

**Don't
be a
Dinosaur
!!!**





Disclaimer



Carl Johnson serves on the NFPA 780 Technical Committee, the UL 96 Standard Technical Committee, the IES RP-37 Aviation Subcommittee and is a AAAE instructor for the Airfield Lighting Maintenance ACE Program.

The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are Mr. Johnson's and shall not be construed as an official position of NFPA, UL, IES or AAAE and shall not be considered as, nor be relied upon as, a Formal Interpretation.

Volunteer



My being a part of those organizations does not mean I am any smarter than you are. It simply means I volunteered. Each of you have unique experiences that would be valuable to these organizations. I would like to take this opportunity to encourage and convince each of you to become involved with the writing and updating of relevant codes and standards. After all we are the ones who have to live with and implement these codes and standards in our daily work. Your input is critical to their success!

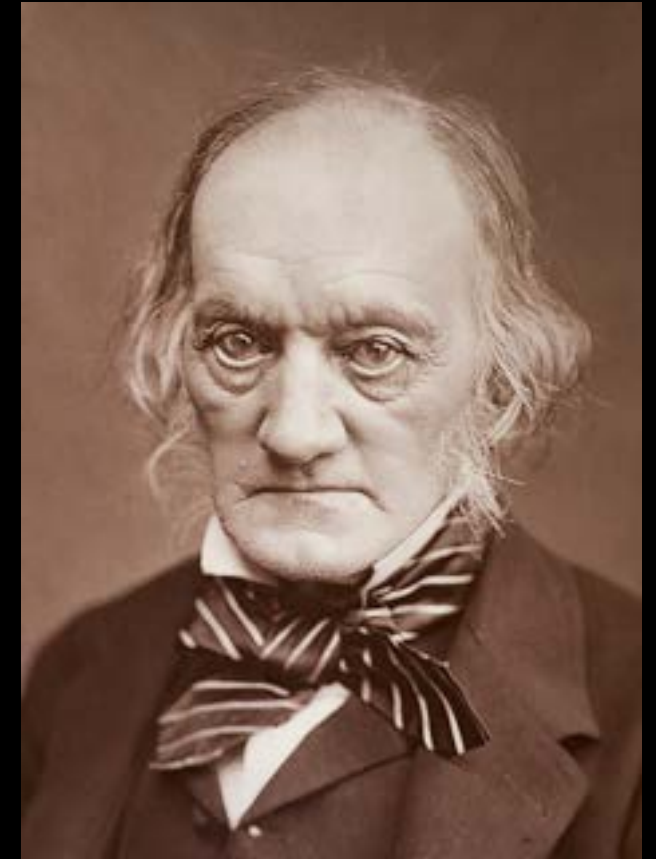
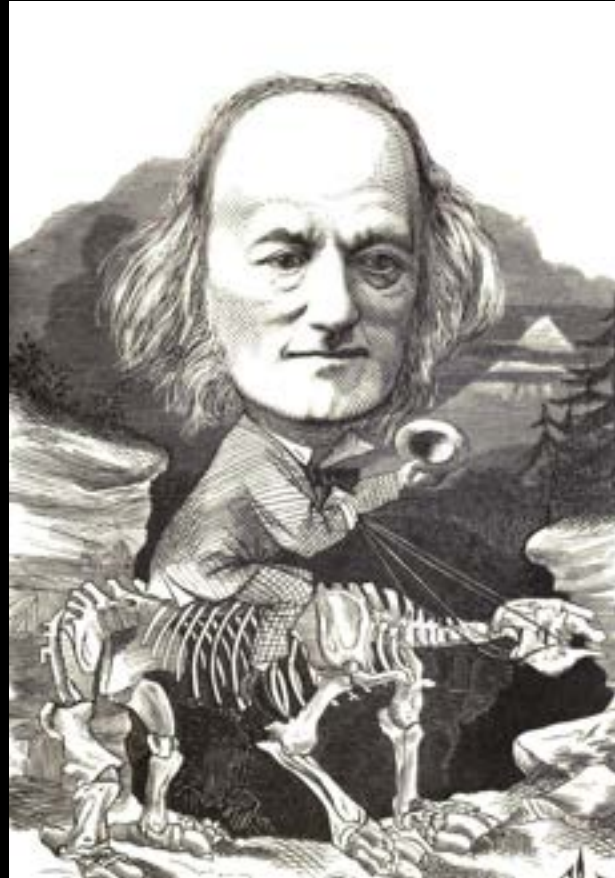


**Don't
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!!!**

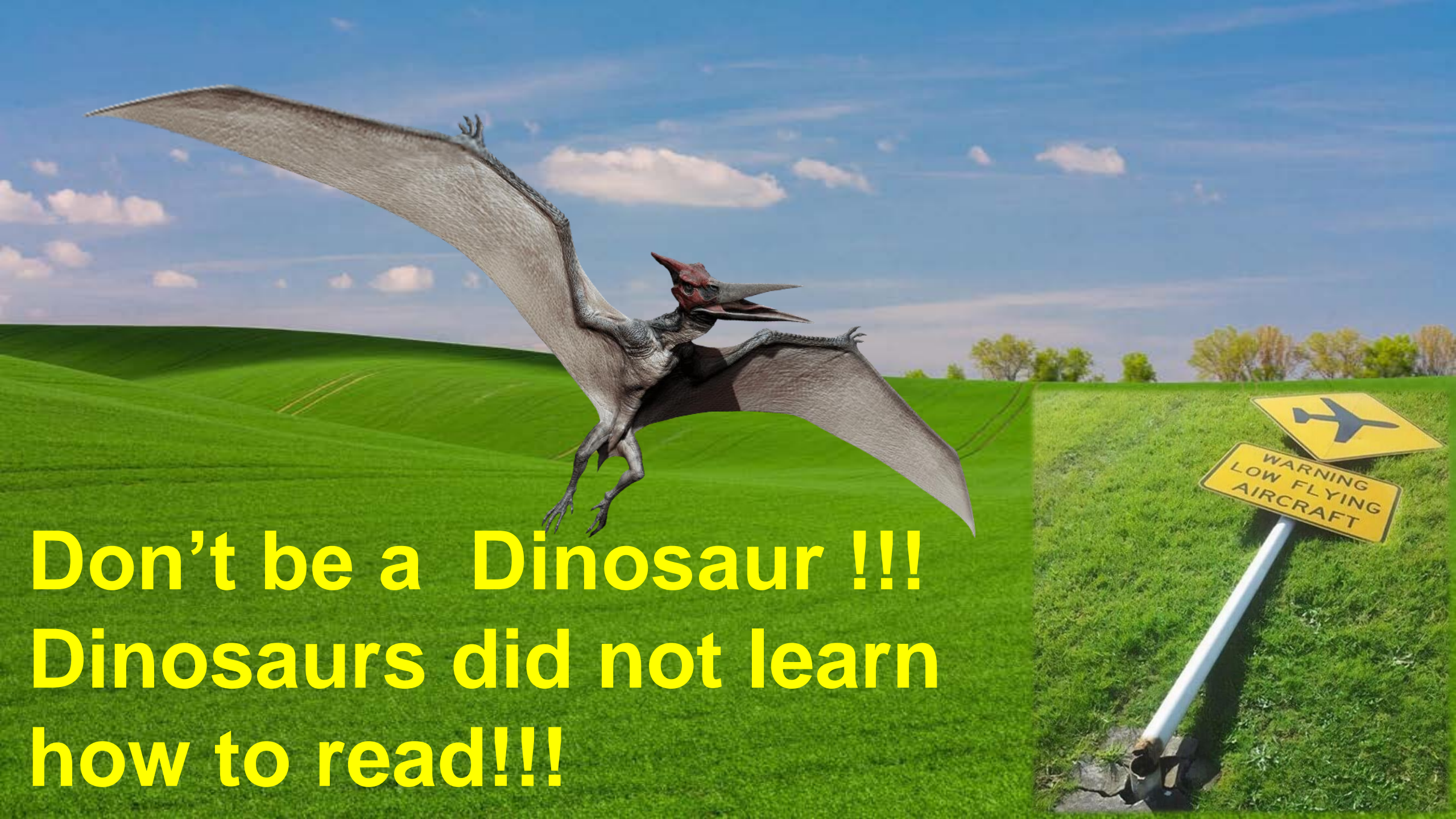


Sir Richard Owen

In 1842, the English naturalist Sir Richard Owen coined the term Dinosauria, derived from the Greek words *deinos* meaning "fearful" and *sauros* meaning "lizard."







**Don't be a Dinosaur !!!
Dinosaurs did not learn
how to read!!!**

DINOSAURS could not READ.



Thank goodness the THESAURUS survived!

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

**The KEY is remembering
where to find the information!**



We all need to have a supporting library!

NFPA 70-2023

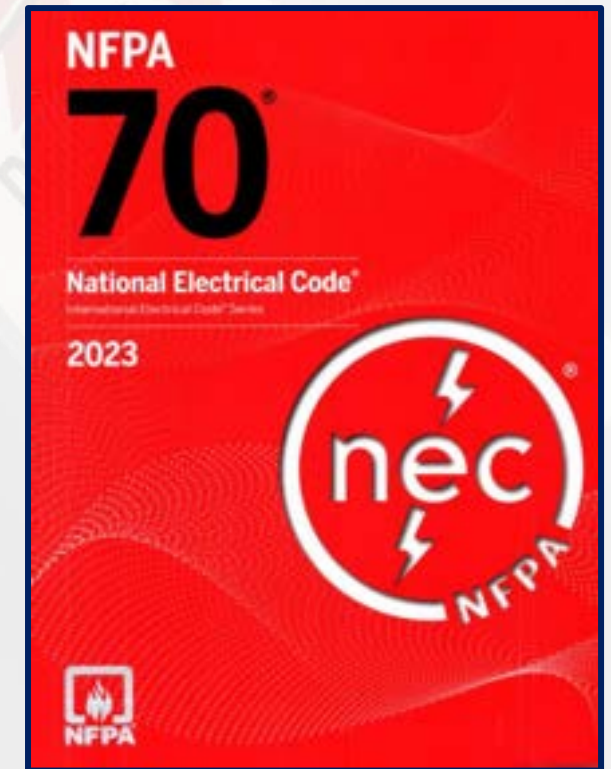
National Electrical Code

Section 90.2 (A) Practical Safeguarding.

