

2026 Oregon Electrical Specialty Code (OESC) draft amendments

Note for Public Hearing: This draft shows all retained existing amendments and all adopted new amendments as they amend the 2026 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, National Electrical Code (NEC). For the purpose of highlighting new amendments, the following formats apply:

Blue/dotted underline = New added language to the 2026 NEC.

~~Red/Double strikethrough~~ = New deleted language from the 2026 NEC.

All existing amendments use the formatting described below.

Table 1-E
Effective October 1, 2026

The 2026 Oregon Electrical Specialty Code (OESC) is based on the 2026 edition of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, National Electrical Code (NEC), approved as an American National Standard on September 9, 2025.

Table 1-E shows the adopted amendments to the 2026 NEC as referenced in OAR 918-305-0010(2)(a).

The amendments are denoted as follows:

- Added language to the 2026 NEC is denoted in underline.
- Deleted language to the 2026 NEC is denoted in ~~strikethrough~~.

Language contained in the 2026 NEC not listed in this table has not been amended by Oregon.

See OAR 918-305-0020 for the application of provisions with a delayed effective date.

See **OAR 918-305-0030** for other codes or publications that may impact electrical installations.

NEC Section	Amendment language
<u>TIAs</u>	<u>The following 2026 NEC-approved Tentative Interim Amendments (TIAs) are adopted as part of the 2026 OESC: TIA 26-1 (680.21), TIA 26-2 (690.12), TIA 26-3 (430.132), TIA 26-4 (500.30, 505.30), TIA 26-5 (501.15), TIA 26-7 (506.30), Proposed TIA No. 1897.</u>
90.4(C)	Specific Requirements and Alternative Methods. By special permission, the authority having jurisdiction may waive specific requirements in this code or permit alternative methods where it is assured that equivalent objectives can be achieved by establishing and maintaining effective safety. <u>Requests for special permission shall be made in writing to the authority having jurisdiction. Special permission must be granted in writing by the authority having jurisdiction and shall be obtained prior to the start of the electrical installation.</u>
90.4(D)	New Products, Constructions, or Materials. This code may require new products, constructions, or materials that may not yet be available at the time the code is adopted. In such event, the authority having jurisdiction may permit the use of the products, constructions, or materials that comply with the most recent previous edition of this code adopted by the jurisdiction. <u>Where the NEC requires electrical products to be "listed" or "labeled", the words "listed" or "labeled" shall have the same meaning as "certified electrical product" under ORS 479.530.</u> <u>The occupancy classification and use designations shall be established in accordance with the <i>Oregon Structural Specialty Code</i> (OSSC), as stated on the construction documents by the registered design professional and approved by the building official.</u> <u>The electrical datum plane as used throughout the OESC shall be the Design Flood Elevation as determined by the floodplain administrator in accordance with the <i>Oregon Structural Specialty Code</i> (OSSC) or <i>Oregon Residential Specialty Code</i> (ORSC) as applicable.</u>
90.5(C)	Explanatory Material. Explanatory material, such as references to other publications, references to related sections of this code, or information related to a code rule, is included in this code in the form of informational notes or an informative annex. Unless a reference to a publication includes a date or edition, the reference is to be considered the date or edition contained in Informative Annex A effective on October 1, <u>2026</u> . Such notes are informational only and are not enforceable as requirements of this code. <i>[The rest of 90.5(C) remains unchanged]</i>
100	<u>Alcoves.</u> <u>An area extending from, and returning to, the common wall of hallways, foyers, entries, and landings with a depth of not less than 600 mm (2 ft) and a length of not less than 900 mm (3 ft). (210) (OESC)</u>
100	<u>Branch Circuit, Separate (Separate Branch Circuit).</u> <u>A circuit dedicated solely for the purpose intended without other devices, systems or equipment connected to the circuit. (620) (OESC)</u>
100	<u>Countertop, Peninsular (Peninsular Countertop).</u> <u>An extended counter area used for food or beverage preparation with a short dimension of 300 mm (12 in.) or greater, and a long dimension of 600 mm (24 in.) or greater that is connected to a wall or cabinet on the short end of the counter area. (210)</u>

NEC Section	Amendment language
100	Critical Operations Data System. An information technology equipment system <u>that has been designated by the building owner as requiring continuous operation that requires continuous operation for reasons of public safety, emergency management, national security, or business continuity.</u> (645)
100	Dormitory. A space in a building where group sleeping accommodations are provided in one room, or in a series of closely associated rooms, for persons not members of the same family group, under joint occupancy and single management, as in college dormitories, or fraternity houses. (Source OSSC) A building or a space in a building in which group sleeping accommodations are provided for more than 16 persons who are not members of the same family in one room, or a series of closely associated rooms, under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals, but without individual cooking facilities.
100	Electrical Datum Plane. A specified vertical distance above the normal high-water level at which electrical equipment can be installed and electrical connections can be made. (CMP-7) Informational note: See OESC 90.4(D) for additional information.
100	Fire Protection System. <u>Approved devices, equipment and systems or combinations of systems used to detect a fire, activate an alarm, extinguish or control a fire, control or manage smoke and products of a fire or any combination thereof.</u> (Source OSSC)
100	Servicing. The process of following a manufacturer's set of instructions or applicable industry standards to analyze, adjust, or perform prescribed actions upon equipment with the intention to preserve or restore the operational performance of the equipment. <u>The inspection, testing, or repair of used equipment with listed or recognized components.</u> (OESC)
100	Structure. That which is built or constructed, other than equipment or a post(s) or pole(s) with an attached meter base.
110.3(A)	Examination. In judging equipment, considerations such as the following shall be evaluated: <i>[Items (1) through (7) and (9) remain unchanged]</i> (8) Cybersecurity for network-connected life safety equipment to address its ability to withstand unauthorized updates and malicious attacks while continuing to perform its intended safety functionality. <u>The permit holder is not required to demonstrate compliance with this list item.</u>
110.10	Available Fault Current, Short-Circuit Current Ratings, and Other Characteristics. The OCPDs, the equipment short-circuit current ratings, and other characteristics of the circuit to be protected shall be selected and coordinated with the available fault current to permit the circuit protective devices used to clear a fault to do so without extensive damage to the electrical equipment of the circuit. Listed equipment applied in accordance with their listing shall be considered to meet the requirements of this section. <u>Exception No. 1: A temporary service may be energized without demonstrating compliance with this section. This exception is applied at the discretion of the supervising electrician.</u> <u>Exception No. 2: Fault-current values provided by the serving utility may be used to satisfy the labeling requirements.</u>
110.14(D)	Terminal Connection Torque. Tightening torque values for terminal connections shall be as indicated on equipment or in installation instructions provided by the manufacturer. An approved means shall be used to achieve the indicated torque value. <u>The permit holder is not required to demonstrate compliance with this section.</u>
110.16	Arc-Flash Hazard Marking. In other than dwelling units, a permanent arc flash marking shall be field or factory applied to service equipment and feeder-supplied <u>equipment rated 1000 amperes or more,</u> such as switchboards, switchgear, enclosed panelboards, industrial control panels, meter socket enclosures, and motor control centers that are likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized. The marking shall comply with 110.21(B), be located so as to be clearly visible to qualified persons, and be in accordance with applicable industry practice, containing the following information: <i>[The rest of 110.16 remains unchanged]</i>

NEC Section	Amendment language
110.17	Servicing of Equipment. Servicing of used electrical equipment by means of inspection, testing or repair with listed or recognized components shall be <u>permitted</u>, performed by qualified persons trained in servicing of equipment and shall comply with the following: (1) The servicing shall be performed in accordance with the original equipment manufacturer's instructions and information included in the listing information, applicable industry standards, or as approved by the authority having jurisdiction. (2) The servicing shall be performed using identified replacement parts that are verified under applicable product standards. The replacement parts shall comply with at least one of the following: a. Be provided by the original equipment manufacturer. b. Be designed by an engineer experienced in the design of replacement parts for the type of equipment being serviced. c. Be approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
110.20	Reconditioned Equipment. Reconditioned equipment shall be permitted except where prohibited elsewhere in this Code. Equipment that is restored to operating condition shall be reconditioned with identified replacement parts, verified under applicable standards, that are either provided by the original equipment manufacturer, or that are designed by an engineer experienced in the design of replacement parts for the type of equipment being reconditioned, or selected by the supervising electrician.
110.22(A)	General. Each disconnecting means shall be legibly marked to indicate its purpose unless located and arranged so the purpose is evident. In other than one- or two-family dwellings, the marking shall include the identification and location of the circuit source that supplies the disconnecting means unless located and arranged so the identification and location of the circuit source is evident. The marking shall be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved. <u>Informational Note: The location of the circuit source may include panel name, circuit number, or other information necessary to help service personnel to locate the circuit source disconnecting means.</u>
110.24(A)	Field Marking. Service equipment at other than dwelling units shall be legibly marked in the field with the available fault current. The field markings shall include the date the fault-current calculation was performed and comply with 110.21(B). The calculation shall be documented and made available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, or operate the system. <u>Exception No. 1: A temporary service may be energized without demonstrating compliance with this section. This exception is applied at the discretion of the supervising electrician.</u> <u>Exception No. 2: Fault-current values provided by the serving utility may be used to satisfy the labeling requirements.</u>
110.24(B)	Modifications. When modifications to the electrical installation occur that affect the available fault current at the service, the available fault current shall be verified or recalculated as necessary to ensure the service equipment ratings are sufficient for the available fault current at the line terminals of the equipment. The required field markings in 110.24(A) shall be adjusted to reflect the new level of available fault current. <u>Exception: Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
110.26(C)(3)	Personnel Doors. Where equipment rated 800 amperes or more that contains overcurrent devices, switching devices, or control devices is installed in structures other than one- and two-family dwellings and individual multifamily units and there is a personnel door(s) intended for entrance to and egress from the working space less than 7.6 m (25 ft) from the nearest edge of the working space, the door(s) shall open at least 90 degrees in the direction of egress and be equipped with listed panic hardware or listed fire exit hardware <u>in accordance with the requirements of Section 1010.2.8 of the OSSC.</u> Informational Note: See UL 305, Standard For Panic Hardware, for additional information on panic hardware, and see UL 10C, Standard for Safety for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, for additional information. <u>Informational Note: Additional panic and fire exit hardware listing and installation requirements are located in Section 1010.2.8 of the OSSC.</u> The following OSSC sections are not part of this code but are provided here for the reader's convenience. <u>OSSC Section 1010.2.8.3 Installation.</u> Where panic or fire exit hardware is installed, it shall comply with the following: <u>1. Panic hardware shall be listed in accordance with UL 305.</u> <u>2. Fire exit hardware shall be listed in accordance with UL 10C and UL 305.</u> <u>3. The actuating portion of the releasing device shall extend not less than one-half of the door leaf width.</u> <u>4. The maximum unlatching force shall not exceed 15 pounds (67 N).</u> <u>OSSC Section 1010.2.8.4 Balanced doors.</u> If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be the push-pad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side.

