

FILE
NC

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REC

200

07-445-TP-CSS
Case Number

Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
Attn: Docketing
180 E. Broad St.
Columbus, OH 43215

Formal Complaint Form

Craig A. Panetti
Customer Name

4930 Amanda - Northern Rd.
Customer Address

Amanda OH 43102
City State Zip

Against

Account Number

Advance Ave.
Customer Service Address (if different from above)

AT&T SBC, The Ohio Bell Phone Co.
Utility Company Name

Columbus OH 43207
City State Zip

Please describe your complaint. (Attach additional sheets if necessary)

Please see attached sheets.

RECEIVED-DOCKETING DIV
2007 APR 19 PM 1:06
PUCO

Craig A. Panetti
Signature

(740) 808-3659 (740) 969-3439
Customer Telephone Number

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
Ted Strickland, Governor • Alan R. Schriber, Chairman
Commissioners: Ronda Hartman Fergus, Judy A. Jones, Valerie A. Lemmie, Donald L. Mason
180 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3793 • An Equal Opportunity Employer and Service Provider

This is to certify that the images appearing are an accurate and complete reproduction of a case file document delivered in the regular course of business.

Technician Am Date Processed 4/19/07

Subj: Your April E-mail to the PUCO
Date: 4/13/2007 4:03:53 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
From: Lisa.Colosimo@puc.state.oh.us
To: spghtmlman@aol.com

In August of 2006, I tore down a phone line that wasn't up to code. Four months later they sent a bill for damages of \$2052.56. I contacted Allison Bush at AT&T Risk Management and told her the line was too low. She said that the line was up to code when they installed it and they just don't have people that can go around checking the condition of their lines. She also said that she couldn't write off the bill, but could authorize half of the amount as full payment. I told her that I shouldn't have to pay any thing if the line was too low. I told her that the NEC states that regardless of voltage the line should have been 18ft. My trailer is only 13ft. 6in. high. I had a lawyer that works for the company I haul for help me draft a letter to AT&T. It basically said that I was not responsible and they were at fault for not keeping the line up to code. They turned it over to their lawyer who threatened to sue the company I work for, for the damages. The lawyer also stated in a letter to me that, it falls under NESC guidelines which says a minimum of 15ft. 5in. That's still almost 2ft. higher than the trailer. He also said that I broke the "assured clear distance" law. I was not cited and the police officer didn't even ask for my information. I voluntarily gave it to him. He said it wasn't my fault and the line was too low. The "ACD" law applies to speed traveling and amount of distance it takes to stop. I was turning around in this 45ft. wide driveway. I pulled in and when I was backing out is when I caught their line. The area is all industrial/commercial. There are no residential buildings for 2 blocks. Every company on Advance Ave. has truck docks.

Good Luck with the formal complaint.

Lisa Colosimo
 Investigation and Audit Chief
 Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
 180 East Broad Street
 Columbus, OH 43215-3793
 Phone: 614-466-0126
 Fax: 614-752-8351

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Bill For Damages

Ms. Lee

*Tommy Mitchell
Police Report*

*614-752-8351
1-800-686-7826*

Billed To: CRAIG PANETTI
4930 AMANDA NORTHERN DR
AMANDA, OH 43102

Date: 12/06/2006
Page 1 of 1
Claim #: AMER-24-200608-42-0137-BKJ

Charges for Damages to: AT&T MIDWEST REGION FACILITIES
Occurred/Discovered On or About: 08/16/2006
Approximate Location: ADVANCE AVE AND INDUSTRIAL DR, COLUMBUS CITY (PT.), OH
How Damage Occurred: OHIO MULCH TRUCK PULLED CABLE DOWN

LABOR COST (FDC*): \$723.64

(*FDC reflects cost of repairs specific to this damage including personnel, equipment, vehicles and is in compliance with FCC established labor cost accounting requirements.)

MATERIALS: \$117.76

CONTRACTOR: \$1,211.25

LOSS OF USE: \$0.00

OTHER: \$0.00

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE: \$2,052.65

(**** PLEASE DO NOT PAY WITH TELEPHONE BILL ****)

Remit Payment to:

AT&T

One SBC Center

Room 39-N-13

St. Louis, MO 63101-3099

**** INQUIRIES 800-894-0374 or 800-363-3234 (FAX)**

Return this section with payment

This bill is due upon receipt. If payment is not received within 30 days further collection action will be taken. IF A PAYMENT FOR LESS THAN THE FULL AMOUNT BILLED IS RECEIVED, IT WILL BE APPLIED AS A PARTIAL PAYMENT.