The purpose of this Code is the practical safeguarding of persons and property from hazards arising from the use of electricity. This Code is not intended as a design specification or an instruction manual for untrained persons.

PI – was open until Sept 7, 2023

PC - Closing Date: August 28, 2024



NFPA 70-2023



Airfield Electrical Vaults

The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly

David B. Williams

P.E., RCDD, LEED AP, ACE,
Airfield Electrical Practice Lead,
Arora Engineers, Inc.

Glenn T. Anderson ACE

Airfield Electrical Development Lead
and Senior Designer,
Arora Engineers, Inc.

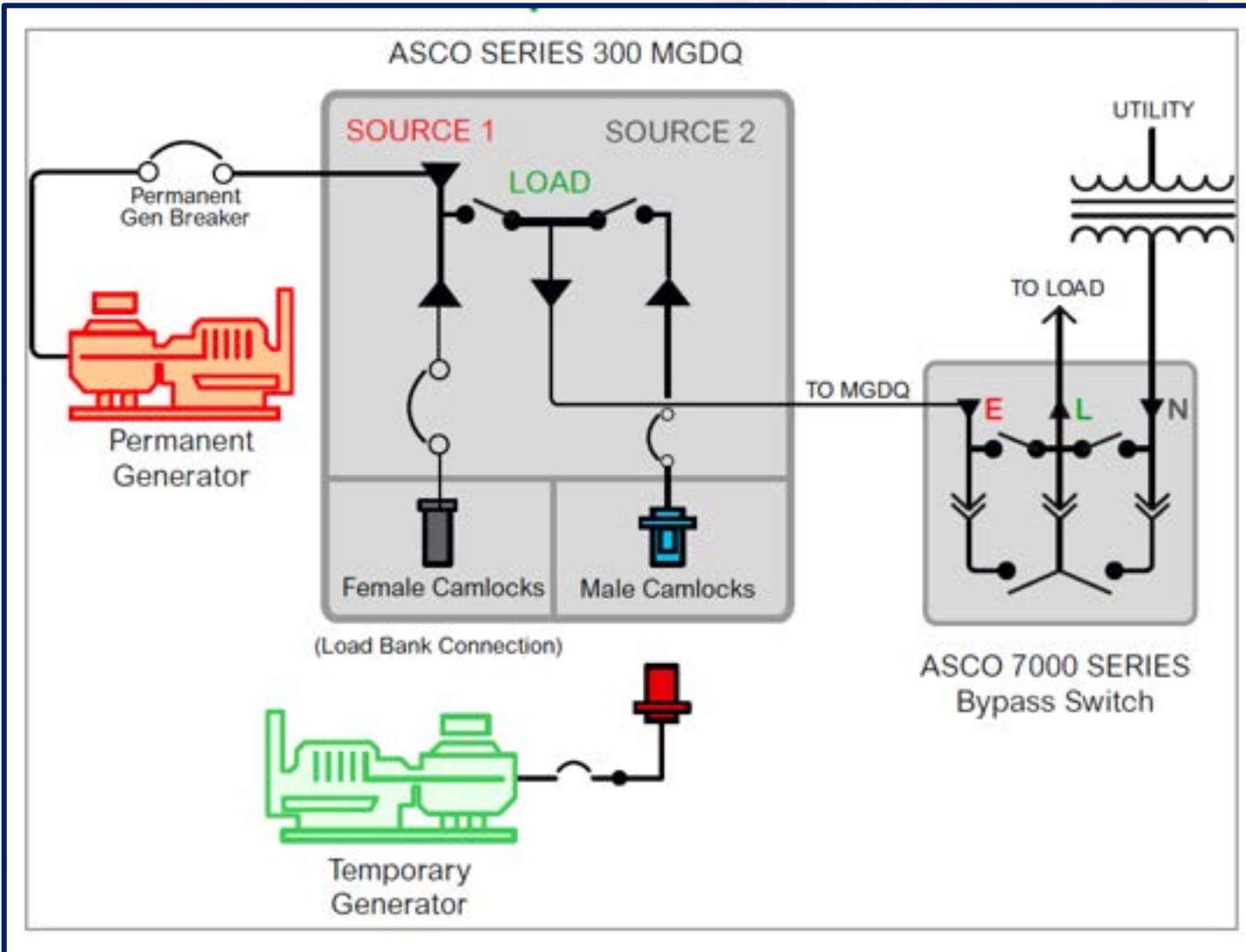
August 18, 2022, 1:00-2:30 p.m. EDT

1.5 PDH Credits

© Airport Consultants Council (ACC) 2022

Do you recall the slide where NFPA 70, Section 700.3(F) was referenced?

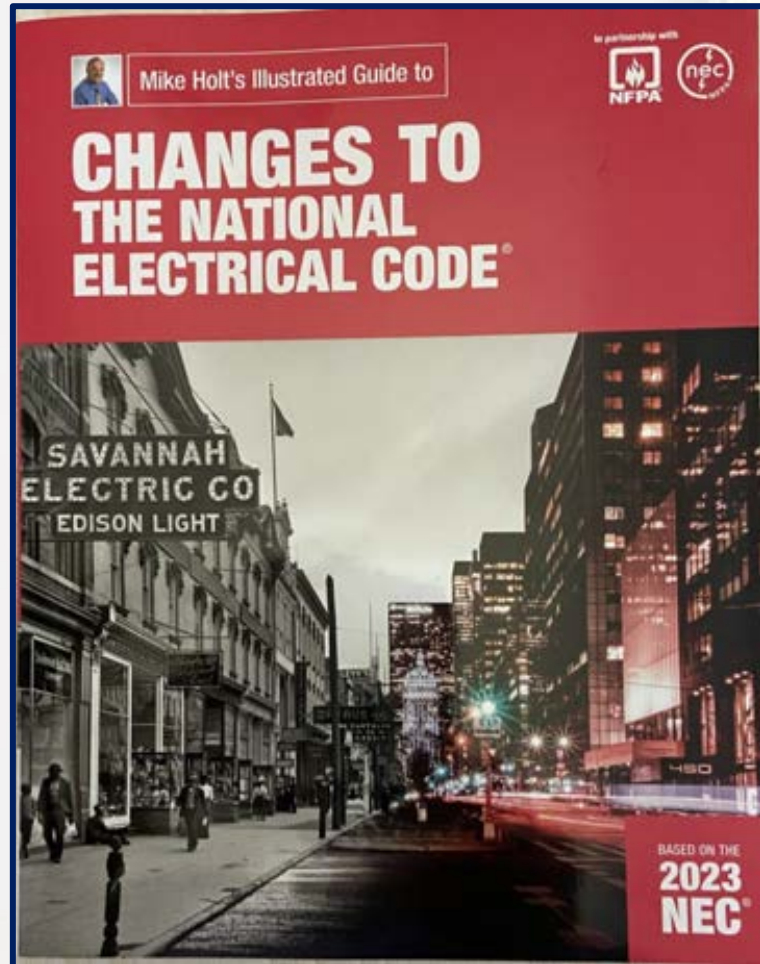
NFPA 70-2023



700.3(F)(1)

Connection to the portable or temporary alternate source of power shall not require modification of the permanent system wiring

NFPA 70-2023



700.3(F)(1)

Connection to the portable or temporary alternate source of power shall not require modification of the permanent system wiring

Don't be a dinosaur!!



NFPA 70, 2023

110.26

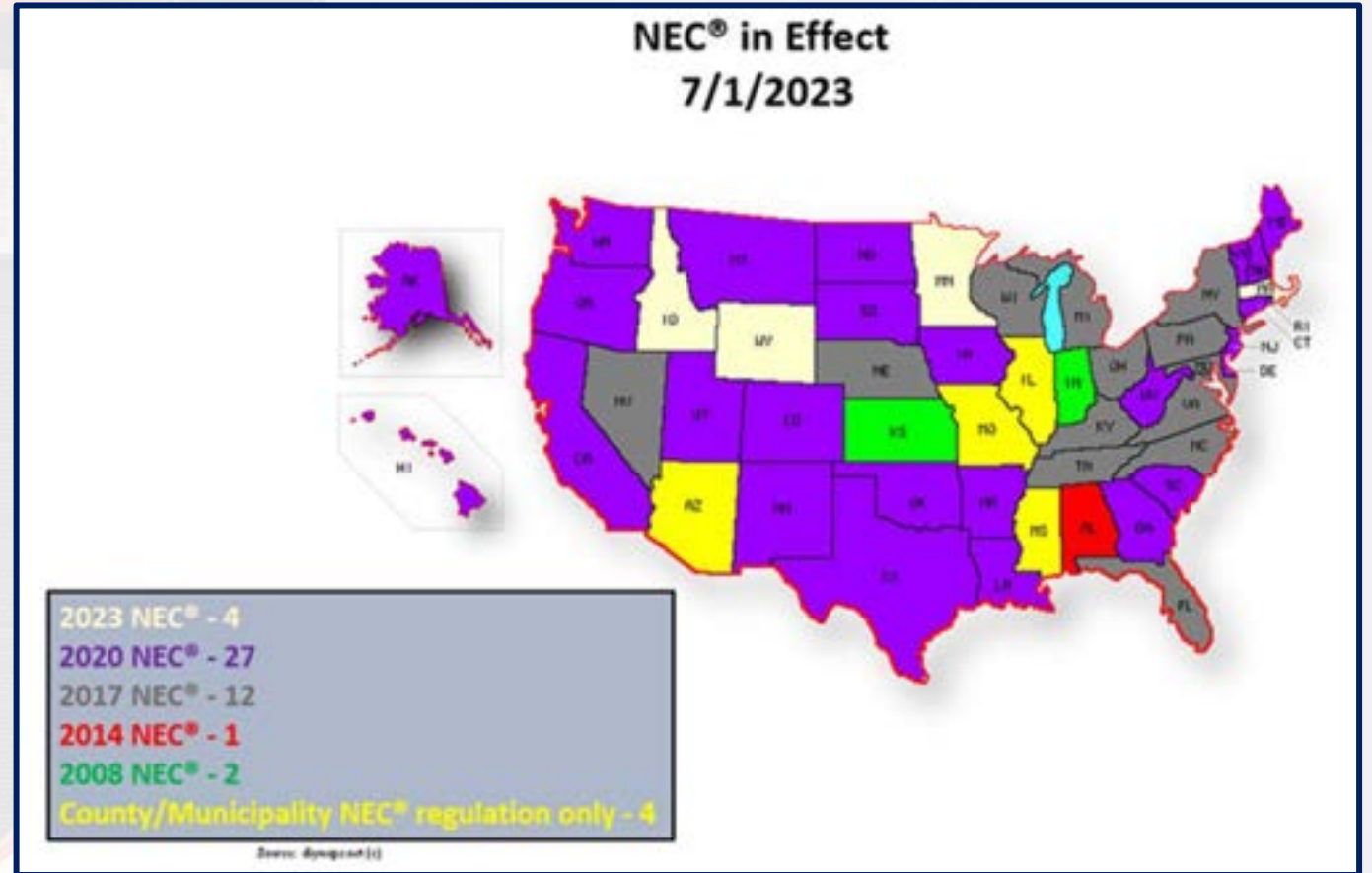
1,000 volts nominal
or less.

