounting of data communications traffic, and overstatement of bypass traffic, according to ETI.

For example, Bell Atlantic estimated that it would lose \$888.3 million because of bypass, when the company recorded an actual \$13.1 million loss in

its April 1988 bypass report, a 99 percent unsubstantiated revenue loss, ETI said. Nynex had feared losses of \$418.4 million, but experienced a \$9.7 million reduction, a 98 percent difference between estimate and reality. Our own US West Communications predicted a \$373.6 million loss due to bypass, but actually lost only \$141.9 million, a 62 percent difference. Refuting the argument that LECs lose a substantial amount of revenues to bypass, ETI

US West rate case

Plan makes lopsided cuts

By Charlie Potter

In a decision severely criticized by CUB, the Public Utility Commission staff has recommended that Oregon business customers receive the vast majority of a planned \$64 million reduction in US West's telephone rates. The February announcement from the PUC called for rate reductions of 32.4 percent for businesses and only 3.6 percent for residential customers.

In the last edition of the *Bear Facts*, CUB reported that the PUC staff had estimated US West's excess earnings to be \$50 million. After a thorough investigation, the figure was raised to \$64 million. The overearnings came about as a result of changes in federal tax laws which gave breaks to large corporations, an increase in the number of US West customers, and income US West Communications receives from the Yellow Pages.

If the staff's recommendations are adopted this will mark the third time the PUC has ordered US West to reduce its rates in the last two years. Monthly rates were reduced by about \$2 in 1987 and by about 37 cents earlier this year.

The PUC staff contends that businesses deserve most of the rate break because current business rates are 2.7 times higher than residential rates. The

calculated the ratio of bypass to total revenue: Bell Atlantic, 10 percent; Nynex, 4 percent; US West, 5 percent.

What does this all mean to you? If you use a lot of long distance service you probably have lower phone bills. But if you are primarily a user of local service, you can expect the Subscriber Line Charge to continue to increase as the FCC continues to make you pay to cover the supposed bypass losses of the local phone companies.

staff sees this rate case as a good time to bring the business and residential rates closer together.

However, CUB disagrees that businesses and residential customers should pay the same rates. "There are very good reasons why businesses are charged higher rates," Head said. "Businesses can deduct phone expenses from their taxes, they can earn greater profits by having phone service, they have the ability to pass the costs on to consumers, and the complex services that many businesses use make it necessary to have a higher cost phone system."

Oregon is not the only state with higher business rates than residential. In fact, this practice is common nationwide. For example, US West's business rates in Idaho are 2.45 times higher than its residential rates. In Washington, US West's business rates range from 2.2 to 3 times higher than residential.

CUB has vowed to fight back. In the upcoming hearings we will present evidence to persuade the commission to grant residential customers our fair share of the rate cuts. Leading the charge will be CUB attorney Rion Bourgeois and expert witness Michael Sheehan. The formal hearings begin May 23. The PUC commissioners are expected to make a final decision some time this summer.

27, 1983. In December 1988 the SLC was raised recorded an actual \$13.1 million loss in

because current business rates are 2.7 times higher than residential rates. The final decision some time this summer.

Lobby Legislators want the opinions of constituents. Each letter is read and counted. Telephone calls are tallied. Personal visits are the best way to let your legislator know your opinions. Concise, factual information helps legislators make information decisions.	Work Session Committees consider amendments and debate the merits of legislation. Sometimes many work sessions are held on a bill while others are considered quickly. Public testimony is not taken although experts and staff may be questioned.	Vote Counting If a proposal is controversial, a committee may be reluctant to vote a bill out unless it has a good chance of final passage. Frequently committee members want to know that a majority of legislators support a bill before they will take any action on it.	Win Committee With enough votes, impressive public testimony and lots of lobbying, a majority of committee members vote to send the bill to the floor. Sometimes a minority of the committee sends an additional "report" which is a different version of the same proposal.	Public Pressure Often bills have enemies as well as friends. If your legislation offends powerful interest, they will work to defeat it. Citizen lobbyists are particularly important as a bill moves toward the decisive floor vote.	Win Floor Vote Once your bill has passed out of committee, the presiding officer assigns it to the calendar. The member carrying the bill will explain it and urge support. Legislators will debate and vote.
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Attend the Hearing

Bring your friends. Large attendance at hearings demonstrates concern. Testimony at hearings includes corporation presidents and farmers, college professors and homemakers. Sometimes hearings are held in the evening to encourage public participation.

