Public Input No. 3143-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 90.2(A)(1)]

No original or new content was specified

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is a town-gown variation on proposals submitted in previous cycles.

As the second largest building construction market in the United States – on the order of $100 billion annually – cranes and excavators are a near-permanent condition on educational settlements; especially the larger ones with state constitutional autonomy and home rule privileges..

Arguably, the electrotechnologies in the spaces between buildings are at least as complicated as, say the electrotechnologies present in a building ceiling plenum. In previous cycles we have alerted NEC committees about how ASHRAE 90.1 – once a building-only premise energy code – radically expanded its scope to include all spaces between buildings.

Outside communication installations for security cameras, wi-fi repeaters, cabling, outdoor illumination systems that share overhead illumination, traffic control with municipal and security wiring on campus perimeters shared with municipalities.

Our hope is that bright line attention to the risk aggregations unique to educational settlements will inspire new ideas for protecting the next generation.

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Public Input No. 3177-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 90.2(A)(1)]

(1) Covered.

This code covers the installation and removal of electrical conductors, equipment, and raceways; signaling and communications conductors, equipment, and raceways; and optical fiber cables for the following:

(1) Public and private premises, including buildings, structures, mobile homes, recreational vehicles, and floating buildings

(2) Yards, lots, parking lots, carnivals, and industrial substations

(3) Installations of conductors and equipment that connect to the supply of electricity

(4) Installations used by the electric utility, such as office buildings, warehouses, garages, machine shops, and recreational buildings, that are not an integral part of a generating plant, substation, or control center

(5) Installations supplying shore power to ships and watercraft in marinas and boatyards, including monitoring of leakage current

(6) Installations used to export electric power from vehicles to premises wiring or for bidirectional current flow

(7) **Outside power, communication and security conductors for multiple wide-area educational and commercial occupancies typical for K-12 and college campuses**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As the second largest building construction market in the United States – on the order of $100 billion annually – cranes and excavators are a near-permanent condition on educational settlements; especially the larger ones with state constitutional autonomy and home rule privileges..

Arguably, the electro-technologies in the spaces between buildings are at least as complicated as, say the electrotechnologies present in a building ceiling plenum. In previous cycles we have alerted NEC committees about how ASHRAE 90.1 – once a building-only premise energy code – radically expanded its scope to include all spaces between buildings.

Many passages of the NEC cover outside communication installations for security cameras, wi-fi repeaters, cabling, outdoor illumination systems that share overhead illumination, traffic control with municipal and security wiring on campus perimeters shared with municipalities.

Our hope is that bright line attention to the risk aggregations unique to educational settlements will inspire new ideas for protecting the next generation.

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Public Input No. 3687-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 90.2(A)(2)]

(2) Not Covered.

This code does not cover the following:

(1) Installations in ships, watercraft other than floating buildings, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles

Informational Note: Although the scope of this code indicates that the code does not cover installations in ships, portions of this code are incorporated by reference into Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 110–113.

(2) Installations underground in mines and self-propelled mobile surface mining machinery and its attendant electrical trailing cable

(3) Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, energy storage, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock or installations used exclusively for signaling and communications purposes

(4) Installations of communications equipment under the exclusive control of communications utilities located outdoors or in building spaces used exclusively for such installations

(5) Installations under the exclusive control of an electric utility where such installations

(6) Consist of service drops or service laterals, and associated metering, or

(7) Are on property owned or leased by the electric utility for the purpose of communications, metering, generation, control, transformation, transmission, energy storage, or distribution of electric energy, or

(8) Are located in legally established easements or rights-of-way, or

(9) Are located by other written agreements either designated by or recognized by public service commissions, utility commissions, or other regulatory agencies having jurisdiction for such installations. These written agreements shall be limited to installations for the purpose of communications, metering, generation, control, transformation, transmission, energy storage, or distribution of electric energy where legally established easements or rights-of-way cannot be obtained. These installations shall be limited to federal lands, Native American reservations through the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, military bases, lands controlled by port authorities and state agencies and departments, and lands owned by railroads.