110.30

Over 1,000 volts
nominal.

VIOLATION

NEC adoption varies across the United States.



As of July 1, 2023 four states had adopted the 2023 NEC.

NFPA 70-2023

ERRATA & Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) :

Are you signed up to be automatically notified of errata and TIAs?

Don't be a dinosaur!!



Errata

NFPA 70®

National Electrical Code®

2023 Edition

Reference: 250.122(D)(2)

Errata No: 70-23-6

The National Electrical Code Panel 5, and the NEC Correlating Committee note the following error in the 2023 edition of NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code®*.

1. Correct the reference in section 250.122(D)(2) to read as follows:

250.122 Size of Equipment Grounding Conductors.

(A) General. ...

(D) Motor Circuits. ...

(2) Instantaneous-Trip Circuit Breaker and Motor Short-Circuit Protector. If the overcurrent device is an instantaneous-trip circuit breaker or a motor short-circuit protector, the equipment grounding conductor shall be sized not smaller than that given by 250.122(A) using the maximum permitted rating of a dual element time-delay fuse selected for branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection in accordance with 430.52(C)(1)(a). ~~Exception No. 4.~~

...

Issue Date: September 14, 2023

(Note: For current information about the NFPA Codes and Standards, please see www.nfpa.org/doinfo)

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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION



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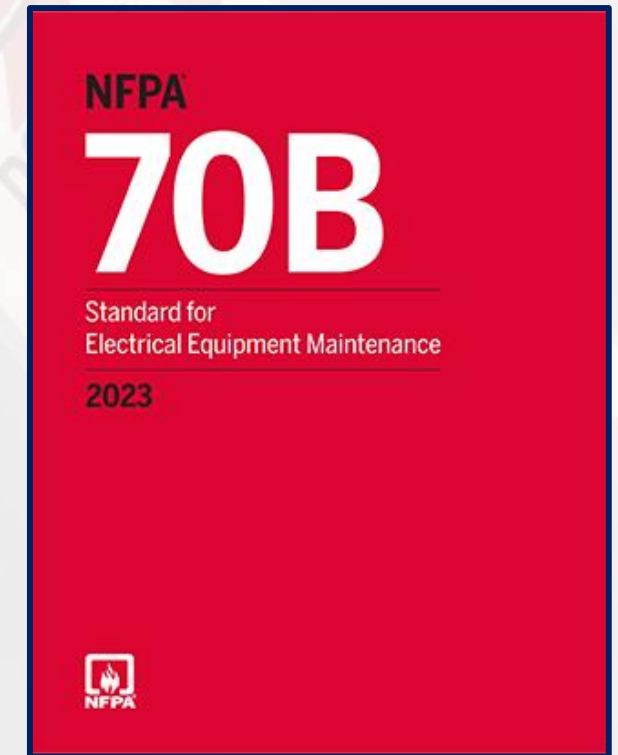
NFPA 70B-2023

Standard for Electrical Equipment Maintenance

Section 1.1 Scope.

This standard covers the preventive maintenance of electrical, electronic, and communications systems and equipment.

PI – open until Jan 4, 2024

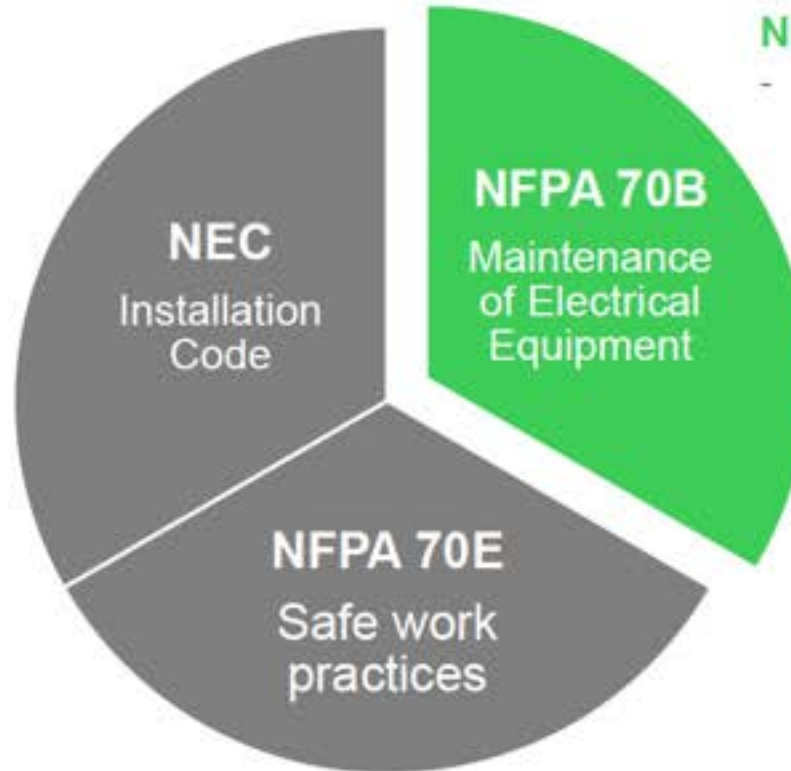


A comprehensive approach to electrical safety

NEC: National Electrical Code

- Contains **installation requirements**.
- Many exceptions and permissions in the Code are based on "...conditions of maintenance and supervision..."
- Some maintenance documentation requirements (i.e. Emergency Systems)

Code: Enforced / Required



NFPA 70B: is the missing piece of the puzzle

- Focus is on **preventative maintenance requirements**.

2019 Edition

Recommended Practice

2023 Edition

Standard: Enforced / Required

NFPA 70B-2023

NFPA 70E: The standard for **electrical safety** in the workplace.

- More than arc flash, shock and PPE
- Covers examination, adjustment, servicing, maintenance and even operation
- Workers must perform a risk assessment
- Requires workers to **assess the equipment condition from a maintenance perspective**

Standard: Enforced / Required

Schneider Electric NFPA 70B Just got overhauled.

Life Is On

Schneider
Electric

NFPA 70B-2023

Will 70B be incorporated into OSHA?

OSHA's General Duty clause requires the workplace to be free from recognized hazards.

A proven method to accomplish the elimination of hazards is to comply with consensus standards like 70B and 70E



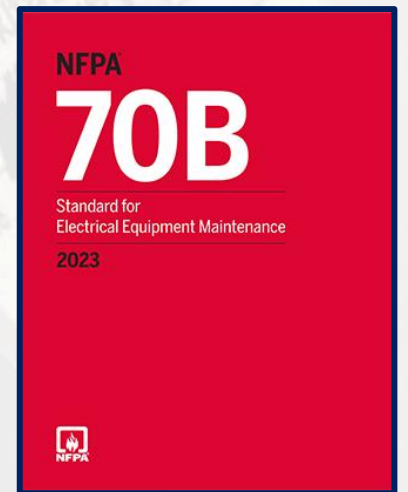
NFPA 70B-2023

SHALL

70B now contains **MANDATORY** language.

Several NFPA documents directly or indirectly reference maintenance requirements and/or NFPA 70B.

- NFPA 70E Section 110.5(C) requires workers to consider the maintenance condition,
- NFPA 110 Chapter 8 addresses routine maintenance and operational testing,
- NEC Section 110.17 requires servicing and maintenance of equipment, and the work is to be performed by Qualified Persons.
- NEC Section 700.3 addresses servicing and maintenance of emergency systems.