NEC Section	Amendment language
110.26(D)	Illumination. Illumination <u>of 10-foot candles average, measured at the floor,</u> shall be provided for all working spaces about service equipment, switchgear switchboards, switchgear, enclosed panelboards, or motor control centers installed indoors. Control of all luminaires by automatic means shall not be permitted to control all illumination within the working spaces. Additional lighting outlets shall not be required where the workspace is illuminated by an adjacent light source or as permitted by 210.70(A)(1), Exception No. 1, for switched receptacles.
110.31(A)(4)	Locks. Doors shall be equipped with locks, and doors shall be kept locked, with access allowed only to qualified persons. Personnel doors shall open at least 90 degrees in the direction of egress and be equipped with listed panic hardware or listed fire exit hardware <u>in accordance with the requirements of Section 1010.2.8 of the OSSC.</u> Informational Note: See the <u>Informational Note</u> in OESC Section 110.26(C)(3). Informational Note No. 2: See UL 305, Standard for Panic Hardware, for additional information, and UL10C, Standard for Safety for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies.
110.33(A)(3)	Personnel Doors. Where there is a personnel door(s) intended for entrance to and egress from the working space less than 7.6 m (25 ft) from the nearest edge of the working space, the door(s) shall open at least 90 degrees in the direction of egress and be equipped with listed panic hardware or listed fire exit hardware in accordance with the requirements of Section 1010.2.8 of the OSSC. Informational Note: See the <u>Informational Note</u> in OESC Section 110.26(C)(3). Informational Note No. 2: See UL 305, Standard for Panic Hardware, for additional information, and UL10C, Standard for Safety for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies.
110.34(D)	Illumination. Illumination <u>of 10-foot candles average, measured at the floor,</u> shall be provided for all working spaces about electrical equipment <u>installed indoors.</u> Control by automatic means only shall not be permitted. The lighting outlets shall be arranged so that persons changing lamps or making repairs on the lighting system are not endangered by live parts or other equipment. [The rest of 110.34(D) remains unchanged.]
210.8(A)	Dwelling Units. All 125-volt, single-phase, through 250-volt 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in the following locations and supplied by single-phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel: [Items (1) through (5) and (9) through (14) remain unchanged] (6) Basements—Unfinished portions or areas of basements not intended as habitable rooms (7) Kitchens — where the receptacles are installed to serve the countertop surfaces (8) Areas with sinks and permanent provisions for food preparation, beverage preparation, or cooking—Not adopted by the State of Oregon [Exceptions No. 1, 3, and 4 remain unchanged] <i>Exception No. 2: GFCI protection shall not be required for a receptacle supplying only a permanently installed premises security system where the receptacle is labeled as “not GFCI protected.”</i> <i>Exception No. 5: For the locations in 210.8(A)(2), 210.8(A)(3), 210.8(A)(6), 210.8(A)(7), 210.8(A)(9), and 210.8(A)(12), GFCI protection shall not be required for a single receptacle serving an appliance or a duplex receptacle serving two appliances if all of the following conditions are met:</i> <i>a. The appliance is located within a dedicated space.</i> <i>b. In normal use the appliance is not easily moved or is fastened in place.</i> <i>c. The receptacle is labeled as “not GFCI protected.”</i> <i>Receptacle(s) installed under this exception shall not be considered as meeting the requirements of 210.52(C) and 210.52(G).</i> <i>Exception No. 6: For the locations in 210.8(A)(5), GFCI protection shall not be required for a single receptacle supplying a dedicated load and marked “Not GFCI protected,” where a Class A GFCI receptacle is installed within 900 mm (3 ft) of the non-GFCI protected receptacle.</i>
210.8(B)	Other Than Dwelling Units. All 125-volt single-phase, through 250-volt 15- and 20-ampere receptacles supplied by single-phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground, 50 amperes or less, and all receptacles supplied by three-phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground, 100 amperes or less, installed in the following locations shall be provided with GFCI protection: [The rest of 210.8(B) remains unchanged]
210.8(C)	Crawl Space Lighting Outlets. GFCI protection shall be provided for lighting outlets not exceeding 120 volts installed in crawl spaces <u>at or below grade level.</u>

NEC Section	Amendment language												
210.8(D)	Specific Appliances. GFCI protection <u>for specific appliances</u> shall be provided <u>in accordance with 422.5</u>, for the branch circuit or outlet supplying the following appliances rated 150 volts or less to ground and 60 amperes or less, single or 3 phase: <table> <tr> <td>(1) Automotive vacuum machines</td><td>(7) Dishwashers</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2) Drinking water coolers and bottle fill stations</td><td>(8) Electric ranges</td></tr> <tr> <td>(3) High pressure spray washing machines</td><td>(9) Wall mounted ovens</td></tr> <tr> <td>(4) Tire inflation machines</td><td>(10) Counter mounted cooking units</td></tr> <tr> <td>(5) Vending machines</td><td>(11) Clothes dryers</td></tr> <tr> <td>(6) Sump pumps</td><td>(12) Microwave ovens</td></tr> </table>	(1) Automotive vacuum machines	(7) Dishwashers	(2) Drinking water coolers and bottle fill stations	(8) Electric ranges	(3) High pressure spray washing machines	(9) Wall mounted ovens	(4) Tire inflation machines	(10) Counter mounted cooking units	(5) Vending machines	(11) Clothes dryers	(6) Sump pumps	(12) Microwave ovens
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210.8(E)	Equipment Requiring Servicing. GFCI protection shall be provided for the receptacles required by 210.63. <u>Exception:</u> <u>Receptacles installed indoors in dwelling units to meet this requirement shall not be required to be GFCI protected, unless otherwise required in 210.8(A).</u>												
210.8(F)	Outdoor <u>Receptacles</u> <u>Outlets</u>. For dwellings, a outlets, other than those covered in 210.8(A), Exception No. 1, including outlets installed in the following locations, and All outdoor general-purpose receptacles supplied by single-phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground, 60 amperes or less, shall be provided with GFCI protection.: (1) Garages that have floors located at or below grade level (2) Accessory buildings (3) Boathouses If equipment supplied by an outlet covered under the requirements of this section is replaced, the outlet shall be supplied with GFCI protection. Exception No. 1: GFCI protection shall not be required on lighting outlets other than those covered in 210.8(C). Exception No. 2: GFCI protection shall not be required for listed HVAC equipment. This exception shall expire September 1, 2026. Exception <u>No. 3</u>: Listed Class C SPGFCI protection shall be permitted for listed HVAC equipment. If a Class C SPGFCI is provided, the disconnect serving the HVAC equipment shall be marked "Warning: Class C SPGFCI Protection Provided for HVAC Unit." Informational Note <u>No. 1</u>: See UL 943C, Outline of Investigation for Special Purpose Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters, for further information. SPGFCIs marked "HF" or "HF+" do not trip when the frequency weighted differential current is less than the specified value for a Class C, Class D, or Class E SPGFCI. Informational Note <u>No. 2</u>: This requirement does not apply to specific-use receptacles that are regulated by other sections in this code such as 551.71.												
210.12	AFCI Protection. Arc-fault circuit-interrupter (AFCI) protection shall be installed in accordance with 210.12(B) through 210.12(E) by any of the means described in 210.12(A). The AFCI shall be listed and installed in a readily accessible location. <u>Exception:</u> <u>AFCI protection shall not be required for a separate branch circuit that only supplies optional, dedicated receptacle outlets where unwanted tripping of AFCI devices has occurred. The permit holder shall not be required to demonstrate that unwanted tripping has occurred. Receptacle outlets installed in accordance with this exception shall not be used to comply with the requirements of Article 210 Part III.</u>												
210.12(B)	Dwelling Units. All 120-volt, nominal, single-phase, 10-, 15-, and 20-ampere branch circuits supplying outlets or devices installed in the following locations shall be protected by any of the means described in 210.12(A): <i>[Items (1) through (13) remain unchanged]</i> (14) Similar areas <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon</u> (15) <u>Alcoves</u> <i>[Exceptions No.1 and 2 remain unchanged]</i> <u>Exception No 3:</u> <u>AFCI protection shall not be required for <u>individual</u> branch circuits that serve an appliance that is not easily moved or that is fastened in place.</u>												
210.12(C)	Dormitory Units. All 120-volt, nominal, single-phase, 10-, 15-, and 20-ampere branch circuits supplying outlets or devices installed in the following locations shall be protected by any of the means described in 210.12(A). <i>[Items (1) through (4) remain unchanged]</i> (5) Bathrooms <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon</u> (6) Similar rooms <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon</u> (7) <u>Study areas</u>												