Informational Note to (4) and (5): Examples of utilities can include those entities that are typically designated or recognized by governmental law or regulation by public service/utility commissions and that install, operate, and maintain electric supply (such as generation, transmission, or distribution systems) or communications systems (such as telephone, CATV, Internet, satellite, or data services). Utilities could be subject to compliance with codes and standards covering their regulated activities as adopted under governmental law or regulation. Additional information can be found through consultation with the governmental bodies, such as state regulatory commissions, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission.

Informational Note: Refer to IEEE C.2 2028 National Electrical Safety Code

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I was a member of the 1999-2002 working group that defined service point because many large universities run "utility-like" installations and have sensitive relationships with merchant utilities;

especially in the domain of district energy and interactive sources. I am the only one left to complain about the near-absence of the NEC's peer code (except deeper in Articles 267 and 800).

The NESC is the most important NEC-adjacent code in US Electrical Practice. The NESC liberally references the NEC; thereby recognizing evolving relationships between customer and energy provider. I see many references to federal laws and regulations that incorporate by reference the NESC for other than overhead wiring clearances.

The entire US electrical grid depends upon both sides working together. It is sub-optimal to recognize a boundary without recognizing both sides of the service point; or even naming it in the front end of the NEC.

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Public Input No. 3431-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 120.14(K)]

(K) Other Outlets.

Other outlets not covered in 120.14(A) through 120.14(J) shall be calculated at not less than 180 volt-amperes per outlet.

Educational Occupancies (Primary and Secondary Schools) Branch circuits outlets to classrooms shall be permitted to be calculated on the basis of 120 volt-amperes per outlet.

Informational Note: The International Building Code defines Educational Group E as an occupancy characterized by the presence of six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is a continuation of proposals presented to NEC committees for the better part of 20 years regarding the oversizing of distribution transformers within buildings that result in material and energy waste from the corresponding oversizing of switchgear, cooling systems, sheet metal, motors and architectural space within a room and in ceiling plenums.

Unlike most incumbent interests that outnumber us on NEC Technical Committees, facility managers in educational settlements (as near a pure "user interest" in all the land) have long 25-40 year on-site careers that give them a front-row seat on how much building premise power chains goes unused because of the branch and feeder oversizing mandated in the NEC. Many research campuses have tens of thousands of transformers in the 75-750 kVA range, The stated concern for "spare capacity" never happens because of the way facilities are designed, renovated and financed.

To its credit, the Fire Protection Research Foundation saw the problem here. It undertook a 2017 study of power chain loading that confirms the claim underlying this proposal. Mazetti Associates sponsored another study of healthcare facility plug loads in a second research project that confirmed the results of the original University of Michigan-led study on this topic .

In past cycles we have cited the Canadian Electrical Code which allows the registered professional engineer to use engineering judgement in the design of plug load power densities; not unlike how the NEC gives broad authority to electrical inspectors in their professional judgement.

See Public Input No. 4255-NFPA 70-2023 [Section No. 220.14(K)] for even more detail on our code change "journey" on getting some practicality into power chain design for educational facilities.

Apart from the priority the US education facilities industry places upon facility cost reduction, there is a national security aspect to consider. There is a transformer shortage in the United States – particularly at the merchant utility distribution level and so identified by FERC.. The more resources US transformer manufacturers can devote to getting more utility distribution transformers to market – instead of getting 500 KVA building premises transformers into educational campus buildings when a 225 kVA continuous load transformer is more than enough – all the better for national security; even if in a small way.

https://www.nfpa.org/education-and-research/research/fire-protection-research-foundation/projects-and-reports/evaluation-of-electrical-feeder-and-branch-circuit-loading-phase-1

https://www.mazzetti.com/new-research-finds-healthcare-electrical-systems-to-be-significantly-oversized-whats-next/

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Public Input No. 3209-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 120.42(A)]

(A) General.

A unit load of not less than that specified in Table 120.42(A) for non-dwelling occupancies and the floor area determined in 120.5(C) shall be used to calculate the minimum lighting load. Motors rated less than ⅛ HP and connected to a lighting circuit shall be considered general lighting load.