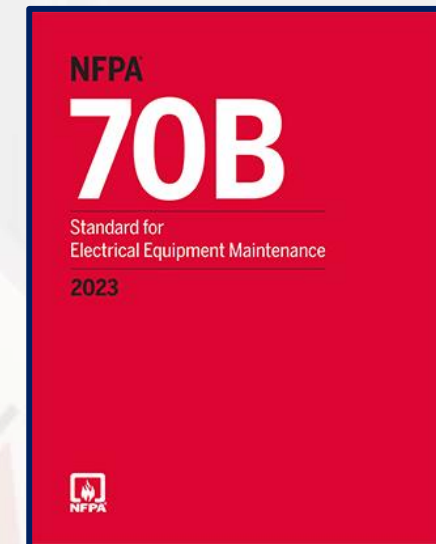
Chapter 9 Maintenance Intervals

(1)

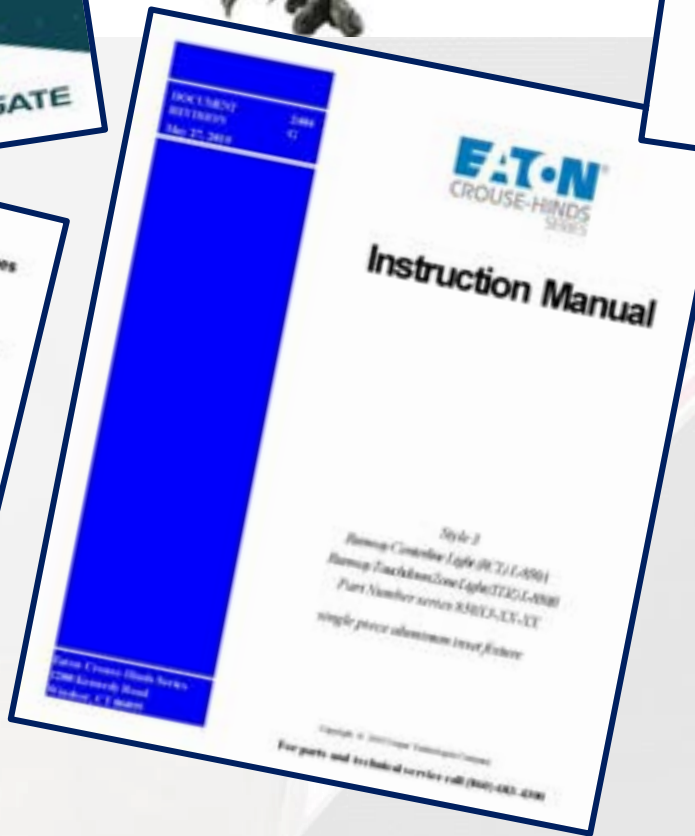
Chapter 9 Maintenance Intervals

Table 9.2.2 Maintenance Intervals

Product	Scope of Work	Equipment Condition Assessment		
		Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3
Medium-voltage power circuit breakers	Visual inspection	60 months	36 months	12 months
	Cleaning	60 months	36 months	12 months
	Lubrication	60 months	36 months	12 months
	Mechanical servicing	60 months	36 months	12 months
	Electrical testing	60 months	36 months	12 months
Molded-case/insulated-case/low-voltage power circuit breakers	Visual inspection	60 months	36 months	12 months
	Cleaning	60 months	36 months	12 months
	Lubrication	60 months	36 months	12 months
	Mechanical servicing	60 months	36 months	12 months
	Electrical testing	60 months	36 months	12 months



Circuit Breaker Frequency of Maintenance Requirements





Don't be a Dinosaur !!!

NFPA 70E-2024

Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace

Section 90.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this standard is to provide a practical safe working area for employees relative to the hazards arising from the use of electricity.

PI - open until June 4, 2024



NFPA 70E-2024, Article 100 - Definitions

“Electrically Safe Work Condition.

A state in which an electrical conductor or circuit part has been disconnected from energized parts, locked/tagged in accordance with established standards, tested for the absence of voltage, and, if necessary, temporarily grounded for personnel protection.” [NFPA 70E, 2024]



NFPA 70E-2024

**Simple
Lock-Out / Tag-Out
alone will get you killed!**

**Don't be a
Dinosaur !!!**



NFPA 70E-2024, Article 100 - Definitions

“Electrically Safe Work Condition.

A state in which an electrical conductor or circuit part has been disconnected from energized parts, locked/tagged in accordance with established standards, tested for the absence of voltage, and, if necessary, temporarily grounded for personnel protection.” [NFPA 70E, 2024]



110.2 Electrically Safe Work Condition

“Energized electrical conductors and circuit parts operating at voltages equal to or greater than 50 volts shall be put into an electrically safe work condition before an employee performs work if any of the following conditions exist:

- (1) The employee is within the limited approach boundary.*
- (2) The employee interacts with equipment where conductors or circuit parts are not exposed but an increased likelihood of injury from an exposure to an arc flash hazard exists.”* [NFPA 70E, 2024]



Table 130.4(E)(a) AC Voltage
Table 130.4(E)(b) DC Voltage

110.2 Energized Work is Permitted When:

“Exception No. 1: Normal Operating Condition,

- 1. The equipment properly installed.*
- 2. The equipment properly maintained.*
- 3. The equipment is rated for available fault current.*
- 4. The equipment is used in accordance with instructions included in the listing and labeling and in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.*
- 5. The equipment doors are closed and secured,*
- 6. All equipment covers are in place and secured,*
- 7. No evidence of impending failure.” [NFPA 70E, 2024]*

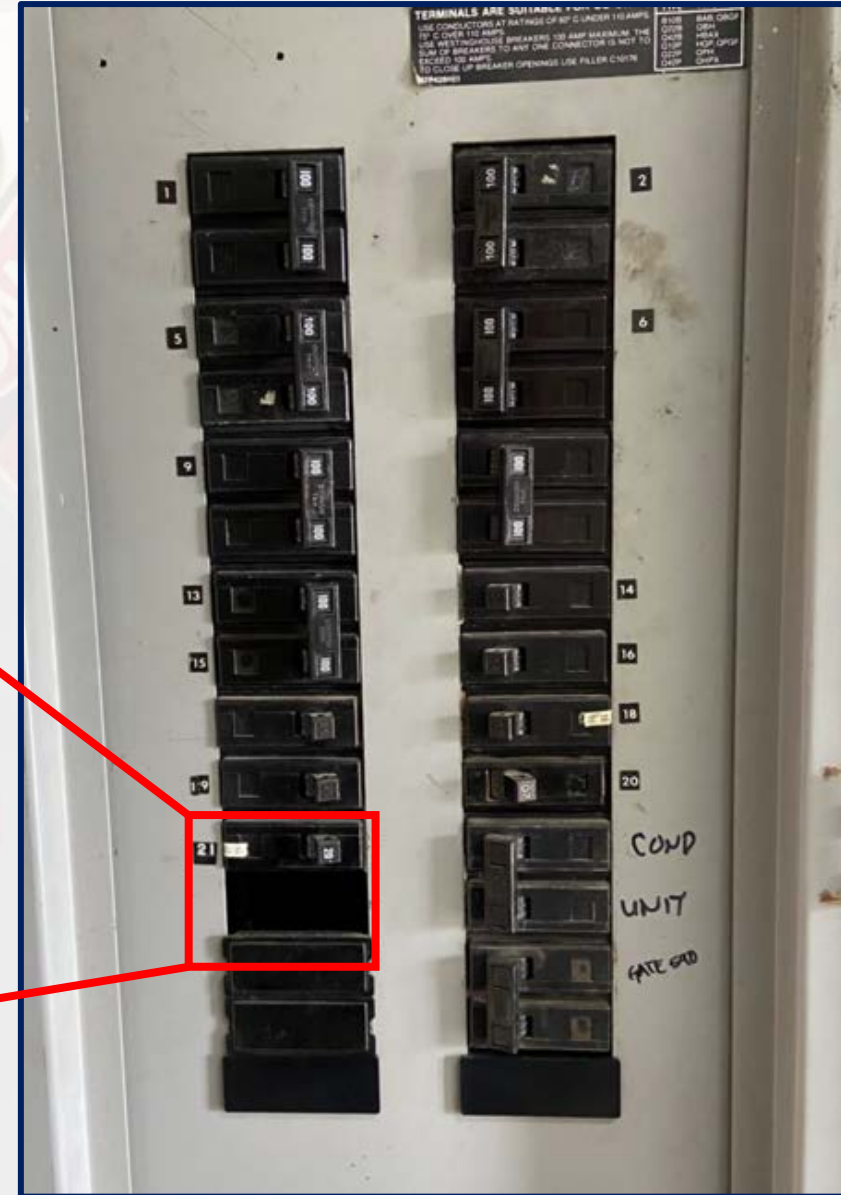


CHANGE

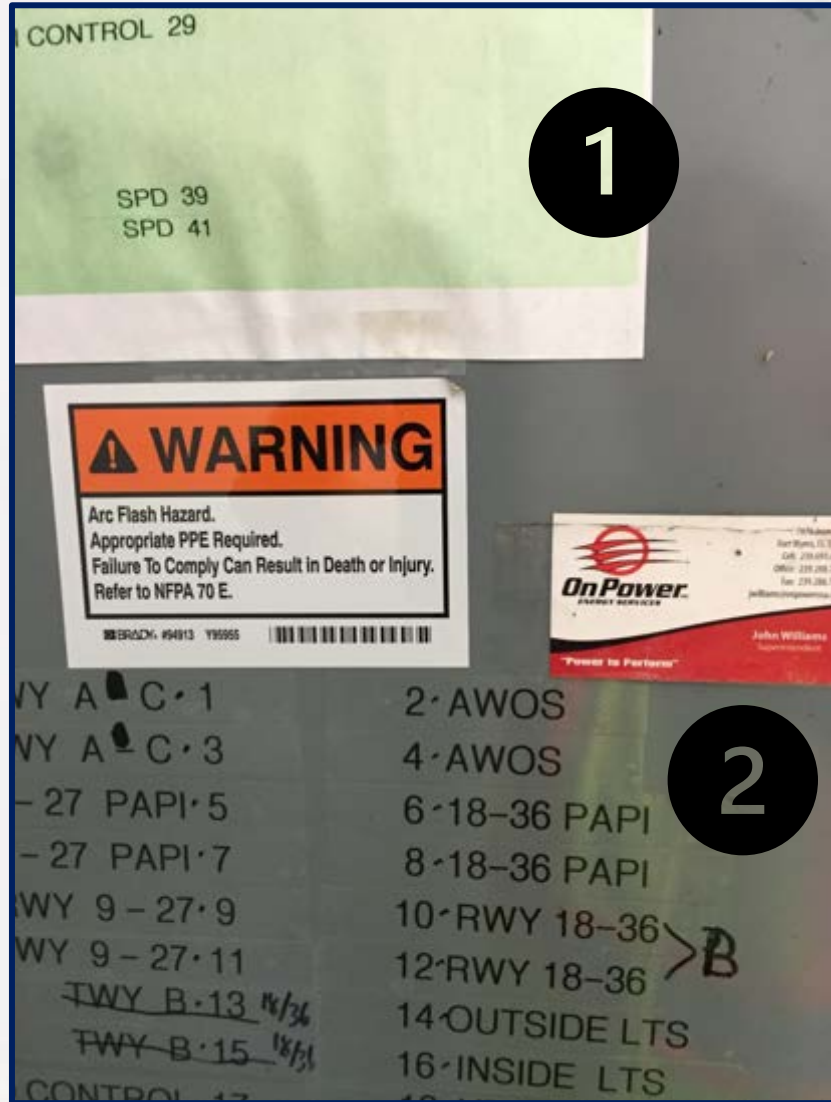
70E - Normal Operating Condition



70E - Normal Operating Condition



70E - Normal Operating Condition



110.2 Energized Work is Permitted When:

“Exception No. 2: An energized disconnecting means or isolating element shall be permitted to be operated to achieve an electrically safe work condition or to return equipment to service that has been placed in an electrically safe work condition. The equipment supplying the disconnecting means or isolating element shall not be required to be placed in an electrically safe work condition provided a risk assessment is performed, and there is no unacceptable risk identified.” [NFPA 70E, 2024]



CHANGE

110.2 Energized Work is Permitted When:

“Exception No. 3: Energized work shall be permitted where the employer can demonstrate that the task to be performed is infeasible in a deenergized state due to equipment design or operational limitations.”

