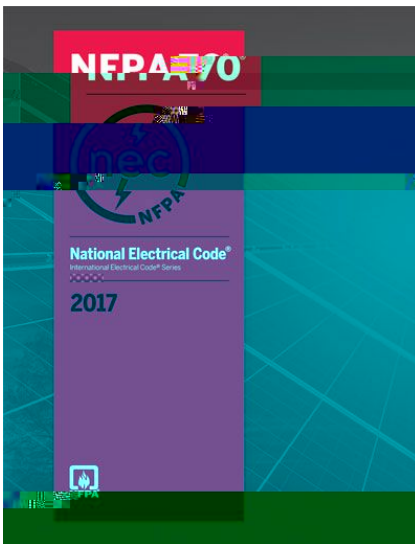
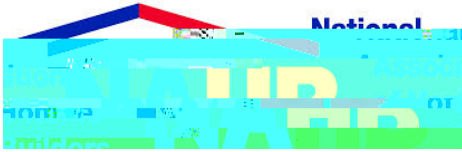


2017

National Electrical Code Suggested Amendments





State and local HBAs should consider these amendments to maintain cost-effective and affordable code provisions when discussing the adoption of the 2017 National Electrical Code. NAHB developed these amendments based on the outcome of the 2017 NFPA Code Development Cycle.

Each amendment is shown in *legislative text* (underline and ~~strikethrough~~) and includes a supporting reason/s explaining why the jurisdiction should consider them. Some of the suggested amendments have additional supporting documents and information on the NAHB website.

From the “*Amendment Lookup*” page read the brief introduction and choose the amendment you are interested in. The underlined portion is a hotlink to the amendment.

If you have technical questions or would like additional information, please contact:

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Note: This document is also available in “Word” format upon request.

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2017 National Electrical Code

1. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupters (AFCI)

This amendment removes the requirement for AFCI devices for residential dwelling units, including one- and two-family homes, while leaving it in place for hotels, motels and dormitories.

2. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) Receptacle Replacement

This amendment removes the requirement for AFCI devices to be installed in residential dwelling units, including one- and two-family homes, when a receptacle is replaced, but does not remove it for dormitories.

Note: This is a companion change to the first AFCI amendment. The reason statement is the same.

3. Tamper-Resistant Receptacles

This amendment removes the requirement for tamper-resistant receptacles in dwelling units, including one- and two-family homes.

1. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupters (AFCI)

This amendment removes the requirement for AFCI devices for residential dwelling units, including one- and two-family homes, while leaving it in place for hotels, motels and dormitories

c.

stated that a large body of information was available to support

*The total cost to home buyers to install AFCIs is over \$430,000,000—per year. **This is 24 times the cost of damage per year**, and it is clear that requiring AFCIs in new construction will not prevent all damage. This is due to the fact that AFCIs cannot prevent all fires and, more importantly, that electrical fires occur overwhelmingly in older houses.*

From 1980 to 2015 there has been a significant drop in the number of reported fires, injuries and fatalities in the United States. During that time period the number of fires has dropped by 50 percent and fatalities have dropped by about the same margin, even as the population increased. The decline was sharpest during the 1980s before AFCIs were introduced. This further supports the importance of encouraging home owners to move up to newer homes without the added burden of increased regulation.

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2. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) Receptacle Replacement

This amendment removes the requirement for AFCI devices to be installed in residential dwelling units, including one- and two-family homes, when a receptacle is replaced, but does not remove it for dormitories.

Revise as

added].” The median age of one- and two-family housing in the U.S. is 40 years. The share of housing units built before 1970 is 39%, and those built before 1950 is 18%. According to a study

3. Tamper-Resistant Receptacles

This amendment removes the requirement for tamper-resistant receptacles in one- and two-family homes.

Revise as follows:

406.12 Tamper-Resistant Receptacles. All 15- and 20-ampere, 125- and 250-volt nonlocking-type receptacles in the areas specified in 406.12(1) through (7) shall be listed tamper-resistant receptacles.

~~(1) Dwelling units in all areas specified in 210.52 and 550.13~~

~~(2)~~(1) Guest rooms and guest suites of hotels and motels

~~(3)~~(2) Child care facilities

~~(4)~~(3) Preschools and elementary education facilities

~~(5)~~(4) Business offices, corridors, waiting rooms and the like in clinics, medical and dental offices and outpatient facilities

~~(6)~~(5) Subset of assembly occupancies described in 518.2 to include places of waiting transportation, gymnasiums, skating rinks, and auditoriums

~~(7)~~(6) Dormitories

Exception to (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6), ~~and (7)~~: Receptacles in the following locations shall not be required to be tamper resistant:

(1) *Receptacles located more than 1.7 m (5 1 2 ft) above the floor*

(2) *Receptacles that are part of a luminaire or appliance*

(3) *A single receptacle or a duplex receptacle for two appliances located within the dedicated space for each appliance that, in normal use, is not easily moved from one place to another and that is cord-and-plug-connected in accordance with 400.10(A)(6), (A)(7), or (A)(8)*

(4) *Nongrounding receptacles used for replacements as permitted in 406.4(D)(2)(a)*

Reason:

This requirement was added in the 2008 edition of the National Electrical Code (NEC) and is not based on sound technical information which adequately substantiates that it will result in protecting

are large enough not to constitute a choking hazard. It's fair to say CPSC would not advocate their