Informational Note: The unit values of Table 120.42(A) are based on minimum load conditions and 80 percent power factor and might not provide sufficient capacity for the installation contemplated.

Table 120.42(A) General Lighting Loads by Non-Dwelling Occupancy

Type of Occupancy	Unit Load	
	Volt-amperes/m^2	Volt-amperes/ft^2
Automotive facility	16	1.5
Convention center	15	1.4
Courthouse	15	1.4
Dormitory	16	1.5
Exercise center	15	1.4
Fire station	14	1.3
Gymnasium[1]	18	1.7
Health care clinic	17	1.6
Hospital	17	1.6
Hotel or motel, or apartment house without provisions for cooking by tenants[2]	18	1.7
Library	16	1.5
Manufacturing facility[3]	24	2.2
Motion picture theater	17	1.6
Museum	17	1.6
Office[4]	14	1.3
Parking garage[5]	3	0.3
Penitentiary	13	1.2
Performing arts theater	16	1.5
Police station	14	1.3
Post office	17	1.6
Religious facility	24	2.2
Restaurant[6]	16	1.5
Retail[7, 8]	20	1.9
School~~/university~~	16	1.5
Sports arena	16	1.5
Town hall	15	1.4
Transportation	13	1.2
Warehouse	13	1.2
Workshop	18	1.7

[1]Armories and auditoriums are considered gymnasium-type occupancies.

[2]Lodge rooms are similar to hotels and motels.

[3]Industrial commercial loft buildings are considered manufacturing-type occupancies.

[4]Banks are office-type occupancies.

[5]Commercial (storage) garages are considered parking garage occupancies.

[6]Clubs are considered restaurant occupancies.

[7]Barber shops and beauty parlors are considered retail occupancies.

[8]Stores are considered retail occupancies.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Respecting the weight of tradition of using ASHRAE 90.1 Table 9.5.1 Lighting Power Densities (Building area method), the word *university* should be struck from this table so that school/university are not lumped together as an identical occupancy type; thereby implying they have an identical risk aggregation .

There are colleges and schools within a university. Universities are a commercial and institutional administrative structure of schools AND colleges. From the IBC:

Schools (K-12 or through 12th grade) are typically classified as Group E (Educational) occupancy. This applies to buildings used for educational purposes by six or more persons at a time for children through high school. The classification emphasizes heightened fire safety, egress, and protection requirements due to younger occupants who may need more assistance during emergencies and have less familiarity with the building.

Universities/colleges (post-secondary or above 12th grade) are generally classified as Group B (Business) occupancy. This includes higher education facilities, even though they involve learning. Occupants (adults) are presumed more self-sufficient, familiar with surroundings, and capable of independent evacuation, allowing somewhat less stringent life-safety provisions compared to Group E in certain areas.

Every occupancy type in Table 120.42(A) is present in many universities including short-term temporary holding cells or detention rooms used for security.

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Public Input No. 3435-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 120.42(A)]

(A) General.

A unit load of not less than that specified in Table 120.42(A) for non-dwelling occupancies and the floor area determined in 120.5(C) shall be used to calculate the minimum lighting load. Motors rated less than ⅛ HP and connected to a lighting circuit shall be considered general lighting load.

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Dormitory	16	1.5
Exercise center	15	1.4
Fire station	14	1.3
Gymnasium[1]	18	1.7
Health care clinic	17	1.6
Hospital	17	1.6
Hotel or motel, or apartment house without provisions for cooking by tenants[2]	18	1.7
Library	16	1.5
Manufacturing facility[3]	24	2.2
Motion picture theater	17	1.6
Museum	17	1.6
Office[4]	14	1.3
Parking garage[5]	3	0.3
Penitentiary	13	1.2
Performing arts theater	16	1.5
Police station	14	1.3
Post office	17	1.6
Religious facility	24	2.2
Restaurant[6]	16	1.5
Retail[7, 8]	20	1.9
School/university	16	1.5
Sports arena[9]	16	1.5
Town hall	15	1.4
Transportation	13	1.2
Warehouse	13	1.2
Workshop	18	1.7

[1]Armories and auditoriums are considered gymnasium-type occupancies.