If you are covered by insurance, please forward this bill to your carrier for payment. Once your claim has been established with your insurance company, please contact us at 800-894-0374 with your claim information, and we will work with your insurance company to resolve.

AT&T accepts checks, money orders or credit card payments. We do not accept cash. Please complete the information below and return to the address above or you may call 800-894-0374 to pay by phone.

Credit Card number: _____ Three digit security number on back of card: _____

Name on Card: _____ Expiration Date: ____/____/____

Amount to be charged to your card: \$ _____ SIGNATURE: _____

Claim #: AMER-24-200608-42-0137-BKJ (Please write claim number on check or money order to ensure proper credit.)



CRAIG PANETTI
4930 AMANDA NORTHERN DR
AMANDA, OH 43102

Date: January 30, 2007

REF: AT&T
Claim Number: AMER-24-200608-42-0137-BKJ
Date of Damage: 08/16/2006
Amount: \$ 2,052.65
Location Of Damage: ADVANCE AVE AND INDUSTRIAL DR, COLUMBUS CITY (PT.), OH

Dear Sir / Madam:

The payment for the claim listed above is now delinquent. If you have insurance, please file this claim with your insurance company and provide our office with the name and phone number of your insurance agent.

If you do not have insurance, you need to mail your check immediately to:

AT&T
Attn: Risk Mgmt
ONE SBC CENTER ROOM 39-N-13
ST. LOUIS MO 63101-3099

If you believe this bill has been sent to you in error, please contact our office at 800-894-0374.

If we have not received payment by February 14, 2007 or if you have not contacted our office, this claim will be referred for further collection action. If payment has already been submitted for this claim, please disregard this notice.

Sincerely,

AT&T



PANETTI TRUCKING

4930 Amanda-Northern Rd.
Amanda, Ohio 43102
(740)969-3439

March 16, 2007

AT&T
Attn: Risk Mgmt.
One SBC Center Room 39-N-13
St. Louis, MO 63101-3099

Re: Claim Number: AMER-24-200608-42-0137-BKJ

Dear Risk Mgmt:

On August 16, 2006 I hit a telephone wire on Advance Avenue while turning around in the driveway of Franklin County school bus barn. Police, Fire and a SBC crew responded. All three agreed that the line was too low. Four months later I received a bill from AT&T for \$2,052.65.

After making a call to the P.U.C.O., I learned that because telephone wires have a small amount of voltage and the ground clearance is to follow National Electric Code ("NEC") guidelines. The 2005 edition of the NEC, Article 225-18, states that regardless of the amount of voltage in a line, it should be at least 18 ft. high in areas subject to truck traffic and commercial driveways. My trailer is only 13'6" in height.

I called the phone number from the bill and explained that the line was too low. They said they were not aware of the deficiency and would pass the information on to a manager who would call me. I received a message from Allison Bush on a Friday at 4:30 p.m. I return her call at 4:45 and got her voice mail, on which I left a message. I also tried several times on the following Monday, and Tuesday. I asked that she call me back.

On February 1, I received another letter from AT&T stating that the payment for the bill was delinquent. I once again called the number on the bill and explained everything. They patched me through to Ms. Bush, who said she tried to call me back on January 9th. I had not received any voicemails from her, though. I explained to Ms. Bush that the line was too low. She said that she did not have the authority to write-off the bill, but she could authorize a reduction of 50% in the bill as payment in full.

In conclusion, I ask that you forgive the amount due, as the damage to your telephone line was not due to any negligence on my part; but rather, was due to the failure of AT&T to properly install and/or maintain its lines as required by law. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,
Craig Panetti

CC: Michele Shuster, Ohio Mulch

225-16 POINT OF ATTACHMENT

The point of attachment for overhead conductors shall not be less than 10 feet above the finish grade. The conductors, including the *drip loop* must be installed to meet the clearance requirements of Section 225-18.

CAUTION: Overhead conductors might need to have the point of attachment raised to an acceptable height so that the conductors' final sag complies with the clearances listed in Section 225-18.

225-18 CLEARANCES

Overhead conductor spans not over 600 volt, nominal, shall conform to the clearance requirement as listed in the following summary table.