NEC Section	Amendment language
210.12(D)	Other occupancies. All 120-volt, nominal, single-phase, 10-, 15-, and 20-ampere branch circuits supplying outlets or devices installed in the following locations shall be protected by any of the means described in 210.12(A). (1) Guest rooms and guest suites of hotels and motels. (1)(2) Areas used exclusively as patient sleeping rooms in nursing homes and limited-care facilities. (2)(3) Areas designed for use exclusively as sleeping quarters in fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations, rescue stations, ranger stations, and similar locations.
210.12(E)	Branch Circuit Wiring Extensions, Modifications, or Replacements. If branch-circuit wiring for any of the areas specified in 210.12(B), 210.12(C), or 210.12(D) is modified, replaced, or extended, the branch circuit shall be protected by one of the following: (1) By any of the means described in 210.12(A) (2) A listed outlet branch-circuit-type AFCI located at the first receptacle outlet or switch of the existing branch circuit Exception: AFCI protection shall not be required where the extension of the existing branch-circuit conductors is not more than 1.8 m (6 ft) and does not include any additional outlets or devices, other than splicing devices. This measurement shall not include the conductors inside an enclosure, cabinet, or junction box. Exception No. 1: Extensions or modifications of existing circuits shall not require the installation of AFCI protection. Exception No. 2: When a panelboard is upgraded or replaced, AFCI protection shall not be required on existing circuits that were not AFCI protected prior to upgrading or replacing the panelboard.
210.52(A)(1)	Spacing. Receptacles shall be installed such that no point measured horizontally along the floor line of any wall space is more than 1.8 m (6 ft) from a receptacle outlet. <u>Receptacles located directly behind an appliance that is not easily moved or is fastened in place shall not be considered as meeting this requirement.</u>
210.52(D)	Bathrooms. <u>Unless prohibited in 406.9(C),</u> receptacle outlets shall be installed in accordance with 210.52(D)(1) through 210.52(D)(3).
210.52(E)(3)	Balconies, Decks, and Porches. Balconies, decks, and porches that are within 102 mm (4 in.) horizontally of the dwelling unit shall have at least one receptacle outlet accessible from the balcony, deck, or porch. The receptacle outlet shall not be located more than 2.0 m (6½ ft) above the balcony, deck, or porch walking surface. Exception No. 1 to (3): Decks or porches located at grade level with an area of less than 1.9 m² (20 ft²) are not required to have an additional receptacle installed. Exception No. 2 to (3): Decks or porches located above grade level with a depth of 304 mm (1 ft) or less measured from the outside of the wall to the outside of the framing member are not required to have an additional receptacle installed.
210.52(I)	Foyers. Not adopted by the State of Oregon.
210.52(J)	(J) Alcoves. In dwelling units, alcoves shall have at least one receptacle installed. These outlets shall be in addition to the required hallway outlets.
210.63(A)	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Equipment. The required receptacle outlet shall be located on the same level as the heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration equipment. The receptacle outlet shall not be connected to the load side of the equipment's branch-circuit disconnecting means. Exception No. 1: A receptacle outlet shall not be required at one- and two-family dwellings for the service of evaporative coolers. Exception No. 2: An additional receptacle outlet shall not be required to be installed when replacing existing HVAC equipment if a receptacle outlet is located on the same level and within 23 m (75 ft).
210.65	Meeting Rooms. Not adopted by the State of Oregon.
215.15	Barriers. <u>If supplied by the equipment manufacturer,</u> barriers shall be placed such that no energized, uninsulated, ungrounded busbar or terminal is exposed to inadvertent contact by persons or maintenance equipment while servicing load terminations in panelboards, switchboards, switchgear, or motor control centers supplied by feeder taps in accordance with 240.21(B) or transformer secondary conductors in accordance with 240.21(C) when the disconnecting device, to which the conductors are terminated, is in the open position.
215.18	Surge Protection. Not adopted by the State of Oregon. <u>The requirements of 215.18(A), 215.18(B), 215.18(C) and 215.18(E) shall become effective October 1, 2027.</u>
215.18(D)	Replacement. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>

NEC Section	Amendment language
225.31(A)	General. Means shall be provided for disconnecting all ungrounded conductors that supply or pass through the building or structure. If the disconnecting means is used as the emergency disconnect, it shall comply with 225.41.
225.31(B)	Location. The disconnecting means shall be installed either inside or outside of the building or structure served or where the conductors pass through the building or structure. If located inside the building, the disconnecting means shall be at a readily accessible location nearest the point of entrance of the conductors. If the disconnecting means is located outside of the building, the disconnecting means shall be located at a readily accessible location on or within sight of the building in accordance with 110.29. For the purpose of this section, the requirements in 230.6 shall apply. <i>[Exceptions No. 1 through No. 4 remain unchanged]</i>
225.36	Type of Disconnecting Means. The disconnecting means specified in 225.31 shall be a circuit breaker, molded case switch, general-use switch, snap switch, or other approved means. Where applied in accordance with 250.32(B)(1) Exception No. 1, the disconnecting means shall be suitable for use as service equipment. <i>Exception: In single light pole installations that have the connections to the light pole circuit made in a location accessible only to qualified persons, recognized or certified in-line fuse holders shall be allowed, subject to special permission.</i>
225.41	Emergency Disconnects. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
230.43	Wiring Methods. Service-entrance conductors shall be installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of this code covering the type of wiring method used and be limited to the following methods: <i>[Items (1) through (21) remain unchanged]</i> <i>Exception: Items (13) and (15) are limited to use on traffic control devices and highway lighting poles.</i>
230.46	Spliced and Tapped Conductors. Service-entrance conductors shall be permitted to be spliced or tapped in accordance with 110.14, 300.7(E), 300.15, and 300.17. The following equipment installed on service conductors shall be marked or identified as "suitable for use on the line side of the service equipment" or equivalent: (1) Power distribution blocks (2) Pressure connectors (3) Devices for splices and taps Informational Note: The marking "SVC" is an industry identification that is considered equivalent to "suitable for use on the line side of service equipment." <u>The requirements of 230.46 shall become effective October 1, 2027.</u>
230.62(C)	Barriers. If supplied by the equipment manufacturer, identified barriers shall be placed in service equipment such that no energized and uninsulated ungrounded service busbar or service terminal is exposed to inadvertent contact by persons or maintenance equipment while servicing load terminations with the service disconnect in the open position. <i>Exception: This section shall not apply to service equipment with more than one service disconnecting means in an enclosure installed in accordance with OESC 230.71.</i> <u>This OESC exception shall not be effective on or after October 1, 2028.</u>
230.67	Surge Protection. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u> <u>The requirements of 230.67(A), 230.67(B), 230.67(C) and 230.67(E) shall become effective October 1, 2027.</u>
230.67(D)	Replacement. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>

NEC Section	Amendment language
230.70(A)	<p>Service Disconnect Location. Service disconnects shall be installed in accordance with 230.70(A)(1) <u>230.70(A)(2) and through 230.70(A)(3)</u>.</p> <p>(1) One- and Two-Family Dwellings. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u></p> <p>(2) Other than One- and Two-Family Dwellings. Readily Accessible Location. Service disconnects shall be installed in a readily accessible location either outside of a building or structure or inside nearest the point of entrance of the service conductors.</p> <p><i>Exception: In existing installations where the service panel or meter base is being replaced, the panel and service disconnecting means may remain at the existing location if the following conditions exist:</i></p> <p>(1) <i>The existing service conductors are of sufficient ampacity to supply the load or the existing conduit is large enough to accommodate new conductors that are of sufficient size to supply the load.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>All requirements of 110.26 and 240.24 are met except as follows:</i></p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">a. <i>If the installation was made prior to July 1, 1978, the workspace requirement in 110.26 for installations of 0-volts to 150-volts to ground is reduced to 762 mm (30 in.).</i></p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">b. <i>If the installation was made prior to July 1, 1993, the provisions of 240.24(E) do not apply.</i></p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">c. <i>If the installation was made prior to July 1, 1996, the provisions of 240.24(F) do not apply.</i></p>
230.70(B)	Service Disconnect Marking. Service disconnects shall be marked in accordance with 230.70(B)(1) and 230.70(B)(2).
230.70(B)(2)	One- and Two-Family Dwellings. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
230.70(E)	Replacement. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
230.71	Maximum Number of Service Disconnects. Each service shall have only one disconnecting means unless the requirements of 230.71(B) are met: <u>The OESC amendment to 230.71 shall not be effective on or after October 1, 2028.</u>
230.71(A)	General. The service disconnecting means for each service permitted by 230.2, or for each set of service-entrance conductors permitted by 230.40, Exception No. 1, 3, 4, or 5, shall consist of not more than six switches or sets of circuit breakers, or a combination of not more than six switches and sets of circuit breakers, mounted in a single enclosure, in a group of separate enclosures, or in or on a switchboard or in switchgear. There shall be not more than six sets of disconnects per service grouped in any one location. For the purpose of this section, disconnects installed as part of listed equipment and used solely for the following shall not be counted as one of the permitted service disconnects: <i>[Items (1) through (4) remain unchanged]</i> <u>The OESC amendment to 230.71(A) shall not be effective on or after October 1, 2028.</u>
230.71(B)	Two to Six Service Disconnects. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u> <u>The OESC amendment to 230.71(B) shall not be effective on or after October 1, 2028.</u>
230.71(C)	(C) Single-Pole Units. <u>Two or three single-pole switches or breakers, capable of individual operation, shall be permitted on multiwire circuits, one pole for each ungrounded conductor, as one multipole disconnect, provided they are equipped with identified handle ties or a master handle to disconnect all conductors of the service with no more than six operations of the hand.</u> Informational Note: See 408.36, Exception No. 1 and Exception No. 2, for service equipment in certain panelboards, and see 430.95 for service equipment in motor control centers. <u>The OESC amendment 230.71(C) shall not be effective on or after October 1, 2028.</u>
230.95(E)	Performance Testing. The ground-fault protection system shall be performance tested when first installed on site. This testing shall be conducted by a qualified person(s) <u>having proper training and experience required to perform and evaluate the results of such performance testing, using a test process of primary current injection</u>, in accordance with instructions that shall be provided with the equipment. A written record of this testing shall be made, <u>signed by the person(s) performing this test</u>, and shall be available to the authority having jurisdiction.