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[6]Clubs are considered restaurant occupancies.

[7]Barber shops and beauty parlors are considered retail occupancies.

[8]Stores are considered retail occupancies.

[9] Outdoor sport facility lighting shall be informed by ANSI/IES RP-6 (Recommended Practice: Lighting Sports and Recreational Areas) and take into consideration the visual requirements of broadcast television and local regulations concerning energy and light pollution.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is another example in which the NEC needs to de-couple itself from the legacy ASHRAE 90.1 occupancy classifications for lighting levels.

Lighting levels (illuminance, measured in foot-candles or lux) are critically important in team and spectator stadiums because they directly influence player performance, safety, fairness, spectator enjoyment, and broadcast quality. Inadequate or poorly designed lighting can degrade the game experience, increase injury risks, and reduce overall venue value.

A well-designed stadium lighting creates a safe, fair, and engaging environment that allows the game to be played and watched at its best. It balances the visual needs of players (close-range, high-speed action) with those of spectators (distant viewing). Modern LED systems help achieve these goals more efficiently while reducing energy use and maintenance.

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Public Input No. 3599-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 230.4(D)]

(D) Different Characteristics.

Additional services shall be permitted for different voltages, frequencies, or phases, or for different uses, such as for different rate schedules.

Informational Note: "IEEE 1366-2002 Guide for Electric Power Distribution Reliability Indices" may be used to determine serving utility service reliability.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Most state public utility (or energy) commissions require merchant utilities to file reliability statistics for their distribution networks. This information can be helpful in negotiating service contracts. Example from the State of Michigan:

https://www.michigan.gov/mpsc/consumer/electricity/distribution-system-reliability-metrics

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Public Input No. 3559-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 480.1]

480.1 Scope.

This article applies to all installations of stationary batteries having a capacity greater than 3.6 MJ (1 kWh).

Informational Note No. 1: See Article 706 for listed energy storage systems.

Informational Note No. 2: For batteries rated in ampere hours, kWh is equal to the nominal rated voltage times ampere-hour rating divided by 1000. For batteries rated in watts per cell, kWh equals the nameplate watts per cell multiplied by the number of cells divided by 1000 and multiplied by the nameplate minutes rating divided by 60.

Informational Note No. 3: The following standards are frequently referenced for the installation of stationary batteries:

(1) IEEE 484, *Recommended Practice for Installation Design and Installation of Vented Lead-Acid Batteries for Stationary Applications*

(2) IEEE 485, *Recommended Practice for Sizing Vented Lead-Acid Storage Batteries for Stationary Applications*

(3) IEEE 1115, *Recommended Practice for Sizing of Nickel-Cadmium Batteries for Stationary Applications*

(4) IEEE 1187, *Recommended Practice for Installation Design, and Installation of Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid Batteries for Stationary Applications*

(5) IEEE 1375, *Guide for the Protection of Stationary Battery Systems*

(6) IEEE 1578, *Recommended Practice for Stationary Battery Electrolyte Spill Containment and Management*

(7) IEEE 1635/ASHRAE 21, *Guide for the Ventilation and Thermal Management of Batteries for Stationary Applications*

(8) UL 1973, *Batteries for Use in Stationary, and Motive Auxiliary Power Applications*

(9) UL Subject 2436, *Outline of Investigation for Spill Containment for Stationary Lead Acid Battery Systems*

(10) UL 1989, *Standard for Standby Batteries*

(11) UL 1974, *Standard for Evaluation or Repurposing Batteries*

(12) NFPA 855, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems*

(13) IEEE 1184, *Guide for Batteries for Uninterruptible Power Supply Systems*

(14) ICC IFC, *International Fire Code* (IFC)

(15) NFPA 1, *Fire Code*

(16) IEEE 1106, *Recommended Practice for Installation, Maintenance, Testing, and Replacement of Vented Nickel-Cadmium Batteries for Stationary Applications*

(17) IEEE 2962, *Recommended Practice for Installation, Operation, Maintenance, Testing, and Replacement of Lithium-ion Batteries for Stationary Applications*

(18) IEEE 2686-2024 Recommended Practice for Battery Mangagement Systems in Stationary Energy Storage Applications

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This 2024 recommended practice provides information and guidance on the design, configuration, and interoperability of Battery Management Systems (BMS) in stationary energy storage applications. It treats the BMS as a functionally distinct component (hardware + software) of a Battery Energy Storage System. It applies to stationary (non-motive) energy storage systems and does not focus on portable devices or electric vehicles.