Table 225-18

Overhead Conductor Clearances

Location	From Final Grade or Other Accessible Surfaces
0-150 Volts to Ground: Conductors at entrance equipment, drip loops, and over areas or sidewalks <u>accessible only to pedestrians.</u>	10 Feet
151-300 Volts to Ground: Conductors over residential property and driveways, and over commercial areas <u>not subject to truck traffic.</u>	12 Feet
301-600 Volts to Ground: Conductors over residential property and driveways, and over commercial areas <u>not subject to truck traffic.</u>	15 Feet
Truck Traffic (any voltage): Conductors over public streets, alleys, roads, parking areas subject to truck traffic, commercial driveways, and other areas traveled by large vehicles, such as forests or orchards.	18 Feet

Clearance Above Roofs - Section 225-19(a)

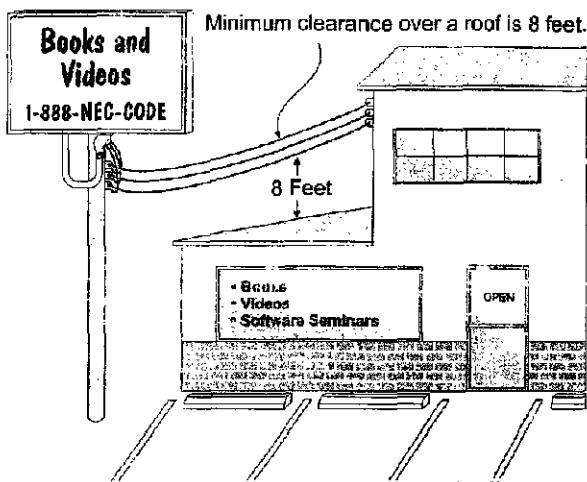


Fig. 8-3 Overhead Conductor Roof Clearance

Exception No. 2: Steeply Sloped Roofs. Where the voltage does not exceed 300 volt between conductors, overhead conductor clearances from the roof can be reduced from 8 feet to 3 feet, if the slope of the roof exceeds 4 inches in 12 inches.

Note. The danger of persons contacting overhead conductors is lessened when there is reduced voltage and the roofs have a slope or angle that makes them difficult to walk upon.

Exception No. 3: Overhang Portion Only. If the voltage between conductors does not exceed 300 volt, the conductor clearance over the roof overhang can be reduced from 8 feet to 18 inches. This is only permitted if no more than 6 feet of overhead conductors pass over no more than 4 feet of roof overhang, and the conductors terminate at a through-the-roof raceway or approved support.

225-19 CLEARANCES FROM BUILDING

(a) **Above Roofs.** Overhead conductors passing over a roof require a minimum clearance of 8 feet above the surface of the roof. This clearance is required for a minimum distance of 3 feet in all directions from the edge of the roof, Fig. 8-3.

Exception No. 1: Parking Garage Roofs. Where pedestrians or vehicles are normally on the roof, such as a parking garage, overhead conductors must have a clearance according to Section 225-18.

Exception No. 4: Point of Attachment. The 3 foot vertical clearance that extends from the roof shall not apply when the point of attachment is on the side of the building below the roof.

(b) **From Non-Building or Non-Bridge Structures.** Overhead conductors not over 600 volt, nominal, shall maintain vertical, diagonal, and horizontal clearance of not less than 3 feet from signs, chimneys, radio and television antennas, tanks, and other nonbuilding or nonbridge structures.

225.18 Clearance from Ground. Overhead spans of open conductors and open multiconductor cables of not over 600 volts, nominal, shall have a clearance of not less than the following:

- (1) 3.0 m (10 ft) — above finished grade, sidewalks, or from any platform or projection from which they might be reached where the voltage does not exceed 150 volts to ground and accessible to pedestrians only
- (2) 3.7 m (12 ft) — over residential property and driveways, and those commercial areas not subject to truck traffic where the voltage does not exceed 300 volts to ground
- (3) 4.5 m (15 ft) — for those areas listed in the 3.7-m (12-ft) classification where the voltage exceeds 300 volts to ground
- (4) 5.5 m (18 ft) — over public streets, alleys, roads, parking areas subject to truck traffic, driveways on other than residential property, and other land traversed by vehicles, such as cultivated, grazing, forest, and orchard

225.19 Clearances from Buildings for Conductors of Not Over 600 Volts, Nominal.

(A) **Above Roofs.** Overhead spans of open conductors and open multiconductor cables shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 2.5 m (8 ft) above the roof surface. The vertical clearance above the roof level shall be maintained for a distance not less than 900 mm (3 ft) in all directions from the edge of the roof.

Exception No. 1: The area above a roof surface subject to pedestrian or vehicular traffic shall have a vertical clearance from the roof surface in accordance with the clearance requirements of 225.18.