[NFPA 70E, 2024]



110.2 Energized Work is Permitted When:

“Exception No. 4: Energized work shall be permitted where the employer can demonstrate that de-energizing introduces additional hazards or increased risk.” [NFPA 70E, 2024]



110.2 Energized Work is Permitted When:

“Exception No. 5: Energized electrical conductors and circuit parts that operate at less than 50 volts shall not be required to be de-energized where the capacity of the source and any overcurrent protection between the energy source and the worker are considered and it is determined that there will be no increased exposure to electrical burns or to explosion due to electric arcs.”

[NFPA 70E, 2024]



When squirrels come across an especially spectacular nut, they'll often gather and stare in amazement... very similar to how they're looking at you right now.



TECHNICAL RATE
This locktag may
only be removed by:
Name _____
Date _____

SAW E1
WEBBICK, MISSO 58100-0000

Electrically Safe Work Condition (ESWC)

“120.6: Process for Establishing and Verifying an Electrically Safe Work Condition.

Establishing and verifying an electrically safe work condition shall include all the following steps, which shall be performed in the order presented, if feasible:”

[NFPA 70E, 2024]



120.6: Process for Establishing and Verifying an Electrically Safe Work Condition

1. Determine all possible sources of electrical energy to the specific equipment.
2. Properly interrupt the load current, open the disconnecting device(s) for all sources.
3. When possible, visually verify that all blades of the disconnects are fully open.
4. Release stored electrical energy.
5. Release stored mechanical energy.
6. Apply lockout/tagout devices in accordance with established procedure.
7. Three-point test. LIVE – DEAD – LIVE.
8. Place protective grounds if required.

[NFPA 70E, 2024]





**Don't be a
Dinosaur !!!**





MAYBE
YOU
SHOULD
STOP
LISTENING
TO "EXPERTS"
ON ? ? ? ?

Design & Safety

Confirm your information source.

Use reliable information sources.

- FAA
- OSHA
- DOL
- NIOSH
- NFPA
- ANSI
- UL
- NEMA
- ICAO
- IEC



FAA

Don't be a dinosaur!!



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Aviation
Administration

Advisory Circular

Subject: Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities **Date:** 6/20/2014 **AC No:** 150/5340-26C
Initiated by: AAS-109 **Change:**

1. Purpose. This advisory circular (AC) provides recommended guidelines for maintenance of airport visual aid facilities.

2. Applicability. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) recommends the guidance and specifications in this AC for the Maintenance of airport Visual Aid Facilities. In general, use of this AC is not mandatory. However, use of this AC is mandatory for all projects funded with federal grant monies through the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) and with revenue from the Passenger Facility Charges (PFC) Program. See Grant Assistance No. 34, Policies, Standards, and Specifications, and PFC Assurance No. 9, Standards and Specifications.

3. Cancellation. This AC cancels AC 150/5340-26B, Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities, dated September 30, 2009.

4. Principal Changes. General grammatical and format changes to break up large sections and to facilitate easier reading.

- a. Paragraph 2.0 has an added section to better introduce the concept of safety.
- b. Paragraph 2.2 – a new section is added to be in better alignment with the personnel safety requirements in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70E, Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace.
- c. Paragraph 2.4.1.1 is added for any flash protection description.
- d. Figure 2-1 is added to show an example of an arc flash warning label.
- e. Paragraph 3.2.1 is added to describe maintenance log requirements for PAPI, VASI, and ODALS.
- f. Paragraph 3.7 is added to describe what to do when visual aids are implicated in an aircraft accident. Procedures are also furnished for actions to be taken when a visual aid that was previously NOTAM is restored to service.
- g. Paragraph 5.3.4 is expanded to add requirements for bolt torque and explain one-time bolt use for in-pavement light fixtures.
- h. Paragraph 5.11 – removed “hazard beacons” and added note.



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Aviation
Administration

Advisory Circular

Subject: Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids **Date:** 2/12/2018 **AC No:** 150/5340-30J
Initiated by: AAS-100 **Change:**

1. Purpose.
This advisory circular (AC) provides guidance and recommendations on the installation of airport visual aids.

2. Cancellation.
This AC cancels AC 150/5340-30H, *Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids*, dated July 21, 2014.

3. Application.
The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) recommends the guidance and specifications in this AC for Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids. In general, use of this AC is not mandatory. However, use of this AC is mandatory for all projects funded with federal grant monies through the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) or with revenue from the Passenger Facility Charges (PFC) Program. See Grant Assistance No. 34, Policies, Standards, and Specifications, and PFC Assurance No. 9, Standards and Specifications. All lighting configurations contained in this standard are a means acceptable to the Administrator to meet the lighting requirements of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 139, *Certification of Airports*, Section 139.311, *Marking Signs and Lighting*. See exception in paragraph 2.3.1.2.

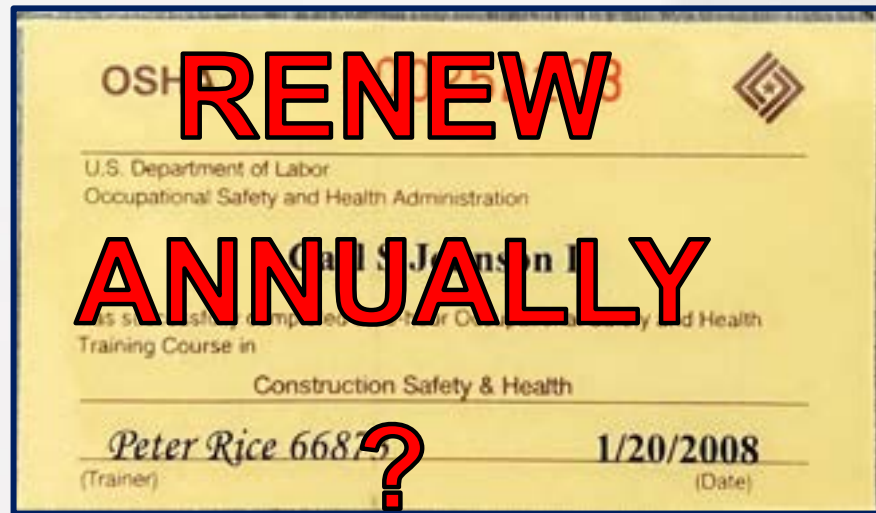
4. Principal Changes.
Revision J of this AC incorporates the following principal changes:

1. Paragraph 1.6 is added to prohibit non-certified devices from attachment to the high voltage series power circuit.
2. Paragraph 2.3.2.2.2 added runway edge light spacing tolerance for displaced thresholds.
3. Paragraph 2.5.3.2.3 provided “Categorization of General Aviation Airports” to better define “Non-Part 139 Airports” for Figure A-116.

Networking



Safety



OSHA 30-Hour

BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

BLS Provider

American Heart Association

Carl Johnson

has successfully completed the cognitive and skills evaluations in accordance with the curriculum of the American Heart Association Basic Life Support (CPR and AED) Program.

Issue Date
7/24/2023

Training Center Name
Babcock Health Education Services

Training Center ID
FL05294

Training Center City, State
St. Petersburg, FL

Training Center Phone Number
(813) 803-5639

Training Site Name
All Care Health Services

Renew By
07/2025

Instructor Name
Sam Stewart

Instructor ID
08091472382

eCard Code
235418806813

QR Code

To view or verify authenticity, students and employers should scan this QR code with their mobile device or go to www.heart.org/cpr/mycards.
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BLS/CPR



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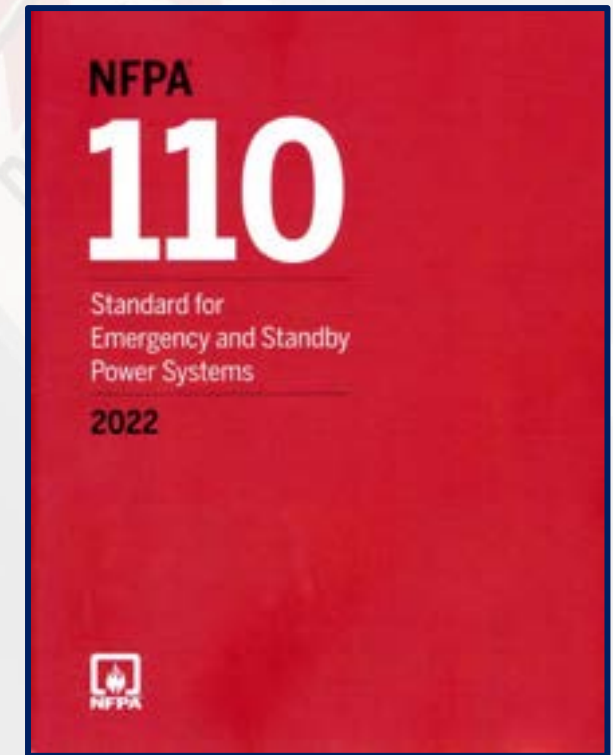
NFPA 110-2022

Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems

1.1 Scope.

This standard contains requirements covering the performance of emergency and standby power systems providing an alternate source of electrical power to loads in buildings and facilities in the event that the primary power source fails.