NEC Section	Amendment language
240.6(D)	Remotely Accessible Adjustable-Trip Circuit Breakers. A circuit breaker(s) that can be adjusted remotely to modify the adjusting means shall be permitted to have an ampere rating(s) that is equal to the adjusted current setting (long-time pickup setting). Remote access shall be achieved by one of the following methods: (1) Connected directly through a local nonnetworked interface. (2) Connected through a networked interface complying with one of the following methods: a. The circuit breaker and associated software for adjusting the settings are identified as being evaluated for cybersecurity. b. A cybersecurity risk assessment of the network is completed and documentation of the assessment and certification is available to those authorized to inspect, operate, and maintain the system. c. The permit holder is not required to demonstrate compliance with 240.6(D)(2)(a) and (b).
240.24(E)	Not Located in Bathrooms. In dwelling units, dormitory units, and guest rooms or guest suites, OCPDs, other than supplementary overcurrent protection, shall not be located in bathrooms, showering facilities, or locker rooms with showering facilities. <i>Exception: OCPDs shall be permitted to be installed in existing panelboards that were installed in compliance with previous editions of this code that permitted OCPDs to be installed in bathrooms.</i>
240.67(C)	Performance Testing. The arc energy reduction protection system shall be performance tested primary current injection testing or another approved method when first installed on site. The testing shall be conducted by a qualified person(s) <u>having proper training and experience required to perform and evaluate the results of such performance testing</u>, in accordance with instructions that shall be provided with the equipment. A written record of this testing shall be made, <u>signed by the person(s) performing this test</u>, and shall be available to the authority having jurisdiction.
240.87(C)	Performance Testing. The arc energy reduction protection system shall be performance tested primary current injection testing or another approved method when first installed on site. The testing shall be conducted by a qualified person(s) <u>having proper training and experience required to perform and evaluate the results of such performance testing</u>, in accordance with instructions that shall be provided with the equipment. A written record of this testing shall be made, <u>signed by the person(s) performing this test</u>, and shall be available to the authority having jurisdiction.
250.24(A)(1)	General. The grounding electrode conductor connection shall be made at any accessible point from the load end of the overhead service conductors, service drop, underground service conductors, or service lateral to the terminal or bus to which the grounded service conductor is connected at the service disconnecting means. <i>Exception: When the electric utility has installed a ground fault protection system ahead of the customer's service equipment, no bonding or electrical connection from the grounding electrode system shall be made to the grounded service conductor on the load side of the utility ground fault sensing device. The neutral or grounded service conductor, however, shall be grounded on the line side of the first ground fault sensor in a manner otherwise required at the customer's service equipment. The grounding electrode conductor shall be run to an equipment grounding bus or terminal at the service equipment as long as the equipment grounding conductor and the grounded neutral conductor are not connected to each other at this point. The on-site ground fault test required by 230.95 shall not be performed prior to the above installation requirements. Warning signs shall be installed.</i>
250.24(C)	Main Bonding Jumper. For a grounded system, an unspliced main bonding jumper shall be used to connect the equipment grounding conductor(s) and the service-disconnect enclosure to the grounded conductor within the enclosure for each service disconnect in accordance with 250.28. [Exceptions No. 1 and 2 remain unchanged] <i>Exception No. 3: When the electric utility has installed a ground fault protection system ahead of the customer's service equipment and if the operation of the ground fault system relies on the absence of the main bonding jumper at the service equipment but includes an otherwise satisfactory main bonding jumper as a part of its sensing device, the main bonding jumper shall not be installed at the service equipment which would otherwise bond the grounded service conductor to the equipment ground. The on-site ground fault test required by 230.95 shall not be performed prior to the above installation requirements. Warning signs shall be installed.</i>

NEC Section	Amendment language
250.52(A)(3)	Concrete-Encased Electrode. Concrete-encased electrodes shall consist of at least 6.0 m (20 ft) of either of the following: <i>[Items (1) and (2) remain unchanged]</i> Metal components shall be encased by at least 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete and shall be located horizontally within that portion of a concrete foundation or footing that is in direct contact with the earth or within vertical foundations or structural components or members that are in direct contact with the earth. If multiple concrete-encased electrodes are present at a building or structure, it shall be permissible to bond only one into the grounding electrode system. <u>Where an addition to a building or structure is remote from the service and the integrity of the grounding electrode system has been verified, connection of the remote concrete encased electrode is not required.</u>
250.52(B)	Not Permitted for Use as Grounding Electrodes. The following systems and materials shall not be used as grounding electrodes: <i>[Items (1) through (3) remain unchanged]</i> (4) <u>In existing electrical installations, when a service change or upgrade occurs, an existing metal underground water pipe shall not be used unless the metal underground water pipe has been verified as suitable for continued use as a grounding electrode. An existing metal underground water pipe shall be bonded to the new grounding electrode system as required by 250.104(A).</u> Informational Note <u>No. 1:</u> See 250.104(B) for bonding requirements of gas piping. Informational Note <u>No. 2:</u> See Chapter 6 of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code.
250.53(A)(2)	Supplemental Electrode Required. A single rod, pipe, or plate electrode shall be supplemented by an additional electrode of a type specified in 250.52(A)(2) through 250.52(A)(8). The supplemental electrode shall be permitted to be bonded to one of the following: <i>[Items (1) through (5) remain unchanged]</i> <i>Exception No. 1: If a single rod, pipe, or plate grounding electrode has a resistance to earth of 25 ohms or less, the supplemental electrode shall not be required.</i> <i>Exception No. 2: A supplemental electrode shall not be required for a single phase, 200 amps or less temporary service.</i>
250.94(A)	The Intersystem Bonding Termination Devices. An intersystem bonding termination (IBT) or an exposed and supported length of #6 bare copper conductor for connecting intersystem bonding conductors shall be provided external to enclosures at the service equipment or metering equipment enclosure and at the disconnecting means for any buildings or structures that are supplied by a feeder or branch circuit. If an IBT is used it shall comply with the following: <i>[The rest of 250.94(A) remains unchanged]</i>
250.120(A)	Raceways, Cable Trays, Cable Armor, Cablebus, or Cable Sheaths. Equipment grounding conductors consisting of raceways, cable trays, cable armor, cablebus framework, or cable sheaths or wires within raceways or cables shall be installed with all connections, joints, and fittings made tight. <u>Where metallic conduit is installed on roof tops, an equipment grounding conductor shall be provided within the raceway and sized in accordance with 250.122.</u>
270.52(B)	Not Permitted for Use as Grounding Electrodes. The following systems and materials shall not be used as grounding electrodes: <i>[Items (1) through (3) remain unchanged]</i> (4) <u>In existing electrical installations, when a service change or upgrade occurs, an existing metal underground water pipe shall not be used unless the metal underground water pipe has been verified as suitable for continued use as a grounding electrode. An existing metal underground water pipe shall be bonded to the new grounding electrode system as required by 270.104(A).</u> Informational Note <u>No. 1:</u> See 270.104(B) for bonding requirements of gas piping. Informational Note <u>No. 2:</u> See Chapter 6 of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code.
270.94(A)	The Intersystem Bonding Termination (IBT) Device. An intersystem bonding termination (IBT) or an exposed and supported length of #6 bare copper conductor for connecting intersystem bonding conductors shall be provided external to enclosures at the service equipment or metering equipment enclosure and at the disconnecting means for any buildings or structures that are supplied by a feeder or branch circuit. If an IBT is used, it shall comply with the following: <i>[The rest of 270.94(A) remains unchanged]</i>

NEC Section	Amendment language
270.120(A)	Raceway, Cable Trays, Cable Armor, Cablebus, or Cable Sheaths. If an equipment grounding conductor consists of a raceway, cable tray, cable armor, cablebus framework, or cable sheath or if it is a wire within a raceway or cable, it shall be installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of this code using fittings for joints and terminations approved for use with the type of raceway or cable used. All connections, joints, and fittings shall be made tight using suitable tools. <u>Where metallic conduit is installed on roof tops, an equipment grounding conductor shall be provided within the raceway and sized in accordance with 270.122.</u>
300.4(C)	Damaged Conductors and Wiring Methods. <u>Portions of</u> conductors and wiring methods that are no longer suitable for use due to damage, such as overheating, fire damage, corrosive influences, or water, shall be replaced.
300.7(G)	Raceway Seals. Conduits or raceways through which moisture might contact live parts shall be sealed or plugged at either or both ends. Spare or unused raceways shall also be sealed. Sealants shall be identified for use with the cable insulation, conductor insulation, bare conductor, shield, or other components.
300.11(A)	General. Where raceways are installed in wet locations above grade, the interior of these raceways shall be considered to be a wet location. Insulated conductors and cables installed in raceways in wet locations above grade shall comply with 310.10(C). <u>Exception: The interior of raceways up to 2.5m (8 ft) in length installed solely to provide physical protection shall not be considered a wet location.</u>
300.13(E)	Cable Ties Used as Means of Securement and Support. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
305.14(C)	Raceways or Boxes Installed in or Under Metal-Corrugated Roof Decking. A raceway or box, installed in exposed or concealed locations under metal-corrugated sheet roof decking, shall be installed and supported so there is not less than 38 mm (1½ in.) measured from the lowest surface of the roof decking to the top of the raceway or box. A raceway or box shall not be installed in concealed locations in metal-corrugated, sheet decking-type roofs. <i>Exception No. 1: Rigid metal conduit and intermediate metal conduit, with listed steel or malleable iron fittings and boxes, shall not be required to comply with 305.14(C).</i> <i>[Exception No. 2 and the rest of Section 305.14(C) remain unchanged]</i>
305.19	Raceways in Wet Locations Above Grade. Where raceways are installed in wet locations above grade, the interior of these raceways shall be considered to be a wet location. Insulated conductors and cables installed in raceways in wet locations above grade shall be either moisture-impervious metal-sheathed or of a type listed for use in wet locations. <u>Exception: The interior of raceways up to 2.5 m (8 ft) in length installed solely to provide physical protection shall not be considered a wet location.</u>
314.27(B)(2)	Required Locations. Ceiling outlet boxes mounted <u>within dwelling units</u> centrally in the ceilings of living and sleeping areas within dwelling units in locations that are typical for the installation of a ceiling-suspended (paddle) fan and in locations that are indicated by the installer, designer, or building owner for the installation of a ceiling-suspended (paddle) fan shall meet one of the following: <i>[The rest of Section 314.27(B)(2) remains unchanged]</i>
315.40	Support. Type MV cable terminated in equipment or installed in pull boxes or vaults shall be secured and supported by metallic or nonmetallic supports suitable to withstand the weight by cable ties listed and identified for securement and support, or other approved means, at intervals not exceeding 1.5 m (5 ft) from terminations or a maximum of 1.8 m (6 ft) between supports.
320.2	Listing Requirements. Type AC cable and associated fittings shall be listed. (1) Type AC cable. (2) Cable ties, staples, straps, and hangers. (2)(3) Type AC cable fittings used for connecting cable to boxes, cabinets, or other equipment.
320.30(A)	General. Type AC cable shall be supported and secured by cable ties listed and identified for securement and support; listed staples, straps, hangers, or similar fittings; or other approved means designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. Type AC cable fittings and connectors shall be permitted as a means of cable support.
330.2	Listing Requirements. The following items shall be listed and identified: (1) Type MC cable. (2) Cable ties, staples, straps, and hangers. (2)(3) Type MC cable fittings used for connecting cable to boxes, cabinets, or other equipment.