Exception No. 2: Where the voltage between conductors does not exceed 300, and the roof has a slope of 100 mm in 300 mm (4 in. in 12 in.) or greater, a reduction in clearance to 900 mm (3 ft) shall be permitted.

Exception No. 3: Where the voltage between conductors does not exceed 300, a reduction in clearance above only the overhanging portion of the roof to not less than 450 mm (18 in.) shall be permitted if (1) not more than 1.8 m (6 ft) of the conductors, 1.2 m (4 ft) horizontally, pass above the roof overhang and (2) they are terminated at a through-the-roof raceway or approved support.

Exception No. 4: The requirement for maintaining the vertical clearance 900 mm (3 ft) from the edge of the roof shall not apply to the final conductor span where the conductors are attached to the side of a building.

(B) **From Nonbuilding or Nonbridge Structures.** From signs, chimneys, radio and television antennas, tanks, and other nonbuilding or nonbridge structures, clearances —

vertical, diagonal, and horizontal — shall not be less than 900 mm (3 ft).

(C) **Horizontal Clearances.** Clearances shall not be less than 900 mm (3 ft).

(D) **Final Spans.** Final spans of feeders or branch circuits shall comply with 225.19(D)(1), (D)(2), and (D)(3).

(1) **Clearance from Windows.** Final spans to the buildings they supply, or from which they are fed, shall be permitted to be attached to the building, but they shall be kept not less than 900 mm (3 ft) from windows that are designed to be opened, and from doors, porches, balconies, ladders, stairs, fire escapes, or similar locations.

Exception: Conductors run above the top level of a window shall be permitted to be less than the 900-mm (3 ft) requirement.

(2) **Vertical Clearance.** The vertical clearance of spans above, or within 900 mm (3 ft) measured horizontally of, platforms, projections, or surfaces from which they might be reached shall be maintained in accordance with 225.18.

(3) **Building Openings.** The overhead branch-circuit feeder conductors shall not be installed beneath openings through which materials may be moved, such as open doors in farm and commercial buildings, and shall not be installed where they obstruct entrance to these buildings' openings.

(E) **Zone for Fire Ladders.** Where buildings exceed 3 stories or 15 m (50 ft) in height, overhead lines shall be arranged, where practicable, so that a clear space (or zone) at least 1.8 m (6 ft) wide will be left either adjacent to the buildings or beginning not over 2.5 m (8 ft) from them to facilitate the raising of ladders when necessary for fire fighting.

225.20 Mechanical Protection of Conductors. Mechanical protection of conductors on buildings, structure poles shall be as provided for services in 230.50.

225.21 Multiconductor Cables on Exterior Surfaces of Buildings. Supports for multiconductor cables on exterior surfaces of buildings shall be as provided in 230.51.

225.22 Raceways on Exterior Surfaces of Buildings and Other Structures. Raceways on exteriors of buildings and other structures shall be arranged to drain and shall be raintight in wet locations.

Exception: Flexible metal conduit, where permitted in 348.12(1), shall not be required to be raintight.

225.24 Outdoor Lampholders. Where outdoor lampholders are attached as pendants, the connections to the conductors shall be staggered. Where such lampholders

Hunt & Cook, L.L.C.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

William H. Hunt
Brian A. Cook

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Westlake, Ohio 44145

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Telephone
(440) 892-0400

Facsimile
(440) 892-1966

March 26, 2007

Craig Panetti
Panetti Trucking
4930 Amanda Northern Drive
Amanda, Ohio 43102

Re:*The Ohio Bell Telephone Company v. Ohio Mulch Supply Inc.*
Franklin County Municipal Court.

Dear Mr. Panetti:

I have been informed by Michele Shuster at Ohio Mulch that it was your truck that pulled down a telephone line on August 16, 2006 at the driveway of the Franklin County school bus barn. I have also reviewed the documentation you provided in a letter to AT&T Risk Management to which you appended several pages of the 2005 edition of the NEC.

I attempted to contact you by telephone on March 20, 2007; but received no return call. Nonetheless, I thought it appropriate to share several thoughts. First, the NEC does not apply to this case. The National Electric Safety Code ("NESC") provides the applicable guidance. Secondly, the standards have changed over the years and there is no requirement that the existing utility plant be rebuilt every time the standards change. As I do not know at this time the year of installation of the line in question, I cannot quote you the truly applicable standard; however, I can assure you that it is less than 18 feet.