PC – Closed, May 31, 2023 - Second Draft Stage.



NFPA 110-2022



Load testing at least 35% of demand pattern at least once a year and perform load test at 100% capacity once a year.



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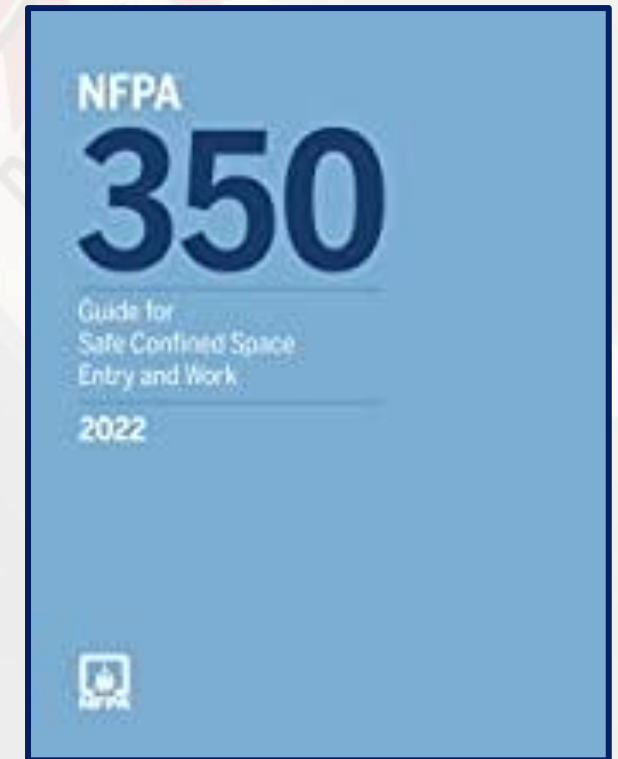
NFPA 350-2022

Guide for Safe Confined Space Entry and Work

Section 1.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this guide is to provide safe work practices for persons working in and around confined spaces. This guide goes beyond the minimum requirements that have been established by regulations and standards.

PI – open until Jan 7, 2025



OSHA 1910.146(b)

Confined space means a space that:

- (1) Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and
- (2) Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry.); and
- (3) Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.



Permit-Required Confined Spaces



A confined space has limited openings for entry or exit, is large enough for entering and working, and is not designed for continuous worker occupancy. Confined spaces include underground vaults, tanks, storage bins, manholes, pits, silos, underground utility vaults and pipelines. See 29 CFR 1910.146.

Permit-required confined spaces are confined spaces that:

- May contain a hazardous or potentially hazardous atmosphere.
- May contain a material which can engulf an entrant.
- May contain walls that converge inward or floors that slope downward and taper into a smaller area which could trap or asphyxiate an entrant.
- May contain other serious physical hazards such as unguarded machines or exposed live wires.
- Must be identified by the employer who must inform exposed employees of the existence and location of such spaces and their hazards.

What to Do

- Do not enter permit-required confined spaces without being trained and without having a permit to enter.
- Review, understand and follow employer's procedures before entering permit-required confined spaces and know how and when to exit.
- Before entry, identify any physical hazards.
- Before and during entry, test and monitor for oxygen content, flammability, toxicity or explosive hazards as necessary.
- Use employer's fall protection, rescue, air-monitoring, ventilation, lighting and communication equipment according to entry procedures.
- Maintain contact at all times with a trained attendant either visually, via phone, or by two-way radio. This monitoring system enables the attendant and entry supervisor to order you to evacuate and to alert appropriately trained rescue personnel to rescue entrants when needed.

You have a right to a safe workplace.

**If you have questions about workplace safety and health, call OSHA.
It's confidential. We can help!**



For more information:
OSHA Occupational
Safety and Health
Administration
www.osha.gov (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

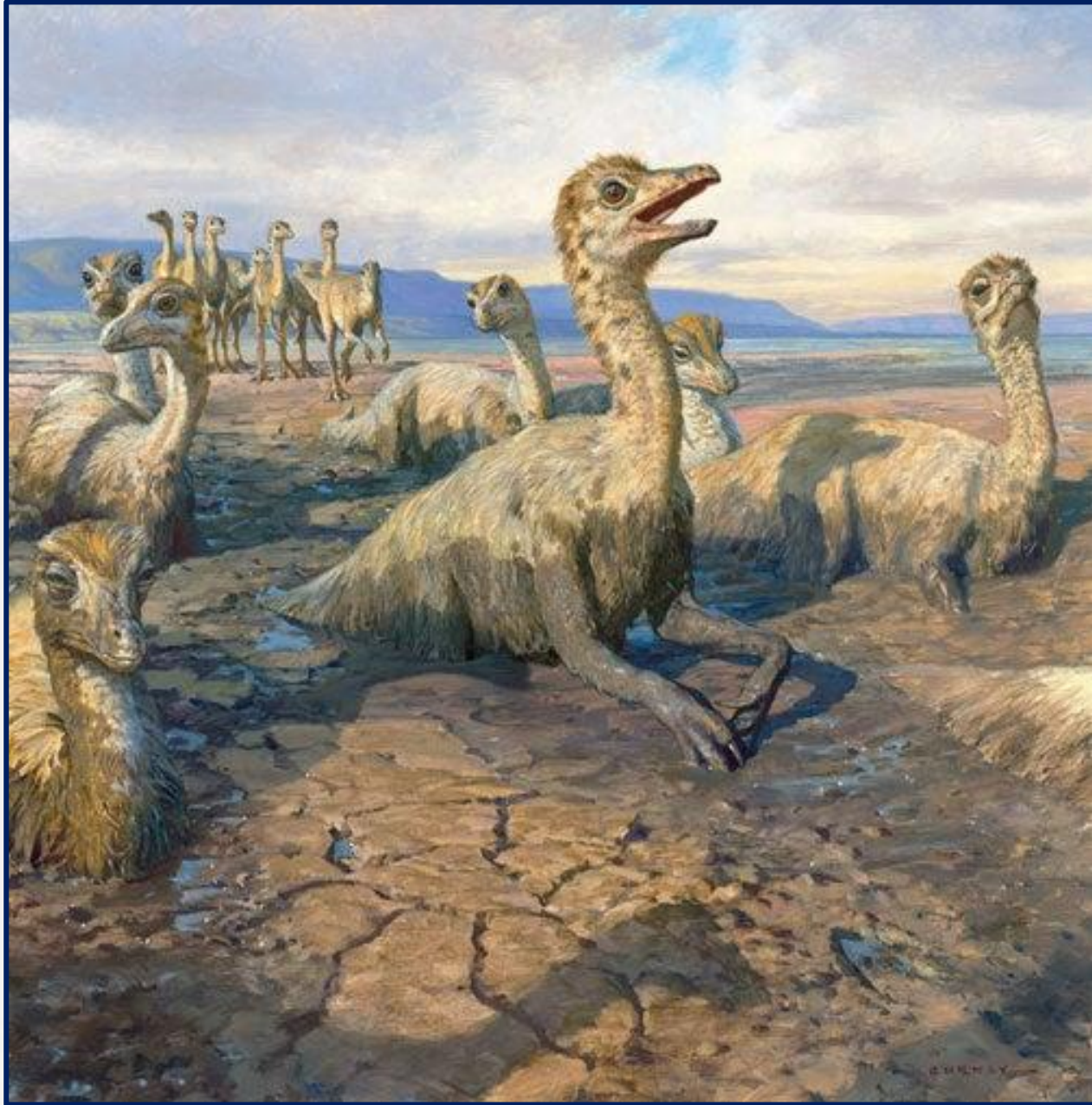
OSHA 3091-018 2012

OSHA 1910.146(b)



Permit-required confined space (permit space) means a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics:

- (1) Contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere;
- (2) Contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant;
- (3) Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section; or
- (4) Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.



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NFPA 780-2023

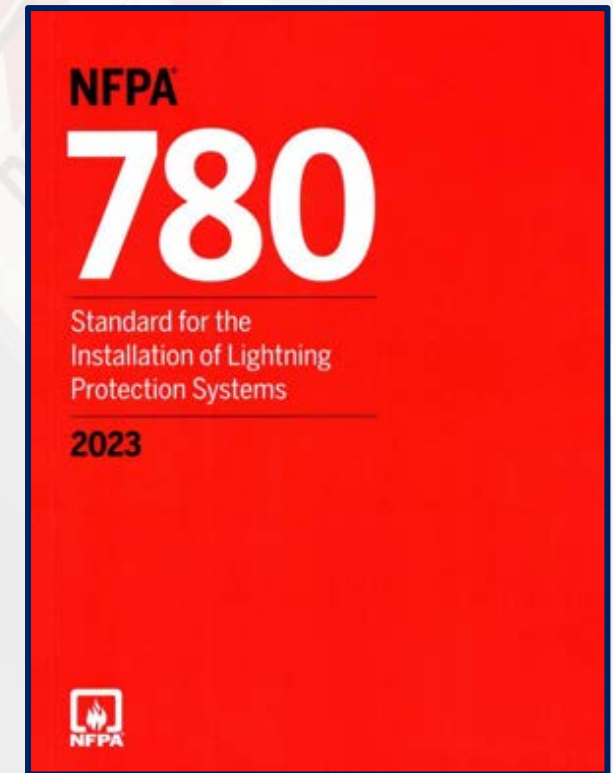
Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems

Section 1.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this standard shall be to provide for the safeguarding of persons and property from hazards arising from exposure to lightning.

First Draft Report Stage

PC Closing May 30, 2024.



NFPA 780

Standard for the
Installation of Lightning
Protection Systems

2023



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Aviation
Administration

Advisory Circular

Subject: Design and Installation Details
for Airport Visual Aids

Date: 2/12/2018

AC No.: 150/5340-30J

Initiated by: AAS-100

Change:

1 **Purpose.**

This advisory circular (AC) provides guidance and recommendations on the installation of airport visual aids.