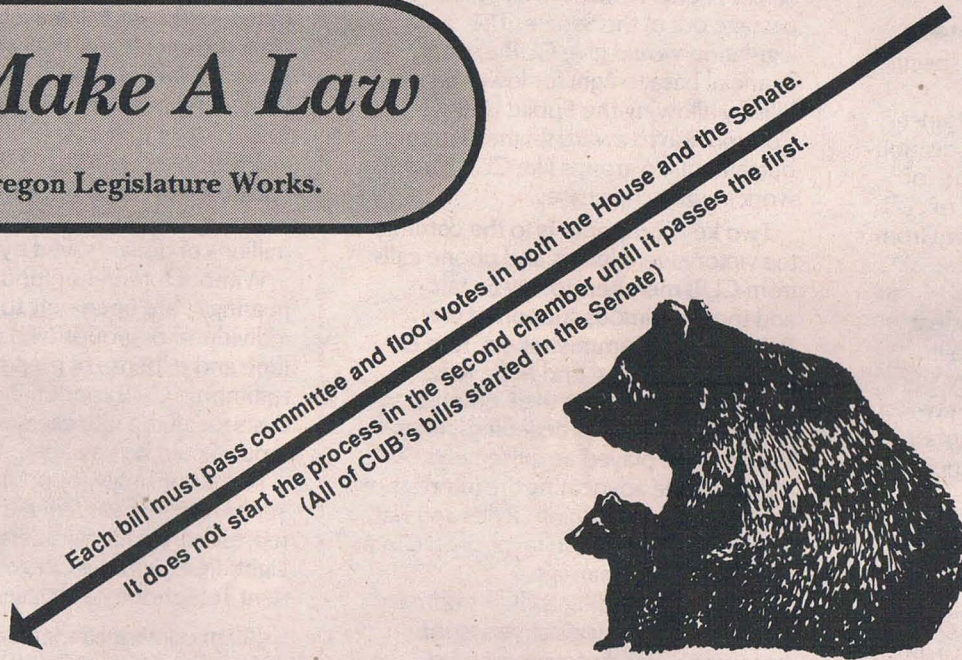
Get a Hearing

The committee chair decides. Sometimes lobbyists and citizens need to contact a committee chair to demonstrate interest in a bill. Committee chairs often receive requests to hold hearings from other legislators. Bills with few friends are seldom heard.

Get a Committee

The presiding officers decides. If your bill is referred to a committee where a majority will support it, and the committee chair is willing to consider it, then you are on your way. However, many bills disappear at this stage when they go to unfavorable committees.

Let's Make A Law
 How the Oregon Legislature Works.



The Governor Signs

The final step before your bill becomes law. Sometimes citizens need to write letters to the Governor to urge his signature. In rare cases, the Governor vetoes a bill and it must return to the Legislature for a 2/3 vote in each house to override the veto.

File An Initiative

If your bill fails to pass the Legislature, you can take it to the citizens. With a hundred thousand signatures and six hundred thousand votes, it can become state law.

First Reading

Your bill has a number now. It has been printed. Copies of the legislation are available in the Bill Room in the basement of the Capitol. Legislative Assistants are making file folders to contain the constituents' mail on this particular bill.

Introduce a Bill

The time to introduce bills is early in the session. The early deadline is designed to minimize the inevitable institutional procrastination which crams most of the work of the legislative session into the final weeks.

Legislative Counsel

A well-thought-out proposal can easily be drafted into legal language by Legislative Counsel. It protects our laws from mistakes and inadvertent effects and drafts alternative amendments for the consideration of committees.

Find Sponsors

Bill sponsors are Senators and Representatives who "sign-on" their support of the proposal. Their names are printed at the top of the bill. A popular bill can have many sponsors but that does not mean that they will eventually vote for the bill or work for its enactment.

Go

You or your group has an idea. A problem has been troubling you, some defect in law or policy that can be cured by state legislation. Ideas come from individuals, groups, legislators, the Governor, or state agencies.

Chair encourages members to visit State Capitol

By Laura Olson

I wish every CUB member could attend a legislative hearing in Salem. Preferably, of course, a hearing on a bill which would make our work more effective for consumers of electricity, natural gas, or telephone services.

"Why should I sit through a hearing?," you're asking. Good question. Let me try to respond.

First, sitting through a hearing and listening to the pros and cons of the issues and proposed legislation being considered provides a short course in political science. As in a Western, the "white hats" and the "black hats", depending on your own view, testify. The legislators listen and sometimes ask questions for clarification. They may request additional information.

Second, the process is courteous. The views of witnesses may clash dramatically, but during the hearing they maintain an almost fastidious decorum. Witnesses are asked to provide copies of their testimony for the committee. Any extra copies are made available to audience members on a "first come, first served" basis.

Third, the learning experience inside the Capitol isn't confined to the hearing room. You can spend a few minutes or several hours touring the Capitol and its exterior. If the House or Senate are meeting, and if there is room, you can listen in. And you should reserve some

time to see your Senator and Representative. Chances are they'll be at work in hearings or work sessions or busy on the floor, but a member of their staff will be at work in their office area, and the opportunity to meet and talk with constituents is one they enjoy too. Sometimes, time permitting, a legislator in a hearing will get up and come outside to say hello if he or she has spotted you out in the audience. My guess is that they enjoy the opportunity a lot.