However, the determinative law in this case is the "assured clear distance ahead" statute applicable to motor vehicles. Assuming your vehicle was 13'6" high at the time of this incident (which ignores any probability that the bed was elevated); the operator is obligated to keep a lookout for the entire vertical height of the vehicle, in other words 13'6". Obviously, since the accident occurred, the wire was in your path and capable of being seen. It is equally obvious that vehicles of your size were not customarily entering this driveway or the cable, if it was installed too low as you suggest, would have been torn down long before you attempted to use the drive as a turn around.

Craig Panetti
March 26, 2007

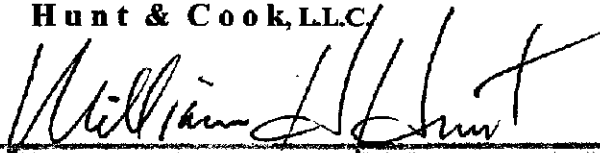
Page 2

For the foregoing reasons, I must respectfully disagree with your assessment that you were not negligent in this matter. I therefore urge you to reconsider your position and refer this matter to your insurance carrier.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Hunt & Cook, LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William H. Hunt", written over a horizontal line.

William H. Hunt

cc: Allison A. Bush
AT&T Ohio

24-200608-42-0137



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Photo 1

Anchor guys located next to sidewalks

Photo 2

Anchor guys located next to sidewalks

Photo 3

A service drop over an attached deck

[IAEI News](#) > [Issue Listing](#) > [May/June 2006](#) > Other Code—The 2007 NESC, Part 2

Other Code

The 2007 NESC—Part 2

The NESC is presently being revised on a five-year cycle, and the 2007 edition will be published on August 1, 2006. This article will look at some of the changes.

by David C. Young

What Is Significant?

In the March/April issue of IAEI News, I discussed what I think is the most important change coming in the 2007 edition of the National Electrical Safety Code. That change is the addition of a third loading requirement, extreme ice and concurrent wind, to the strength and loading sections of the NESC. What is considered important to one utility may not be important to another. For example, utilities that do not have structures (poles) taller than 60 feet in height, will find the extreme ice and concurrent wind change to be of very little importance because it applies only to structures taller than 60 feet. In my effort to identify the significant changes, I have tried to look at the changes from an industry prospective.

Clarifications

Of the hundreds of changes in the 2007 edition, over half are what I call clarifications. These changes came about because the members of the NESC subcommittees recognized that some users of the NESC do not understand some of the present rules. Being careful not to change the meaning of the rules, the subcommittee members elected to change the wording to clarify the rules. Though these changes might be considered by some as not being an actual change of the meaning of the rules, to those people who have misunderstood the rules for years, the clarification may constitute a significant change.

Let's look at an example. Many of the clearance tables in the NESC list one of the conductor identifications as "Open supply conductors, 0 to 750 V." One example is in the heading of column 4 of Table 232-1, page 77 of the 2002 edition. An open conductor is defined in the definitions section under conductor, page 5 of the 2002 edition, as being, "A type of electric supply or communications line construction in which the conductors are bare, covered, or insulated and without grounded shielding, individually supported at the structure directly or with insulators. Syn: open wire." Similarly, an open "supply" conductor is an electric supply conductor with the same definition. The voltage designation, "0 to 750 V" is usually defined in the header of the table in which the designation is found. In the case of Table 232-1, "Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits..." Neutral conductors that are not effectively grounded, fall into the "Open supply conductor, 0 to 750 V" identification. For many years, some users of the NESC assumed that effectively grounded neutral conductors also fell into the "Open supply conductor, 0 to 750 V" identification. That assumption was incorrect. By making that assumption, they were assuming that the NESC in Table 232-1 requires effectively grounded neutral conductors to be a minimum of 16.5 feet above roadways. Effectively grounded neutral conductors should be identified as "neutral conductors meeting Rule 230E1" column 2 of Table 232-1, which specifies a ~~minimum road-crossing~~ clearance of 15.5 feet. The clarification coming in the 2007 edition is the addition of a footnote every place the "Open supply conductor, 0 to 750 V" identification appears to remind users that this identification, "Does not include neutral conductors meeting Rule 230E1." By the way, Rule 230E1 is the definition of effectively grounded.

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Application of Inspection and Work Rules

The 2002 edition in Rule 013B2 states that, "Existing installations, including maintenance replacements, that currently comply with prior editions of the Code, need not be modified to comply with these rules except as may be required for safety reasons by the administrative authority." The 2007 edition introduces a new Rule 013C which requires that the "Inspection rules and work rules of the current edition (2007) of the NESC shall apply to inspection of or work on ~~all new and existing installations~~. This was added because some people thought that the new edition inspection and work rules only apply to new construction, not existing installations.