NEC Section	Amendment language
330.30(A)	General. Type MC cable shall be supported and secured by one of the following: (1) Cable ties listed and identified for securement and support. (2) Listed Staples, cable cleats, straps, hangers, or similar fittings. (3) Other approved means designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. Type MC cable fittings and connectors shall be permitted as a means of cable support.
332.2	Listing Requirements. The following items shall be listed and identified: (1) Type MC cable. (2) Staples and hangers. (2)(3) Type MC cable fittings used for connecting cable to boxes, cabinets, or other equipment.
332.30	Securing and Supporting. Type MI cable shall be supported and secured at intervals not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft) by one of the following: (1) Listed Straps, hangers, or similar fittings. (2) Other approved means designed and installed so as not to damage the cable.
334.2	Listing Requirements. The following items shall be listed and identified: (1) Type NM and Type NMC cables. (2) Cable ties, staples, straps, and hangers. (2)(3) Type NM and Type NMC cable fittings used for connecting cables to boxes, cabinets, or other equipment.
334.12	Uses Not Permitted. Types NM and NMC cables shall not be permitted as follows: <i>[Items (1) and (3) through (12) remain unchanged]</i> (2) Exposed within a dropped or suspended ceiling cavity in other than one- and two-family and multifamily dwellings. <u>Exception to (2): Types NM and NMC cables may be installed within a dropped or suspended ceiling cavity in structures other than one- and two-family and multifamily dwellings when installed in accordance with 334.15.</u>
334.15(B)(1)(a)	General. Cable shall be protected from physical damage where necessary by rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, Schedule 80 PVC conduit, RTRC marked with the suffix -XW, or other approved means. Exposed <u>Type NM and NMC cables</u> shall be protected where installed horizontally less than 2.5 m (8 ft) above the floor.
334.15(C)	In Unfinished Basements and Crawl Spaces. Where cable is run at angles with joists in unfinished basements and crawl spaces, it shall be permissible to secure cables not smaller than two 6 AWG or three 8 AWG conductors directly to the lower edge of the joists. Smaller cables shall be run either through bored holes in joists or on running boards. Nonmetallic-sheathed cable installed on the wall of an unfinished basement shall be permitted to be installed in a listed conduit or tubing or shall be protected in accordance with 300.4. <i>[The rest of 334.15(C) remains unchanged]</i>
334.30	Securing and Supporting. Nonmetallic-sheathed cable shall be supported and secured by cable ties listed and identified for securement and support, or listed staples, straps, hangers, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable, at intervals not exceeding 1.4 m (4½ ft) and within 300 mm (12 in.) of every cable entry into enclosures such as outlet boxes, junction boxes, cabinets, or fittings. The cable length between the cable entry and the closest cable support shall not exceed 450 mm (18 in.). Flat cables shall not be stapled on edge. Sections of cable protected from physical damage by raceway shall not be required to be secured within the raceway.
336.2	Listing Requirements. The following items shall be listed and identified for: (1) Type TC cables. (2) Cable ties, cable cleats, staples, straps, and hangers. (2)(3) Type TC cable fittings used for connecting cable to boxes, cabinets, or other equipment
336.10	Uses Permitted. Type TC cable shall be permitted to be used as follows: <i>[Items (1) through (8) and (10) through (12) remain unchanged]</i> (9) For one- and two-family dwelling units, Type TC-ER-JP cable containing conductors for both power and control circuits shall be permitted for branch circuits and feeders. Type TC-ER-JP cable used as interior wiring shall be installed per the requirements of Article 334 Part II and where installed as exterior wiring shall be installed per the requirements of Article 340 Part II.

NEC Section	Amendment language
336.30	Securing and Supporting. Type TC cable shall be supported and secured by one of the following means: (1) Cable ties listed and identified for securement and support. (2) Listed Staples, cable cleats, straps, hangers, or similar fittings. (3) Other approved means designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. Type TC cable fittings and connectors shall be permitted as a means of cable support.
337.2	Listing Requirements. The following items shall be listed and identified: (1) Type P cables. (2) Cable ties, straps, and hangers. (2) (3) Type P cable fittings used for connecting cable to boxes, cabinets, or other equipment.
337.30	Securing and Supporting. Type P cable shall be supported and secured by one of the following: (1) Cable ties listed and identified for securement and support. (2) Listed Staples, hangers, or similar fittings. (3) Other approved means designed and installed so as not to damage the cable.
338.2	Listing Requirements. The following items shall be listed and identified: (1) Type SE and Type USE cables. (2) Cable ties, staples, straps, and hangers. (2) (3) Type SE and Type USE cable fittings used for connecting cable to boxes, cabinets, or other equipment.
340.2	Listing Requirements. The following items shall be listed and identified: (1) Type UF cable. (2) Cable ties, staples, straps, and hangers. (2) (3) Type UF cable fittings used for connecting cable to boxes, cabinets, or other equipment.
348.30(A)	Securely Fastened. FMC shall be securely fastened in place by an approved means within 300 mm (12 in.) of each box, cabinet, conduit body, or other conduit termination and shall be supported and secured at intervals not to exceed 1.4 m (4½ ft). Where used, cable ties shall be listed and be identified for securement and support.
350.30(A)	Securely Fastened. LFMC shall be securely fastened in place by an approved means within 300 mm (12 in.) of each box, cabinet, conduit body, or other conduit termination and shall be supported and secured at intervals not to exceed 1.4 m (4½ ft). Where used, cable ties shall be listed and be identified for securement and support.
356.30	Securing and Supporting. ... Where used, cable ties shall be listed as suitable for the application and for securing and supporting. <i>[The rest of 356.30 remains unchanged]</i>
362.30(A)	Securing and Supporting. (A) Securely Fastened. ENT shall be securely fastened at intervals not exceeding 900 mm (3 ft). In addition, ENT shall be securely fastened in place within 900 mm (3 ft) of each outlet box, device box, junction box, cabinet, or fitting where it terminates. Where used, cable ties shall be listed as suitable for the application and for securing and supporting.
392.30(B)	Securing and Supporting. (B) Cables and Conductors. Cables and conductors shall be secured to and supported by the cable tray system in accordance with the following, as applicable: <i>[Items (1) through (3) remain unchanged]</i> (4) Cable ties shall be listed and for the application and for securement and support.
393.14(A)	Installation. (A) General Requirements. All components of low-voltage suspended ceiling power distribution systems shall be installed by qualified persons. Cables and conductors installed exposed on the surfaces of ceilings and sidewalls shall be supported by the building structure such that cables are not damaged by normal building use. Such cables shall be supported by straps, staples, hangers, cable ties listed and identified for securement and support, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable.

NEC Section	Amendment language
394.12	Uses Not Permitted. Concealed knob-and-tube wiring shall not be used in the following: <i>[Items (1) through (4) remain unchanged]</i> <i>Exception: The provisions of 394.12 shall not be construed to prohibit the installation of loose or rolled thermal insulating materials in spaces containing existing knob-and-tube wiring, provided all the following conditions are met:</i> <i>(1) The visible wiring shall be inspected by a certified electrical inspector or a general supervising electrician employed by a licensed electrical contractor.</i> <i>(2) All defects found during the inspection shall be repaired prior to the installation of insulation.</i> <i>(3) Repairs, alterations or extensions of or to the electrical systems shall be inspected by a certified electrical inspector.</i> <i>(4) The insulation shall have a flame spread rating not to exceed 25 and a smoke density not to exceed 450 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84-21A. Foamed in place insulation shall not be used with knob-and-tube wiring.</i> <i>(5) Exposed splices or connections shall be protected from insulation by installing flame resistant, non-conducting, open top enclosures which provide three inches, but not more than four inches side clearances, and a vertical clearance of at least four inches above the final level of the insulation.</i> <i>(6) All knob-and-tube circuits shall have overcurrent protection in compliance with the 60-degree C column of Table 310.16. Overcurrent protection shall be either circuit breakers or type S fuses. The type S fuse adapters shall not accept a fuse of an ampacity greater than permitted in 240.53.</i>
400.10(A)	Uses. Flexible cords and flexible cables shall be used only for the following: <i>[Items (1) through (11) remain unchanged]</i> <i>(12) Listed assemblies of fixtures and controllers, approved by the Federal Aviation Administration.</i>
400.12	Uses not permitted. Unless specifically permitted in 400.10, flexible cords, flexible cables, cord sets, and power supply cords shall not be used for the following: <i>[Items (1) through (5) and (6) through (7) remain unchanged]</i> <i>(5) Where concealed by walls, floors, or ceilings or located above suspended or dropped ceilings</i> <i>Exception No. 1 to (5): Flexible cord and flexible cables, and power supply cords shall be permitted if contained within an enclosure for use in other spaces used for environmental air as permitted by 300.22(C)(3).</i> <i>Exception No. 2 to (5): In other than spaces used for environmental air, cord sets and power-supply cords shall be permitted above accessible suspended or dropped ceilings if part of a listed assembly, other than a luminaire, and the cord length does not exceed 1.8 m (6 ft).</i>
406.9(A)(1)(c)	Weather-Resistant Receptacle Type. All 15- and 20-ampere, 125- and 250-volt nonlocking receptacles shall be listed weather-resistant type. <i>The OESC amendment to 406.9(A)(1)(c) shall not be effective on or after October 1, 2027.</i>
406.9(B)(1)(d)	Weather-Resistant Receptable Type. All 15- and 20-ampere, 125- and 250-volt nonlocking-type receptacles shall be listed and so identified as the weather-resistant type. <i>The OESC amendment to 406.9(B)(1)(d) shall not be effective on or after October 1, 2027.</i>
406.9(C)(1)	Receptacles. Receptacles shall not be installed inside of tubs or showers or within the following zones: <i>[Items (1) and (2) and Exception No. 1, 3 and 4 remain unchanged]</i> <i>Exception No. 2: In bathrooms with less than the required zone, the receptacle(s) required by 210.52(D) shall be permitted opposite the bathtub rim or shower stall threshold on the farthest wall within the room outside of the room as near as practicable to the strike side of the door, provided that the receptacle is GFCI protected.</i>
406.12(D)(4)	Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter Protection. Not adopted by the State of Oregon.
406.26	Tamper-Resistant Receptacles. All 15- and 20-ampere, 125- and 250-volt nonlocking-type receptacles in the following locations shall be listed tamper-resistant receptacles: <i>[Items (1) through (9) and (11) remain unchanged]</i> <i>(10) Areas of agricultural buildings, libraries, and museums accessible to the general public and any common areas</i>
408.3(A)	Permitted. The following reconditioned equipment shall be permitted: <i>[Items (1) through (4) remain unchanged]</i> If equipment has been damaged by fire, products of combustion, corrosive influences, or water, it shall be specifically evaluated by its manufacturer, or a qualified testing laboratory, or the signing supervisor prior to being returned to service.