All of us on the Board appreciate the support so many CUB members have given to date in this legislative session. Your letters and testimony, for example, help the legislators know what their constituents think. We encourage you to keep writing and speaking as measures CUB supports move from committees to the full Senate or House.

When you visit the Capitol, be sure to bring many quarters for the parking meters, or be prepared to walk. Some parking meters outside the Capitol can reserve a space for your vehicle for up to 10 hours at 25 cents per hour. These meters have orange hoods. Be sure to feed the right meter. I didn't, and got a \$3 parking ticket.

If you want to have lunch in the Capitol, that's possible. The restaurant is in the basement, and there's also a quick serve canteen. The document room where anyone can get a free copy

of a bill is nearby.

Some legislative veterans think this may be a long legislative session, so you may have a chance to bring the children, too. Salem's a wonderful place to visit.

P.S. Before this "share" ends, belated thanks and appreciation to one *Bear Facts* reader who found a grammatical error in the last *Corner Chair*.



Executive Director Barbara Head and Canvass Director Mike McGregor study maps in order to identify CUB members in targeted legislative districts around the state.



CUB Board Candidate Statements



District 2

John Hodges, Sr.
Klamath Falls

As a candidate for election to the Board of Governors of the Oregon Utility Board I feel that I am well qualified to serve in this position. I have been a member of the CUB for many years and have been active in its activities. I have a strong background in the utility industry and I am committed to the protection of the consumer.

Position on issues: CUB's primary objective in the next few years must be to expand and broaden its membership base. Only by increasing the support of CUB can we increase its necessary activities on behalf of the consumer. CUB needs to focus on increased and effective intervention. Further, CUB needs to actively participate in formulating long-range legislative and administrative strategies to protect consumers of utility services. These objectives can only be accomplished if CUB acquires the resource base to maintain a strong effective staff and organization.

As a candidate for election to the Board of Governors of the Oregon Utility Board I feel that I am well qualified by experience, training and education to serve. I came back to Klamath County in 1950 after six and a half years in USAAC and USAF where I attended four electronics schools and traveled extensively in Europe, North Africa and Saudi Arabia. I have traveled in every state except Hawaii.

I was associated with Great Northern and Burlington Northern, Inc. for almost 34 years and retired five years ago. While with GN & BN I was involved in railroad union work as Local Chairman, Local President and as a delegate to several regional, national and international conventions. I served on my parish council and am a volunteer for the Klamath Hospice. I work well with people.

I feel that the Citizens' Utility Board of Oregon is the only effective way we as individuals have to counter the utility corporations attempt to saddle us with unfair rates. An increase in Oregon CUB membership to strengthen CUB clout in the State Legislature should be among the top priorities. CUB must be ready at any time to help turn aside attempts to divert elsewhere needed Northwest Power (and water) as has happened between Northern and Southern California. We are aware what has happened to the Colorado River, Mono Lake, and Owens Valley. We don't need these problems in Oregon. With shortages come higher rates. I am not opposed to fair competition but I am against collusion which too frequently seems to take place regarding rate increases among the utility (and oil) companies.

Your support will be appreciated.

District 3

Kathy Weaver

S.E. Portland

I have served as a member of the CUB Board of Governors since 1986. During that time I have seen tremendous growth of our organization: Our membership base has more than tripled and, due to the hard work of fellow Board members, legal counsel and CUB's experts, significant victories have been won.

As a Board member, I have worked hard to protect the interests of those most vulnerable to harsh and unfair utility company policies and practices — Oregonians on fixed or low incomes. In December 1987, in response to the crisis of the late start-up of the Low Income Energy Assistance Program, I met with officials of the regulated electric and gas utility companies and successfully negotiated a unified policy for a 6-week Moratorium on shut-offs for those ratepayers who rely on assistance to heat their homes.

I am currently representing CUB in a Rulemaking proceeding before the Public Utility Commission. For the past year, I have worked on writing proposed rule changes to the existing Division 21 Administrative Rules which govern all aspects of utility company practices and policies including payment plans, shut-off procedures and deposit policies. I also serve on CUB's Executive Committee and Rules Committee.

I am running for re-election in order to continue my work to assure that reasonable and just utility practices are implemented to protect the ratepayers of Oregon.

District 4

Marc Spence

Eugene

Personal Background:

Lived in Oregon since 1967, lived in Eugene since 1980. Graduate of University of Oregon. Active in student government and campus politics. Occupation: Attorney. Currently active in Lane County Democratic Party.

utility services. These objectives can only be accomplished if CUB acquires the resource base to maintain a strong effective staff and organization.