Well-designed battery management is critical for the safety and longevity of batteries in stationary applications. The document aims to establish best practices for the design, configuration, and integration of BMS used in energy storage systems. It helps manufacturers, system integrators, and operators enhance reliability, reduce risks (including thermal runaway and premature degradation), improve interoperability, and lower integration costs for grid-connected or stationary BESS.

https://standards.ieee.org/ieee/2686/7394/

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Public Input No. 3422-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 700.1]

700.1 Scope.

This article applies to the electrical safety of the installation, operation, and servicing of emergency systems consisting of circuits and equipment intended to supply, distribute, and control electricity for illumination, power, or both, to required facilities when the normal electrical supply or system is interrupted.

Informational Note No. 1: Emergency systems are generally installed in places of assembly where artificial illumination is required for safe exiting and for panic control in buildings subject to occupancy by large numbers of persons, such as hotels, theaters, sports arenas, health care facilities, and similar institutions. Emergency systems may also provide power for such functions as ventilation where essential to maintain life, fire detection and alarm systems, elevators, fire pumps, public safety communications systems, industrial processes where current interruption would produce serious life safety or health hazards, and similar functions.

Informational Note No. 2: See Article 517 for further information regarding wiring and installation of emergency systems in health care facilities.

Informational Note No. 3: See NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*, for further information regarding performance and servicing of emergency systems in health care facilities.

Informational Note No. 4: See NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, for specification of locations where emergency lighting is considered essential to life safety.

Informational Note No. 5: See NFPA 110, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, and NFPA 111, *Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, for further information regarding performance of emergency and standby power systems. Emergency systems are considered Level 1 systems when applying NFPA 110.

Informational Note No. 6: For further information regarding power systemreliability, see IEEE 3006.2 Recommended Practice for Evaluating the Reliability of Existing Industrial& Commercial Power Systems

Informational Note No. 7: For further information, see IEEE 3005.4 RecommendedPractice for Design and Operational Considerations for Improving the Reliabilityof Emergency and Stand-By Power Systems

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These are more slices of updated content from the legacy "Red Book" IEEE 141, "Gray Book": IEEE 241 and "Orange Book" IEEE 446 which has been undergoing mapping into the IEEE 3000 Standards Collection.

From the project prospectuses:

3006.2: Data supporting the reliability evaluation of existing industrial and commercial power systems are described. This recommended practice is likely to be of greatest value to the power-oriented engineer with limited experience in the area of reliability. It can also be an aid to all engineers responsible for the electrical design of industrial and commercial power systems.

https://standards.ieee.org/ieee/3006.2/5823/

3005.4 This recommended practice describes how to improve the reliability of emergency and stand-by

power systems. Some of the factors examined include the specific application of the emergency or standby equipment, environmental concerns, specification and acceptance testing of the equipment,

https://standards.ieee.org/ieee/3005.4/6218/

For several code cycles, we have submitted these proposals to NEC committees in an effort to broaden the concept of power system reliability beyond traditional wiring and fire safety concerns. As we regularly remind our colleagues: the absence of electrical power is frequently at least as significant a hazard — and occurs far more often.

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Public Input No. 3609-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 701.5(D)]

(D) Parallel Operation.

Parallel operation shall comply with Article 705 Part I or Part II where the legally required source capacity required to supply the legally required load is maintained at all times. Parallel operation of the legally required source(s) shall consist of the sources specified in 701.5(D)(1) and 701.5(D)(2).

(1) Normal Source.

The alternate power source shall be permitted to operate in parallel with the normal source in compliance with Article 705 Part I or Part II where the capacity required to supply the legally required standby load is maintained at all times. Any operating condition that results in less than the required source capacity shall initiate a legally required standby source malfunction signal in 701.7(A).