NEC Section	Amendment language
408.36	Overcurrent Protection. In addition to the requirement of 408.14, a panelboard shall be protected by an OCPD having a rating not greater than that of the panelboard. This OCPD shall be located within or at any point on the supply side of the panelboard. <u>Exception No. 1: Individual protection shall not be required for a panelboard used as service equipment with multiple disconnecting means in accordance with 230.71. In panelboards protected by three or more main circuit breakers or sets of fuses, the circuit breakers or sets of fuses shall not supply a second bus structure within the same panelboard assembly.</u> <u>Exception No. 42: Individual protection shall not be required for a panelboard protected on its supply side by two main circuit breakers or two sets of fuses in other than service equipment, having a combined rating not greater than that of the panelboard. A panelboard constructed or wired under this exception shall not contain more than 42 OCPDs. For the purposes of determining the maximum of 42 OCPDs, a 2-pole or a 3-pole circuit breaker shall be considered as two or three OCPDs, respectively.</u> <u>Exception No. 23: For existing panelboards, individual protection shall not be required for a panelboard used as service equipment for an individual residential occupancy.</u> <u>The OESC amendment to 408.36 shall not be effective on or after October 1, 2028.</u>
410.3(B)	Reconditioned Equipment. <i>[The rest of 410.3(B) remains unchanged]</i> <u>Service and maintenance of luminaires shall not be considered reconditioning.</u>
422.5(A)	General. Appliances identified in 422.5(A)(1) through (A)(7) 150 volts or less to ground and 60 amperes or less, single- or 3-phase, shall be provided with Class A protection for personnel. Multiple Class A protective devices shall be permitted but shall not be required. <i>[Items (1) through (5) and (7) remain unchanged]</i> (6) Sump pumps and sewage pumps <u>Exception to (6): Receptacle ground-fault protection shall not be required for a single receptacle if the receptacle is labeled as "not GFCI protected."</u>
440.14	Location. <i>[The rest of 440.14 remains unchanged]</i> <u>Exception No. 3: Where the outdoor equipment of a zonal ductless mini-split HVAC system is designed to supply power and control wiring to the indoor equipment, a lockable disconnecting means located at the outdoor equipment that complies with 440.14 shall be permitted to serve as the disconnecting means for the indoor equipment.</u>
445.2	Listing Requirements. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
445.19(C)	Emergency Shutdown in One- and Two-Family Dwelling Units. For other than cord- and plug-connected portable generators, an emergency shutdown device shall comply with all of the following: (1) Be located outside the dwelling unit (2) Be at an <u>readily</u>-accessible location (3) Be marked "Generator Emergency Shutdown" and meet the requirements of 110.21(B) (4) Meet requirements of 445.19(A)(1) and 445.19(A)(2) An emergency shutdown device mounted on the exterior of the generator enclosure shall be permitted to satisfy the requirements of 445.19(C)(1).
450.43(C)	Accessibility. Doors shall be equipped with locks, and doors shall be kept locked, with access being allowed only to qualified persons. Personnel doors be capable of opening not less than 90 degrees in the direction of egress and be equipped with listed-fire exit hardware in accordance with the requirements of Section 1010.2.8 of the OSSC. <u>Informational Note: See the Informational Note in OESC Section 110.26(C)(3).</u>
480.10(E)	Egress. Personnel doors intended for entrance to, and egress from, rooms designated as battery rooms shall open at least 90 degrees in the direction of egress and shall be equipped with listed panic or listed-fire exit hardware <u>in accordance with the requirements of Section 1010.2.8 of the OSSC.</u> <u>Informational Note: See the Informational Note in OESC Section 110.26(C)(3).</u>
495.3(A)	Permitted to be Installed. The installation of reconditioned switchgear or sections of switchgear shall be permitted. If equipment has been damaged by fire, products of combustion, corrosive influences, or water, it shall be specifically evaluated by its manufacturer, or a qualified testing laboratory, or the signing supervisor prior to being returned to service.

NEC Section	Amendment language
500.8(A)	Suitability. “Suitability of identified equipment” shall be determined <u>in accordance with ORS 479.760.</u> by one of the following: (1) Equipment listing or labeling (2) Evidence of equipment evaluation from a qualified testing laboratory or inspection agency concerned with product evaluation (3) Evidence acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction such as a manufacturer's self evaluation or an owner's engineering judgment Informational Note: Additional documentation for equipment might include certificates demonstrating compliance with applicable equipment standards, indicating special conditions of use, and providing other pertinent information.
505.9(A)	Suitability. “Suitability of identified equipment” shall be determined <u>in accordance with ORS 479.760.</u> by one of the following: (1) Equipment listing or labeling (2) Evidence of equipment evaluation from a qualified testing laboratory or inspection agency concerned with product evaluation (3) Evidence acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction such as a manufacturer's self evaluation or an owner's engineering judgment Informational Note: Additional documentation for equipment may include certificates demonstrating compliance with applicable equipment standards, indicating special conditions of use, and other pertinent information.
506.9(A)	Suitability. “Suitability of identified equipment” shall be determined <u>in accordance with ORS 479.760.</u> by one of the following: (1) Equipment listing or labeling (2) Evidence of equipment evaluation from a qualified testing laboratory or inspection agency concerned with product evaluation (3) Evidence acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction such as a manufacturer's self evaluation or an owner's engineering judgment Informational Note: Additional documentation for equipment may include certificates demonstrating compliance with applicable equipment standards, indicating special conditions of use, and other pertinent information.
517.10(B)	Not Covered. Part II shall not apply to the following: <i>[Items (1) and (2) remain unchanged]</i> (3) Spaces used exclusively for any of the following purposes: a. Intramuscular (IM), subcutaneous (SC), and intradermal (ID) injections (immunizations) b. Psychiatry and psychotherapy c. Alternative medicine (<u>i.e. acupuncture, chiropractic therapy, etc.</u>) d. Optometry e. Pharmacy services not contiguous to healthcare facilities f. <u>Massage therapy</u> g. <u>Physical therapy</u> h. <u>Audiology</u>
517.13(A)	Wiring Methods. All branch circuits serving patient care spaces shall be provided with an effective ground-fault current path by installation in a metal raceway system or a cable having a metallic armor or sheath assembly including metallic outlet boxes, device boxes, junction boxes, fittings and other wiring enclosures. The metal raceway system, metallic cable armor, or sheath assembly shall itself qualify as an equipment grounding conductor in accordance with 250.118 and 250.109(A). <u>Exception: Type PVC conduit may be installed underground or embedded in concrete in Dental Clinics located in type B occupancies, provided that a wire type equipment grounding conductor is installed to meet the requirements of 250.118 and a separate insulated equipment grounding conductor is installed to meet the requirements of 517.13(B). An independent means of bonding each equipment grounding conductor shall be required when using this exception.</u>
517.17(D)	Testing. When ground-fault protection of equipment is first installed, each level shall be performance tested to ensure compliance with 517.17(C). This testing shall be conducted by a <u>qualified person(s) having proper training and experience required to perform and evaluate the results of such performance testing,</u> using a test process in accordance with the instruction provided with the equipment. A written record of this testing shall be made, <u>signed by the person(s) performing this test,</u> and shall be available to the authority having jurisdiction.
518.8	Illumination. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>

NEC Section	Amendment language
547.28	Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection. Ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection (GFCI) shall be provided as required in 210.8(B) for areas of agricultural buildings not included in the scope of this article. GFCI protection shall not be required for other than 125-volt, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in the following areas: (1) Areas requiring an equipotential plane (2) Outdoors (3) Damp or wet locations (4) Dirt confinement areas for livestock <u>GFCI protection shall not be required for a single receptacle supplying a dedicated load and marked "not GFCI protected." A GFCI protected receptacle shall be located within 900 mm (3 ft) of the non-GFCI protected receptacle.</u>
547.44(A)	Where Required. Equipotential planes shall be required in areas specified in 547.44(A)(1) and 547.44(A)(2). (1) Indoors. Equipotential planes shall be installed in confinement areas designated by the owner with concrete floors where metallic equipment is located that may become energized and is accessible to livestock. (2) Outdoors. Equipotential planes shall be installed in concrete slabs where metallic equipment is located that may become energized and is accessible to livestock. The equipotential plane shall encompass the area where the livestock stands while accessing metallic equipment that may become energized. <u>Exception to (1) and (2): Where the electrical system is designed by a professional engineer, as defined in ORS 672.002(2), and the electrical equipment is isolated and not accessible to livestock, and non-electrical metallic equipment is not likely to become energized an equipotential plane shall not be required.</u> Informational Note No. 1: See the definition of <i>Equipment</i> in Article 100. Informational Note <u>No. 2</u>: Metal equipment could include but is not limited to waterers, conveyance feeding equipment, and feeding troughs.
550.51(E)	Replacement Home. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
551.71(A)	Recreational Vehicle Sites. Every recreational vehicle site with electrical supply shall be equipped with recreational vehicle site supply equipment containing receptacles conforming to the configurations identified in Figure 551.46(C)(1). These receptacles shall be listed as weather resistant. These receptacles, when used in recreational vehicle site electrical equipment, shall not be required to be tamper-resistant in accordance with 406.26. [The rest of 551.71(A) remains unchanged] <u>The OESC amendment to 551.71(A) shall not be effective on or after Oct. 1, 2027.</u>
551.77	Recreational Vehicle Site Supply Equipment. Recreational vehicle site supply equipment shall be listed for use as recreational vehicle site supply equipment and shall comply with 551.77(A) through (F).
555.35(F)	Coordination and Performance Testing. GFPE protection systems shall be coordinated and performance tested by an approved method when first installed on site. This testing shall be conducted by a qualified person(s) <u>having proper training and experience required to perform and evaluate the results of such performance testing</u>, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A written record of this testing shall be <u>signed by the person(s) performing this test and be</u> made available to the authority having jurisdiction.
555.36(C)	Emergency Electrical Disconnects. Emergency electrical disconnects shall comply with the following: [Items (1) and (2) remain unchanged] (3) The emergency shutoff device or electrical disconnect shall de-energize the power supply to all circuits supplied by the marina power outlet(s) or enclosure(s) that provide shore power to boats. A circuit breaker handle shall not be used for this purpose.
590.9(B)	Service Overcurrent Protective Devices. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
600.33(B)	Installation. Secondary wiring shall be installed in accordance with 600.33(B)(1) and (B)(2). (1) Wiring shall be installed and supported in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables and conductors installed exposed on the surface of ceilings and sidewalls shall be supported by the building structure in such a manner that the cable is not damaged by normal building use. The cable shall be supported and secured at intervals not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft). Such cables shall be supported by straps, staples, hangers, cable ties, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. The installation shall also comply with <u>720.6-300.6(D)</u>. [Item (2) remains unchanged]
600.33(C)	Protection Against Physical Damage. If subject to physical damage, the conductors shall be protected and installed in accordance with <u>720.6-300.6</u>. All through-wall penetrations shall be protected by a listed bushing or raceway.