District 5

Steve Gorham

Salem

I have served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Citizens' Utility Board since December, 1987. At that time I was appointed to fill a vacant and unexpired term for the Fifth Congressional District. I have been a productive and effective member of the Board having regularly attended meetings of the Board. I am currently serving on several subcommittees, and have a good working relationship with all other Board members and staff.

I have been interested in utility issues since graduation from law school in 1975. I represented consumers for Marion/Polk Legal Aid in utility hearings in 1975-76 (PGE and PNB cases). The Trojan Decommissioning Alliance continued this interest, and I have watched utility issues since then.

I have been in private practice as an attorney since 1976, and have a familiarity with utility issues and practical analytical skills which can be useful to CUB.

Ballot

Please follow these instructions when casting your ballot:

***Vote for one candidate only.**

***Vote for a candidate from the district in which you live.**

Your district number is located on the top right corner of your mailing label.

***Cut out the ballot along the dotted line. Make sure your ballot includes your mailing label so that CUB may verify your vote.**

***Please place your ballot in an envelope and mail to CUB; PO Box 6345; Portland, OR 97228.**

***Ballots must be received at the CUB office or PO Box no later than May 31, 1989.**

District 2:

John Hodges

☐

District 4:

Marc Spence

☐

District 3:

Kathy Weaver

☐

District 5:

Steve Gorham

☐

Note: No qualified candidates filed for election in District 1. Therefore the Board of Governors will be accepting applications for this position and will appoint a member after the elections. If you are interested in applying for this position, please contact Barbara Head at 921 SW Morrison, Suite 550; Portland, OR 97205 or call her at 227-1984.

(If you live in Congressman Les Aucoin's district, you are in district 1.)

Short subjects

Conservation in the N.W.

During the last 10 years, conservation programs in the Northwest improved efficiency at a cost that is \$1.3 billion less than the cost to obtain the same amount of electrical energy from coal. This was one conclusion recently reported in a draft review of conservation efforts published by the Northwest Power Planning Council. The conservation was "acquired" in programs designed to help the region prepare for the time when large inputs of electricity may be needed. The Bonneville Power Administration, the Northwest's federal power marketing agency, and the region's utilities spent \$890 million and secured roughly 350 average megawatts of electricity at an average cost of 1.8 cents

per kilowatt-hour.

The report also found that, while the region has gained a great deal of experience in the residential sector, much more effort is needed in the commercial and industrial sectors. Copies of the report, "Assesment of Regional Progress Toward Conservation Capability Building," are available from the NW Power Planning Council by calling 1-800-222-3355.

Energy Consumption

The United States uses twice the energy Japan uses to produce a dollar of gross national product, according to the Washington, D.C.-based World Resources Institute. In its report, "World Resources 1988-1989," the Institute lists the United States as among the world's least energy-efficient nations. The report was developed in collaboration with the London-based International Institute for Environment and Development. Copies of the report are available for \$18.95 (includes postage and handling) from: World Resources Institute Publications, Box 620, Holmes, PA 19043.

Reprinted from Northwest Energy News, a free publication of the Northwest Power Planning Council. For a list of Council publications, call 1-800-222-3355.



CUB Board of Governors

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Kirk Roberts 516 SW College Portland, OR 97201 223-9766	Dave Allen 1803 SE Washington Portland, OR 97214 228-9561
Elmer Moke 7280 SW Wilson Ct. Beaverton, OR 97005 641-4778	District 4
Terry Chadwick 134 1/2 NW 21st Portland, OR 97209 228-4023	Bob Ackerman 1212 South "A" St. Springfield, OR 97477 746-6573
District 2	Laura Olson 45014 McKenzie Hwy. Leaburg, OR 97489 896-3298
Mavis McCormic PO Box 236 Keno, OR 97627 883-8410	District 5
Jesse Loffer 740 NE Memorial Dr. Grants Pass, OR 97526 476-5764	Lloyd Marbet 19142 S. Bakers Ferry Rd. Boring, OR 97009 228-0734
Steve Thomas PO Box 698 Pendleton, OR 97801 276-5008	Steve Gorham 341 State St. Salem, OR 97301 364-6494
District 3	Martin Fisk 1052 NW Polk Corvallis, OR 97330 754-2296
Margot Beutler 2165 NE Hancock Portland, OR 97212 282-0285	

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The Bear Facts is the bi-monthly
 newsletter of the Citizens' Utility
 Board of Oregon.

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Charlie Potter

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Cover Photo: State Senator Grattan Kerans (left) meets
 with CUB Lobbyist Ted Coran to discuss intervenor
 funding. Senator Kerans of Eugene is a long-time CUB
 supporter.