Parallel operation shall be permitted for satisfying the test requirements of 701.4(B), provided all other conditions of 701.4 are met.

Informational Note: Peak load shaving is one application for parallel source operation.

(2) Legally required standby Source.

Legally required standby sources shall be permitted to operate in parallel where the necessary equipment to establish and maintain a synchronous condition is provided.

(3) Where two outdoor scoreboards are installed in an athletic venue each scoreboard shall be provided with an independent feeder for mass notification systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I have no idea where this safety concept belongs. I welcome better places for it. Or maybe we can tweak a passage elsewhere in the NEC that will accomplish the same result.

Most college outdoor athletic areas have large marquee scoreboards to supplement the spectator experience. Assuming proper function of the NFPA 72 mass notification systems we do not want both scoreboards to go dark. A fully functional scoreboard on either end will hasten mass evacuation. We also want the media center power fully functional with trained staff for managing signals with public safety units.

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Public Input No. 3415-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 725.1]

725.1 Scope.

This article covers power-limited circuits, including power-limited remote-control and signaling circuits, that are not an integral part of a device or of utilization equipment.

Informational Note 1 : The circuits described herein are characterized by usage and electrical power limitations that differentiate them from electric light and power circuits; therefore, alternative requirements are given regarding minimum wire sizes, ampacity adjustment and correction factors, overcurrent protection, insulation requirements, and wiring methods and materials.

Informational Note 2: For more information refer to IEEE Std 802.3 Standard for Ethernet.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In March 2026 an IEEE 802.3 open source non-proprietary platform was discussed by an ad hoc Working Group focused on “Fault-Managed Power Ethernet Powering Techniques.” that align with NEC Article 726 Class 4. While it is unlikely that an accredited IEEE standard will emerge before the 2029 NEC is released for public use, this proposal is intended to hold position for future leading practice discovery and promulgation.

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Public Input No. 3542-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 800.44(D)]

(D) Between Buildings.

Communications cables, optical fiber cables, and CATV-type coaxial cables extending between buildings or structures, and also the supports or attachment fixtures, shall be identified and shall have sufficient strength to withstand the loads to which they might be subjected.

Exception: If a communications cable, or optical fiber cables, or a CATV-type coaxial cable does not have sufficient strength to be self-supporting, it shall be attached to a supporting messenger cable that, together with the attachment fixtures or supports, shall be acceptable for the purpose and shall have sufficient strength to withstand the loads to which they may be subjected.

Informational Note: Refer to NECA Standard 303 for Installing and Maintaining Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Systems for best practices for the proper installation, integration, and ongoing maintenance of CCTV/video surveillance equipment to ensure reliable performance, safety, and compliance with codes.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Educational settlements are high risk locations for our young people.

For either, or both in-house or contracted expertise, we need practical guidelines and best practices for the proper installation, integration, and ongoing maintenance of CCTV/video surveillance equipment to ensure reliable performance, safety, and compliance with codes. The NECA catalog for electrotechnology workmanship is the best in the land.

The standard covers CCTV systems used for security and monitoring of building interiors, perimeters, and surrounding property in non-hazardous indoor and outdoor locations. It addresses camera placement, cabling, power supplies, system configuration, site considerations (e.g., lighting), and routine maintenance procedures

https://www.necanet.org/topics/codesandstandards/neis/the-standards

The Committee is welcomed to place this reference elsewhere.

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Public Input No. 3533-NFPA 70-2026 [Section No. 800.44 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Overhead (aerial) communications wires and cables, optical fiber cables, and CATV-type coaxial cables entering buildings shall comply with 800.44(A) through 800.44(E).

Informational Note: See C2-~~2023,~~ 2028 *National Electrical Safety Code® (NESC®), Part 2, Safety Rules for Overhead Lines*, for additional information regarding overhead (aerial) wires and cables.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The 2028 NESC will likely be released for public use before the 2029 NEC. You will likely see increased Communication Worker Safety Zone requirements in this revision. You may access our comments on the exposure draft that have relevance to passages in the NEC here:

https://site.ieee.org/icps-ehe/nesc-2028-comments/

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