NEC Section	Amendment language
620.1	Scope. This article covers the installation of electrical equipment and wiring used in connection with elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks, platform lifts, and stairway chairlifts. Informational Note No. 1: See <u>the Oregon Elevator Specialty Code as adopted in OAR chapter 918, division 400 ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators</u>, for information on the installation of elevators and escalators. Informational Note No. 3: See <u>the Oregon Elevator Specialty Code as adopted in OAR chapter 918, division 400 ASME A18.1, Safety Standard for Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts</u>, for information on installation of platform lifts and stairway chairlifts. The term wheelchair lift has been changed to platform lift.
620.6	Working Clearances. Working space shall be provided about controllers, disconnecting means, and other electrical equipment in accordance with 110.26(A). Where conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons examine, adjust, service, and maintain the equipment, the clearance requirements of 110.26(A) shall not be required where any of the conditions in 620.6(A) through 620.6(D) are met. <u>Where machine room doors swing inward, the arc of the door shall not encroach on those clearances required by 110.26(A).</u>
620.7(A)	GFCI for personnel. (A) Pits, Hoistways, and on Cars. Each 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacle installed in pits, in hoistways, on the cars of elevators and dumbwaiters associated with wind turbine tower elevators, on the platforms or in the runways and machinery spaces of platform lifts and stairway chairlifts, and in escalator and moving walk wellways shall be a listed Class A ground-fault circuit-interrupter type. <u>Exception: A single receptacle, in addition to the receptacle required in 620.24, that supplies a permanently installed sump pump shall not require ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection.</u>
620.11(A)	Insulation of Conductors. (A) Hoistway Door Interlock Wiring. The conductors to the hoistway door interlocks from the hoistway riser shall <u>comply with the Oregon Elevator Specialty Code (ASME A17.1).</u> be one of the following: (1) Flame retardant and suitable for a temperature of not less than 200°C (392°F). Conductors shall be Type SF or equivalent. (2) Physically protected using an approved method, such that the conductor assembly is flame retardant and suitable for a temperature of not less than 200°C (392°F).
620.37(A)	Uses Permitted. Electrical wiring, raceways, and cables used directly in connection with the elevator or dumbwaiter shall be permitted inside the hoistway, machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces, and control spaces, including wiring for the following: [Items (1) through (7) remain unchanged] <u>Conduits and raceways necessary for the connection of such devices shall only enter hoistways and machine rooms to the extent necessary to connect the device(s) attached thereto.</u>
620.51(B)	Operation. No provision shall be made to open or close this disconnecting means from any other part of the premises. If sprinklers are installed in hoistways, machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces, or control spaces, the disconnecting means shall be permitted to automatically open the power supply to the affected elevator(s) prior to the application of water. No provision shall be made to automatically close this disconnecting means. Power shall only be restored by manual means. <u>The installation shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 72 as adopted in OAR 918-306-0005.</u>
620.51(C)	Location. The disconnecting means shall be located where it is readily accessible to qualified persons. <u>Where provided, the disconnecting means shall be located in the elevator control room or control space.</u> <u>Where machine rooms are provided, the disconnecting means required by 620.51 shall be located within 610 mm (24 inches) of the open side of the machine room access door. Where more than one disconnect is required for a multi-car group, the disconnects shall be adjacent to each other with the first disconnect located within 610 mm (24 inches) of the open side of the machine room access door. Measurement shall be taken from the edge of the disconnect nearest the machine room door.</u>
620.51(C)(4)	On Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts. On platform lifts and stairway chairlifts, the disconnecting means shall be located within sight of the motor controller <u>or lift and within 1.83 m (six feet) of the motor controller. The disconnecting means shall not be located in the runway enclosure.</u>
620.51(C)(5)	(5) Residential installations. A disconnecting means shall be required to be placed within sight of the controller <u>or lift. Where such devices are supplied with flexible cord and plug type connectors, the supply receptacle shall be switched by the disconnecting means. The disconnecting means does not require overcurrent protection, provided such protection is supplied by the branch circuit overcurrent device. In all other respects the disconnecting means shall comply with the requirements of this section.</u>

NEC Section	Amendment language
620.86	Flexible Metal Conduit. <u>Where flexible metal conduit is utilized between the disconnecting means specified in 620.51 and the elevator controller, an equipment grounding conductor shall be provided within the raceway and sized in accordance with 250.122 and Table 250.122.</u>
625.42	Rating. The service, feeder, and branch circuit supplying EVSE shall have sufficient rating to supply the load served, unless the overall rating of the installation can be limited through controls as permitted by 625.42(A) or 625.42(B). <u>Informational Note: See Statewide Alternate Method 09-01 for the use of a demand factor table for calculating electrical vehicle charging equipment services and feeders.</u>
625.54	Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection for Personnel. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
630.8	Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection for Personnel. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
646.41	Entrance to and Egress from Working Space. For equipment over 1.8 m (6 ft) wide or deep, there shall be one entrance to and egress from the required working space not less than 610 mm (24 in.) wide and 2.0 m (6½ ft) high at each end of the working space. Doors shall open to the full extent of their designed egress opening and be equipped with listed panic hardware or listed fire exit hardware <u>in accordance with the requirements of Section 1010.2.8 of the OSSC.</u> A single entrance to and egress from the required working space shall be permitted where either of the conditions in 646.19(A) or (B) is met. <u>Informational Note: See the Informational Note in OESC Section 110.26(C)(3).</u>
670.7	Surge Protection. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
680.4	Inspections after Installation. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
680.42(B)	Bonding. Bonding by metal-to-metal mounting on a common frame or base shall be permitted. The metal bands or hoops used to secure wooden staves shall not be required to be bonded as required in 680.26. Equipotential bonding of perimeter surfaces in accordance with 680.26(B)(2) shall not be required to be provided for spas and hot tubs where all of the following conditions apply: <i>[Items (1) through (3) remains unchanged]</i> (4) The top rim of the spa or hot tub shall be at least 710 mm (28 in.) above all perimeter surfaces that are within 760 mm (30 in.), measured horizontally from the spa or hot tub. The height of nonconductive external steps or deck for entry to or exit from the self-contained spa shall not be used to reduce or increase this rim height measurement.
690.12	Rapid Shutdown of PV Systems on Buildings. PV system circuits installed on or in buildings shall include a rapid shutdown function to reduce shock hazard for firefighters in accordance with 690.12(A) through 690.12(D). <u>Where an addition to an existing system(s) on or in a building is installed, a rapid shutdown function shall be provided for the existing system(s) on or in the building. The provisions of 690.12(B)(2) shall not apply to the existing system(s).</u>
690.31(C)(1)	Single Conductors. (b) Exposed conductors shall be supported and secured by one of the following methods: (1) Cable ties that are listed and identified for securement and support in outdoor locations. (2) Straps, hangers, or similar fittings, or other approved means designed and installed so as not to damage the conductors.
690.47(A)	Buildings or Structures Supporting PV Systems. Buildings or structures supporting PV systems shall use a grounding electrode system installed in accordance with Article 250 Part III. PV array equipment grounding conductors shall be connected to a grounding electrode system in accordance with Article 250 Part VII, in addition to any other equipment grounding conductor requirements in 690.43(C). The minimum size of grounding electrode conductors shall be sized in accordance with 250.66 <u>and shall not be smaller than 6 AWG copper or 4 AWG aluminum.</u> PV array equipment grounding conductors shall be sized in accordance with 690.45. For specific PV system grounding configurations permitted in 690.41(A), one of the following conditions shall apply:
700	Emergency Systems. <u>Building officials and inspectors administering and enforcing the state building code under ORS 455.148 and 455.150, shall ensure compliance with Sections 700.32, 701.32, or 708.54 by verifying receipt of a certificate signed by the Engineer of Record or the Signing Supervisor stating that the proposed installation complies with the selective coordination requirements of this code.</u>