2 **Cancellation.**

This AC cancels AC 150/5340-30H, *Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids*, dated July 21, 2014.

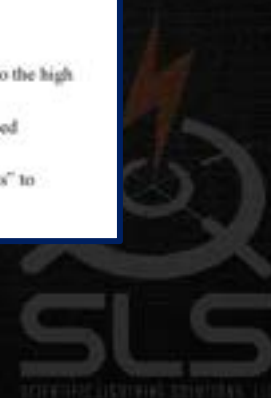
3 **Application.**

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) recommends the guidance and specifications in this AC for Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids. In general, use of this AC is not mandatory. However, use of this AC is mandatory for all projects funded with federal grant monies through the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) or with revenue from the Passenger Facility Charges (PFC) Program. See Grant Assistance No. 34, *Policies, Standards, and Specifications*, and PFC Assurance No. 9, *Standards and Specifications*. All lighting configurations contained in this standard are a means acceptable to the Administrator to meet the lighting requirements of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 139, *Certification of Airports*, Section 139.311, *Marking, Signs and Lighting*. See exception in paragraph 2.3.1.2.

4 **Principal Changes.**

Revision J of this AC incorporates the following principal changes:

1. Paragraph 1.6 is added to prohibit non-certified devices from attachment to the high voltage series power circuit.
2. Paragraph 2.3.2.2.2 added runway edge light spacing tolerance for displaced thresholds.
3. Paragraph 2.5.3.2.3 provided "Categorization of General Aviation Airports" to better define "Non-Part 139 Airports" for Figure A-116.





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Little Known Electrical Facts

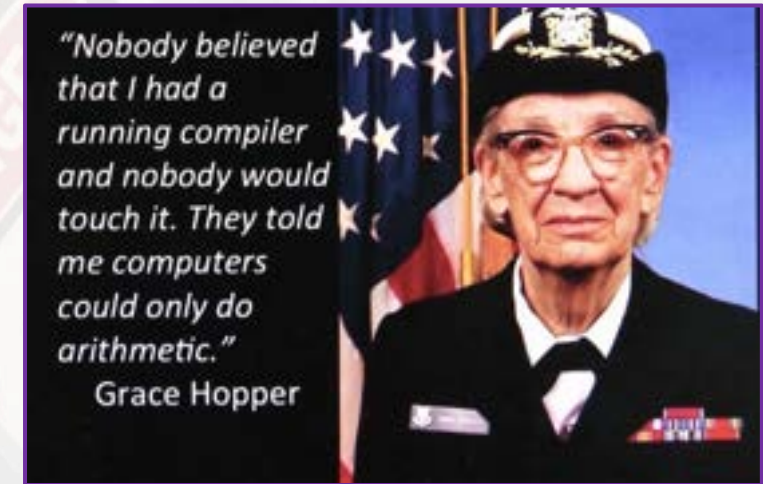
2016



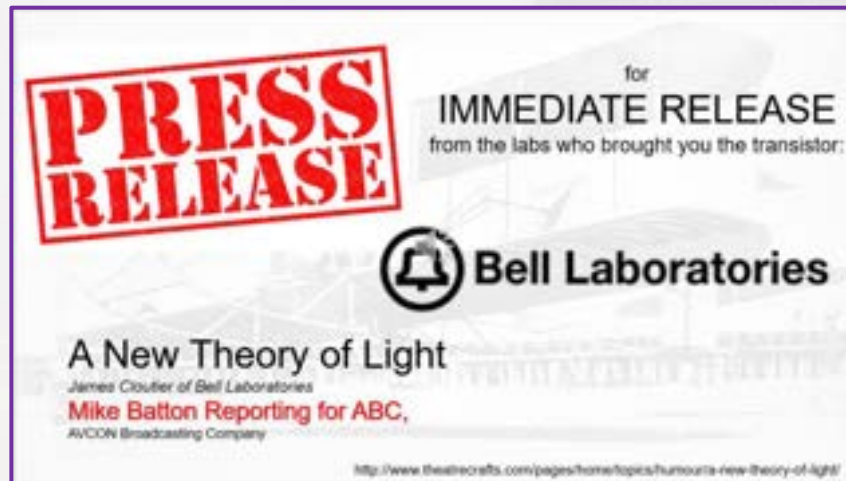
2017



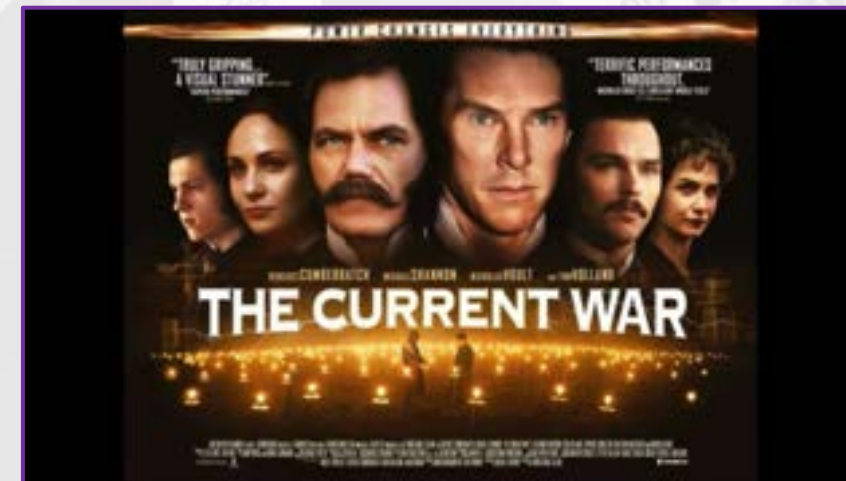
2018



2019



2022





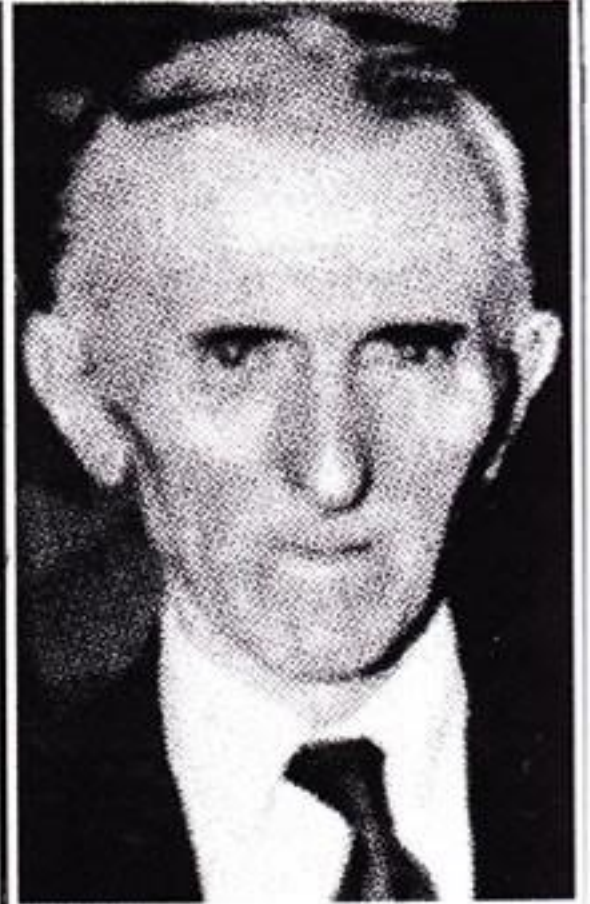
TESLA AT 78 BARES NEW DEATH-BEAM

Invention Powerful Enough to
Destroy 10,000 Planes 250
Miles Away, He Asserts.

DEFENSIVE WEAPON ONLY

Scientist, in Interview, Tells
of Apparatus That He Says
Will Kill Without Trace.

Nikola Tesla, father of modern
methods of generation and distribu-
tion of electrical energy, who was
78 years old yesterday, announced
a new invention, or inventions,
which he said he considered the



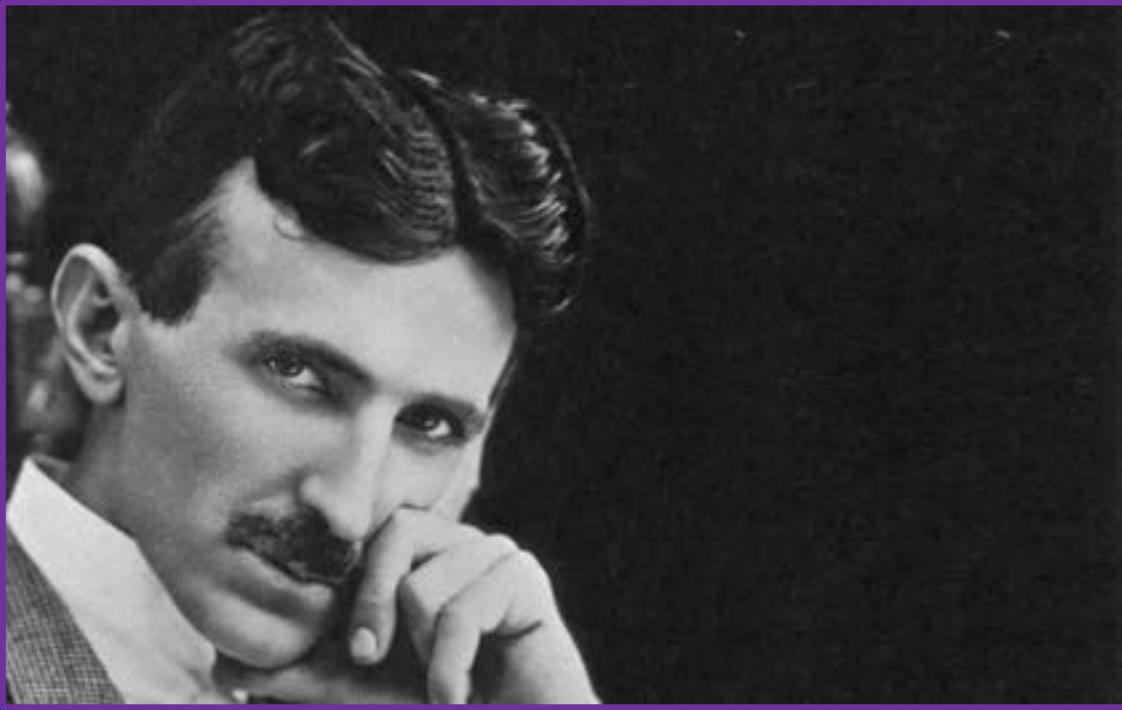
Times' Wide World Photo.
NOTED INVENTOR 78.
Nikola Tesla.



