STATE OF THE STATE	APPENDIX C CODE CHANGE PROF NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING CODE COU 325North Salisbury Street, Room 5_44 Raleigh, North Carolina 27603 (919) 647-0009 carl.martin@ncdoi.gov	Item B-6 POSAL JNCIL
Granted by BCC Denied by BCC	Petition for Rule Adopted by BCC Disapproved by BCC	Making Item Number Approved by RRC Objection by RRC
PROPONENT: <u>Kin</u> REPRESENTING: <u>Self</u>	n Wooten	PHONE: (704) 258-4150
CITY: <u>Durham</u> E-MAIL: <u>kwooten@</u>	STATE: <u>NO</u>	ZIP: 27701       FAX: ()
North Carolina State Bu	ilding Code, Volume <u>Electrical</u>	Section
CHECK ONE: [X]Re [] Ad	vise section to read as follows: [ d new section to read as follows: [	<ul><li>] Delete section and substitute the following:</li><li>] Delete section without substitution:</li></ul>
LINE THROUGH MATE	RIAL TO BE DELETED	JNDERLINE MATERIAL TO BE ADDED

Please type. Continue proposal or reason on plain paper attached to this form. See reverse side for instructions.

See Attachment

Will this proposal change the cost of construction? Decrease []	Increase [ ]	No	[X]
Will this proposal increase to the cost of a dwelling by \$80 or more?	Yes [ ]	No	[X]
Will this proposal affect the Local or State funds? Local []	State [ ]	No	[X]
Will this proposal cause a substantial economic impact ( $\geq$ \$1,000,000)?	Yes [ ]	No	[X]

• Non-Substantial – Provide an economic analysis including benefit/cost estimates.

• Substantial – The economic analysis must also include 2-alternatives, time value of money and risk analysis.

• Pursuant to §143-138(a1)(2) a cost-benefit analysis is required for all proposed amendments to the NC Energy Conservation Code. The Building Code Council shall also require same for the NC Residential Code, Chapter 11.

# **REASON:**

See Attachment

Signature: Kin Wodken Date: 2/1/2012

BCC CODE CHANGES FORM 11/26/19

## 2020 NEC text:

# Article 100 – Definitions

#### **Coordination, Selective (Selective Coordination)**

Localization of an overcurrent condition to restrict outages to the circuit or equipment affected, accomplished by the selection and installation of overcurrent protective devices and their ratings or settings for the range of available overcurrents, from overload to the available fault current, and for the full range of overcurrent protective device opening times associated with those overcurrents.

#### **Replace via Amendment with:**

# Article 100 – Definitions

## **Coordination, Selective (Selective Coordination)**

Localization of an overcurrent condition to restrict outages to the circuit or equipment affected <u>for fault</u> <u>current events that extend beyond 0.1 second</u>, and accomplished by the selection and installation of overcurrent protective devices and their ratings or settings for the range of available overcurrents<u>under such</u> <u>conditions</u>, whether originating from overload, ground-fault, or short circuit, and for the full range of overcurrent protective device opening times <u>applicable to such events</u>.

#### **Reason:**

Most faults that occur in occupied buildings are single phase-to-ground high impedance events that do not begin to approach the current magnitudes that would require coordination in the instantaneous region of OCPDs. Also, occupancies don't get more 'life safety' than a hospital. And the NEC requires only 0.1 s for hospitals and healthcare – while requiring 0.001 for all other occupancies. Consistency in the design approach will result in better projects, whether the occupancy is healthcare or non-healthcare. There is no good reason to go through the exercise of coordinating for all times/currents for a parking garage when an operating room in a hospital coordinated to 0.1s is considered robust enough to crack open a patient's chest cavity.