NEC Section	Amendment language
700.4(F)	Temporary Source of Power for Servicing of the Alternate Source of Power. If <u>the building owner deems it necessary and</u> the emergency system relies on a single alternate source of power, which will be disabled for servicing, the emergency system shall include permanent switching means to connect a portable or temporary alternate source of power that shall be available for the duration of the servicing. The permanent switching means to connect a portable or temporary alternate source of power shall comply with the following: <i>[The rest of 700.4(F) remains unchanged]</i>
700.6(C)	Bypass and Isolation of Transfer Equipment. For occupancies listed in 700.10(D)(1), if <u>the building owner deems it necessary and</u> the emergency loads are supplied by a single feeder, the emergency power system shall include equipment to facilitate servicing as required in 700.4(C) that complies with the following: (1) A means to bypass the transfer equipment shall be provided while maintaining the continuity of power. Inadvertent parallel operation shall be prevented. (2) Means shall be provided to isolate the transfer equipment from all supply side and load side sources. (3) If the equipment used to bypass the transfer equipment is manual (or nonautomatic), then it shall be actively supervised by a qualified person when the primary (automatic) transfer equipment is disabled for servicing.
700.10(D)(1)	Occupancies. Emergency systems shall meet the additional requirements in 700.10(D)(2) through 700.10(D)(4) in the following occupancies: (1) Assembly occupancies for not less than 1000 persons (2) A building where the floor of an occupiable story is greater than 23 m (75 ft) above the lowest level of <u>required</u> fire department vehicle access (3) Educational occupancies with more than 300 occupants
700.32(A)	General. Emergency system(s) OCPDs shall be selectively coordinated with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs. Selective coordination shall be selected by a licensed professional engineer or other qualified persons engaged primarily in the design, installation, or servicing of electrical systems. The selection shall be documented and made available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, and operate the system. <u>For the purposes of this section, supply side overcurrent protection means those OCPDs on the emergency system supply side and not on the normal power supply side. The protection shall be selectively coordinated using the higher of the normal power supply fault current levels or emergency system fault current levels. OCPDs shall be selectively coordinated for .01 seconds and greater.</u>
700.32(C)	Modifications. If modifications, additions, or deletions to the emergency system(s) or the normal system supplying the emergency load(s) occur, selective coordination of the emergency system(s) OCPDs with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs shall be re-evaluated. <i>Exception No. 1: Selective coordination shall not be required between two overcurrent devices located in series if no loads are connected in parallel with the downstream device.</i> <i>Exception No. 2: <u>If the installation is being altered, maintained or repaired, the requirements for selective coordination shall meet the coordination requirements in effect at the time of the original installation. The ground fault sensing function of overcurrent devices will only be required to selectively coordinate with the ground fault sensing functions of other protective devices.</u></i>
701.32(A)	General. Legally required standby system(s) OCPDs shall be selectively coordinated with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs. Selective coordination shall be selected by a licensed professional engineer or other qualified persons engaged primarily in the design, installation, or servicing of electrical systems. The selection shall be documented and made available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, and operate the system. <u>For the purposes of this section, supply side overcurrent protection means those protective devices on the emergency system supply side and not on the normal power supply side. The protection shall be selectively coordinated using the higher of the normal power supply fault current levels or emergency system fault current levels. Overcurrent devices shall be selectively coordinated for .01 seconds and greater.</u>

NEC Section	Amendment language
701.32(C)	Modifications. Legally required standby system(s) OCPDs shall be selectively coordinated with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs. Selective coordination shall be selected by a licensed professional engineer or other qualified persons engaged primarily in the design, installation, or servicing of electrical systems. The selection shall be documented and made available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, and operate the system. <i>Exception No. 1: Selective coordination shall not be required between two overcurrent devices located in series if no loads are connected in parallel with the downstream device.</i> <i>Exception No. 2: <u>If the installation is being altered, maintained or repaired, the requirements for selective coordination shall meet the coordination requirements in effect at the time of the original installation. The ground fault sensing function of overcurrent protective devices will only be required to selectively coordinate with the ground fault sensing functions of other protective devices.</u></i>
702.4(A)(2)	Automatic Load Connection. If the connection of load is automatic, an optional standby system shall comply with 702.4(A)(2)(a) or 702.4(A)(2)(b) in accordance with Article 120 Parts I through IV or by another approved method. (a) Full Load. The standby source shall be capable of supplying the full load that is automatically connected. (b) Energy Management System (EMS). The standby source capacity using an EMS shall automatically manage the connected load and comply with one of the following: (1) A system employed in accordance with 130.30 (2) A system with a PCS Control setting in accordance with 130.70 <i>Exception: In one- and two-family dwellings manual management of the connected load shall be permitted.</i>
702.7(A)(1)	One- and Two-Family Dwelling Units. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
705.12(A)	Feeders and Feeder Taps. Where the power source output connection is made to a feeder, all of the following shall apply: <i>[Items (1) through (3) remain unchanged]</i> Informational note: See Statewide Code Interpretation 21-03.
705.50	Part II. Microgrid Systems <u>Microgrid equipment and distribution on the customer side of the service point must be installed in accordance with the applicable sections of the current code.</u>
706.7	Commissioning and Servicing. <u>Not adopted by the State of Oregon.</u>
708.1	Scope. ... Critical operations power systems are those systems so classed by municipal, state, federal, or other codes by any governmental agency having jurisdiction or by facility engineering documentation establishing the necessity for such a system. These systems include but are not limited to power systems, HVAC, fire alarm, security, communications, and signaling for designated critical operations areas. <u>Critical operations areas and critical operations power systems are designated by the owner of the facility. A building official has no authority to designate or require designation of an area as requiring a critical operations power system. Critical operations power systems can include but are not limited to power systems, HVAC, fire alarm, security, communications, and signaling for designated critical operations areas.</u>
708.54(A)	General. Critical operations power system(s) overcurrent devices shall be selectively coordinated with all supply side overcurrent protective devices. Selective coordination shall be selected by a licensed professional engineer or other qualified persons engaged primarily in the design, installation, or servicing of electrical systems. The selection shall be documented and made available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, and operate the system. <u>For the purposes of this section, supply side overcurrent protection means those protective devices on the emergency system supply side and not on the normal power supply side. The protection shall be selectively coordinated using the higher of the normal power supply fault current levels or emergency system fault current levels. Overcurrent devices shall be selectively coordinated for .01 seconds and greater.</u>

NEC Section	Amendment language
708.54(C)	Modifications. If modifications, additions, or deletions to the critical operations power system(s) or the normal system supplying the critical operations power system load(s) occur, selective coordination of the critical operations power system(s) OCPDs with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs shall be reevaluated. <i>Exception No. 1: Selective coordination shall not be required between two OCPDs located in series if no loads are connected in parallel with the downstream device.</i> <i>Exception No. 2: <u>If the installation is being altered, maintained or repaired, the requirements for selective coordination shall meet the coordination requirements in effect at the time of the original installation. The ground fault sensing function of overcurrent protective devices will only be required to selectively coordinate with the ground fault sensing functions of other protective devices.</u></i>
720.6(F)	Cables, Raceways, or Boxes Installed in or Under Metal-Corrugated Roof Decking. A cable, raceway, or box, installed in exposed or concealed locations under metal corrugated sheet roof decking, shall be installed and supported so there is not less than 38 mm (1½ in.) measured from the lowest surface of the roof decking to the top of the cable, raceway or box. A cable, raceway, or box shall not be installed in concealed locations in metal-corrugated, sheet decking-type roof. <i>[The rest of 720.6(F) remains unchanged]</i>
720.8(A)(1)	Sealants. The raceway or sleeve shall be sealed to prevent the circulation of warm air to a colder section of the raceway or sleeve. Sealants shall be identified for use with cable insulation, conductor insulation, a bare conductor, a shield, or other components. An explosion-proof seal shall not be required for this purpose.
720.11	Limited-Energy System Raceways in Wet Locations Above Grade. Where raceways used for limited-energy systems are installed in wet locations above grade, the interior of these raceways shall be considered to be a wet location. Insulated cables and conductors installed in raceways in wet locations above grade shall comply with 310.10(C). <i>Exception No. 1: The following limited-energy cable types shall not be required to be listed for wet locations:</i> (1) Optical fiber cable (2) Communications cable (3) CATV-Type coaxial cable (4) Network-powered broadband low-power cable <i>Exception No. 2: <u>The interior of raceways up to 2.5 m (8 ft) in length installed solely to provide physical protection shall not be considered a wet location.</u></i>
720.30(A)(3)	Methods. Cables shall be secured by hardware, including straps, staples, cable ties listed and identified for securing and supporting, and hangers, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable.
760.41(B)	Branch Circuit. The branch circuit supplying the fire alarm equipment(s) shall supply no other loads. The location of the branch-circuit overcurrent protective device shall be permanently identified at the fire alarm control unit. The circuit disconnecting means shall have red identification, shall be accessible only to qualified personnel, and shall be identified as "FIRE ALARM CIRCUIT." The red identification shall not damage the overcurrent protective devices or obscure the manufacturer's markings. This branch circuit shall not be supplied through ground-fault circuit interrupters or arc-fault circuit-interrupters.
760.121(B)	Branch Circuit. The branch circuit supplying the fire alarm equipment(s) shall comply with the following requirements: <i>[Items (1) through (3) and (5) remain unchanged]</i> (4) The circuit disconnecting means shall have red identification, shall be accessible only to qualified personnel, and shall be identified with the following words: "FIRE ALARM CIRCUIT." The red identification shall not damage the OCPDs or obscure the manufacturer's markings.

NEC Section	Amendment language
800.48	Unlisted Cables Entering Buildings. Unlisted outside plant communications cables, unlisted outside plant CATV-type coaxial cables, and unlisted conductive and nonconductive optical fiber cables shall be permitted in building spaces other than risers, ducts used for environmental air, plenums used for environmental air, and other spaces used for environmental air if all of the following applies: (1) The length of the cable within the building, measured from its point of entrance, does not exceed 15 m (50 ft). (2) The cable enters the building from the outside. (3) The unlisted outside plant communications cable is terminated in an enclosure or on a listed primary protector. (4) The unlisted outside plant CATV type coaxial cable is terminated at a grounding block. (5) The unlisted conductive or nonconductive optical fiber cable is terminated in an enclosure. The point of entrance of the unlisted outside plant communications cables, unlisted outside plant CATV-type coaxial cables, and unlisted outside plant conductive and nonconductive optical fiber cables shall be permitted to be extended from the penetration of the external wall, roof, or floor slab by continuously enclosing the entrance cables in rigid metal conduit (RMC) or intermediate metal conduit (IMC), without the use of pull or junction boxes, to the point of emergence. The point of entrance of unlisted nonconductive optical fiber cables shall be permitted to be extended from the penetration of the external wall, roof, or floor slab by continuously enclosing the cables in rigid polyvinyl chloride conduit (PVC), or electrical metallic tubing (EMT) <u>or electrical nonmetallic conduit (ENT)</u> without the use of pull or junction boxes, in spaces other than risers, ducts used for environmental air, plenums used for environmental air, and other spaces used for environmental air.