In the autumn of 1937, Tesla left the Hotel New Yorker to make his regular commute to the Cathedral and library. Whilst crossing the street, he was hit by a taxicab and thrown to the ground.

The incident severely damaged his back and broke three of his ribs. The full extent of his injuries is unknown. Being 81 years old he never really recovered.

Just before he died, Tesla appears to have been working on some form of teleforce weapon. The famous so-called "Death Ray."



Nikola Tesla was one of the greatest inventors and visionaries of all time.

At the time of his death, the U.S. Government took possession of all his belongings and papers to stop them from falling into enemy hands.

Born: 10 July 1856 · Smiljan, Austrian Empire (modern-day Croatia)

Died: 7 January 1943 (aged 86) · New York City, U.S.



Upon Tesla's death the FBI instructed the Office of Alien Property to immediately take possession of all that remained of his property and possessions.

Because of the apparent nature of Tesla's work, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, declared it "most secret."



In the U.S. Government's view, getting hold of the documents were vital before any foreign powers, especially the Soviet Union, could.



80 trunks filled with Tesla's papers.



Unclassified document from FBI NYC
Director dated Jan 12, 1943.

Yugoslavian Ambassador Sava N. Kosanovic

documents, some in the FBI feared Kosanovic was trying to wrest control of Tesla's technology in order to "make such information available to the enemy," and even considered arresting him to prevent this.



YUGOSLAVIAN AMBASSADOR SAVA N. KOSANOVIC IN HIS STUDY. (CREDIT: GEORGE SHADDING/THE LIFE PICTURE COLLECTION/GETTY IMAGES)

NOT FOR
REDACTIONS

JAN 12 1943

TELETYPE

FBI NYC
DIRECTOR
VEST

1-12-43 11-06 PM WBS

UNSUBS --- EQUIPMENT, EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH OF NIKOLA TESLA
CEASED, ~~ESPIONAGE~~ - M. RETEL UNDER ABOVE HEADING TO THE BUREAU
FROM THIS OFFICE DATED JAN NINE LAST. INQUIRY DEVELOPS THAT TESLA DIED
JAN EIGHT, RATHER THAN THURSDAY, JAN SEVEN, AS ~~STATED~~ IN
REFERENCE TELETYPE. ON THE NIGHT OF JAN EIGHT, SAVA KOSANOVICH, GEORGE
CLARK, AND KENNETH SWEZEY VISITED TESLA'S HOTEL WITH A REPRESENTATIVE
OF SHAW WALKER CO. IN ORDER TO OPEN THE SAFE IN THE ROOM OF TESLA.
KOSANOVICH LATER REPORTED TO WALTER GORSUCH, OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
CUSTODIAN, NYC, THAT HE WENT INTO THE ROOM IN ORDER TO SEARCH FOR A
WILL OF TESLA. KOSANOVICH AND THE OTHERS MADE THE SEARCH OF THE SAFE
IN THE PRESENCE OF THREE ASST MANAGERS OF HOTEL NEW YORKER AS WELL AS
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE YUGOSLAVIAN CONSULATE, IDENTITIES OF LATTER NOT
YET KNOWN. AFTER THE SAFE WAS OPENED, SWEZEY TOOK FROM THE SAFE A
BOOK CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS SENT TO TESLA ON THE OCCASION OF HIS SEVEN-
TY FIFTH BIRTHDAY. THIS BOOK WAS ARRANGED FOR TESLA BY SWEZEY.
KOSANOVICH TOOK FROM THE ROOM THREE PICTURES OF TESLA, TWO BEING EN-
LARGED NEWSPAPER PICTUREX. ACCORDING TO MANAGERS OF HOTEL AND KOSANO-
VICH HIMSELF, NOTHING ELSE WAS REMOVED FROM THE ROOM OR SAFE. THE
SAFE WAS THEN CLOSED UNDER A NEW COMBINATION, WHICH COMBINATION IS
NOW IN POSSESSION OF ~~KOSANOVICH~~. ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN
NINE, GORSUCH AND ~~FTIZGERALD~~ OF ALIEN PROPERTY CONTROL WENT TO
HOTEL AND SEIZED ALL THE PROPERTY OF TESLA, CONSISTING OF ABOUT TWO
TRUCKLOADS OF MATERIAL, SEALED ALL ARTICLES AND TRANSFERRED THEM TO
THE MANHATTAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. NY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW LOCATED.
AT THAT TIME THERE WERE ALSO IN THIS WAREHOUSE APPROXIMATELY
THIRTY BARRELS AND BUNDLES BELONGING TO TESLA WHICH HAD BEEN THERE SINCE
ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. THESE HAVE ALSO ~~BEEN~~ SEALED AND
ARE NOW UNDER ORDERS OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN. IN VIEW OF FACT TESLA
IS A US NATURALIZED CITIZEN, ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN FEELS THAT ITS
JURISDICTION OVER PROPERTY IS DOUBTFUL BUT ~~FEELS~~ FEELS THAT NO OTHER
AGENCY WILL BE ABLE TO GET TO THIS PROPERTY FOR AT LEAST TWO DAYS,
COPIES DESTROYED 3/10/54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-2000 BY 60322

1-13-43

COPY IN FILE

77 FEB 5 1943

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NOT FOR DELETIONS

Address writer at:

Mass. Inst. of Tech.,
Cambridge, Mass.
January 30, 1943.

Mr. Walter Dornick,
Alien Property Custodian,
333 Broadway,
New York, New York.

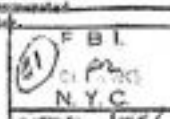
Dear Sir:

At your request and that of Mr. Joseph T. King of the Washington office of the Alien Property Custodian, I have examined the private papers, writings, and other property of the late Dr. Nikola Tesla with the view to determining both their possible usefulness to this country in its war effort and the possible hazard attendant on their falling into unfriendly hands.

This examination was made at the Eastman Warehouse, 32nd Street, New York City, on January 24-27, and included all of the notes and material in Dr. Tesla's immediate possession at the time of his death and now in the custody of your office. For reasons indicated below, no investigation was made of material in homes which his relatives' untouched in the basement of the New Yorker Hotel for ten years prior to Dr. Tesla's death.

As a result of this examination, it is my considered opinion that there exist among Dr. Tesla's papers and possessions no scientific notes, descriptions of hitherto unrevealed methods or devices, or actual apparatus which could be of significant value to this country or which would constitute a hazard in unfriendly hands. I can therefore see no technical or military reason why further custody of the property should be retained.

For your records, there has been removed to your office a file of various written material by Dr. Tesla which covers typically and fairly completely the ideas with which he was concerned during his later years. These documents are enumerated and briefly described in the attachment to this letter.



January 30, 1943.

It should be no discredit to this distinguished engineer and scientist whose solid contributions to the electrical art were made at the beginning of the present century to report that his thoughts and efforts during at least the past fifteen years were primarily of a speculative, philosophical, and somewhat promotional character—often concerned with the prediction and wireless transmission of power—but did not include new sound, workable principles or methods for realizing such results.

Very truly yours,

JOHN G. TRUMP,
Technical Aide,
Division 14, NRC.

Enclosure.

JGT/b

Washington, D. C.

Dear Irvin:

In accordance with your telephoned request today, I am forwarding herewith a copy of report on my examination of the papers of Dr. Nikola Tesla in New York City on January 26-27, together with the letter of transmittal to Mr. Walter Dornick, Alien Property Custodian.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Trump
JOHN G. TRUMP,
Technical Aide,
Division 14, NRC.

Enclosure.

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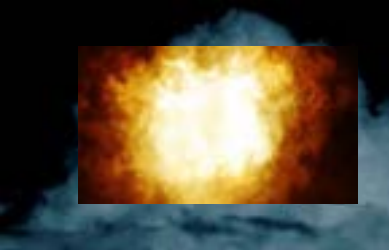


MIT Professor John G. Trump



politics





[Vault Home](#) • [Nikola Tesla](#)

(1856-1943)

 [Nikola Tesla Part 01 of 03](#)

 [Nikola Tesla Part 02 of 03](#)

 [Nikola Tesla Part 03 of 03](#)

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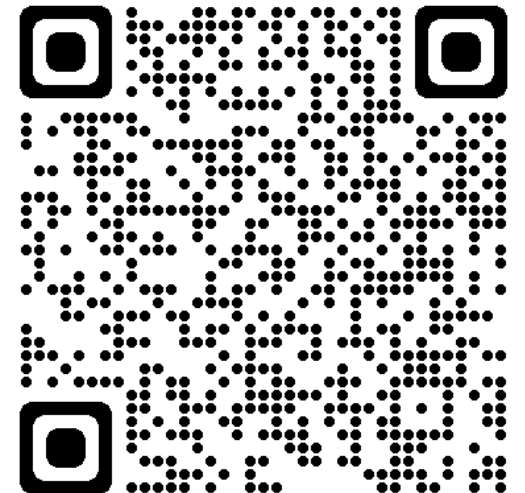
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And like any good conspiracy theory, there are just enough facts to make it sound true.

It has to be true, after all it was on the internet!!!

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Don't be a Dinosaur !!!

Summary

- Don't be a dinosaur.
- Keep a technical library.
- Seek out knowledgeable people, build your networking group.
- Keep reading and studying.
- Invest your time in a technical committee.

Don't be a Dinosaur !!!

**Don't
be a
Dinosaur
!!!**

PRESENTED BY:

CARL JOHNSON © 2023