Ground Rod Sizes

Rules 017B and 94B2 have been changed to emphasize the NESC minimum diameter of 0.625" for iron, zinc-coated steel and steel ground rods. These changes were made because the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) Standard GR-1 for Ground Rods was changed in 2001 to reduce the diameter range of a trade size 5/8" ground rod to 0.555"- 0.565", well below 5/8" (0.625"). Unfortunately, when the NEMA standard was changed in 2001, some manufacturers changed the diameters of their ground rods and did not notify their customers. To this day, there are still utilities that do not know they are buying ground rods that do not comply with the NESC.

Protection and Marking of Guys

Starting in the 1990 edition, the NESC has addressed the location of structures in Rule 217. Anchor guys are considered part of a structure, and yet the requirement for marking the ground end of an anchor guy exposed to pedestrian traffic with a substantial and conspicuous marker has been hidden in the strength and loading section Rule 264E since the 1977 edition. The Rule was expanded in the 1997 edition to what it is today. For 2007, the requirements have been moved to the clearances section in new Rule 217C where it belongs. Anchor guys located in sidewalks have been a hazard to the public for a long time. Maybe the reason why so many utilities have ignored this requirement is because the rule has not been in the clearances section. I recommend using bright yellow plastic markers with a broad skirt at the bottom to cover the anchor to guy connection hardware. The big question is what does "exposed to pedestrian traffic" mean? Obviously, an anchor guy located in a sidewalk is exposed. How about one two feet away from a sidewalk?

New Rule 217C2 (old Rule 264E2) requires anchor guys located in established parking areas to be either protected from vehicle contact or marked. I recommend both because the impact to the electric power supply facilities is very high when an anchor guy is broken.

Service Drops Over Roofs, Balconies, Porches and Attached Decks

Rule 234C3d has been changed to increase the minimum vertical clearance from 8' to 10' for service drop conductors and drip loops over roofs, balconies, porches and attached decks that are readily accessible to pedestrians.

Please send me your comments on this series. If you have general questions about electricity, electric power distribution or the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), please e-mail me at dave@daveyoungengineering.com or call me at 302-633-1044.

Dave is a consulting engineer and president of Young Engineering, Inc. of Wilmington, Delaware. Dave has been working with and teaching all aspects of the NESC® and electric power distribution for over 34 years. He is a member of the NESC® Interpretations Subcommittee and represents the Edison Electric Institute® on the NESC® Overhead Line Clearances Subcommittee 4. Dave is also an inspector member of the IAEI®.

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Please send me your comments on this series. If you have general questions about electricity, electric power distribution or the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), please e-mail me at dave@daveyoungengineering.com or call me at 302-633-1044.

Dave is a consulting engineer and president of Young Engineering, Inc. of Wilmington, Delaware. Dave has been working with and teaching all aspects of the NESC® and electric power distribution for over 34 years. He is a member of the NESC® Interpretations Subcommittee and represents the Edison Electric Institute® on the NESC® Overhead Line Clearances Subcommittee 4. Dave is also an inspector member of the IAETI®.

Columbus, OH Division of Police Unofficial Web Report

Case #	060747476	Title	Damage To Property
Report #	060747476.1	Subject	706 - Damage To Property
Location	F/o 2001 Advance Dr		
City	Columbus	Zone	2
Precinct	13	District	132
Occurred	8/16/2006 10:00:00 AM	Between	N/A
Report Date	8/16/2006 11:25:38 AM		
Reported By	Officer Lent	Badge	1579

REPORT NARRATIVE

REPORTING PERSON STATES SUSPECT DRIVING A SEMI FOR OHIO MULCH ENTERED THE WRONG DRIVE AND WHILE BACKING OUT HIS TRAILER LIC #TNG1443 CAUGHT THE PHONE LINE WHICH PULLED AWAY FROM THE POLE AND ALSO CAUSED POWER LINES TO BREAK.

OFFENSES

Offense #1		
Offense Description		Completed
Property Damage		Y

VICTIMS

Victim #1	
Business	
Name	
SBC	
Address	
150 Gay St	
Columbus, OH 43215	

ARRESTEES

No Arrestees Reported

PROPERTY

Property Item #1		
Other		
Manufacturer	Model	
N/A	N/A	
Description		Value
WIRES		\$1000.00

