What Are Residential Indoor and Outdoor Lighting Requirements?

Residential indoor and outdoor lighting technologies regulated by California’s Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6 or Energy Code) include luminaires, high-efficacy luminaries, vacancy/occupancy sensors and switching controls. The requirements in this fact sheet apply to residential, single-family buildings and multifamily buildings that are three stories or less. Residential lighting requirements also apply to residential spaces in nonresidential buildings, including dwellings in high-rise residential buildings, guestrooms of hotels/motels, and dwelling spaces of fire stations, dormitories and senior housing.
Know Your Project – Key Terms

- **Additions**: Includes any addition of new conditioned square footage and volume, where new luminaires are installed
- **Alterations**: Includes modifications where luminaires are replaced via a building permit through Authority having Jurisdiction (AHJ)
- **Permanently Installed Lighting**: Includes hard wired ceiling luminaires, chandeliers, vanity lamps, wall sconces, under-cabinet luminaires, luminaires in drawers/cabinets, night lights, step and path lights, and any other luminaire that is attached to the building, or buildings, on the property
- **Vacancy Sensor**: A manual-on/automatic-off lighting control, which includes a manual-off option
- **Occupancy Sensor**: Is allowed when it is programmed to function like a vacancy sensor (manual-on) for final inspection
- **Low-Rise Multifamily**: Residential building with $\geq 3$ dwelling units and $\leq 3$ habitable stories above grade
- **High-Rise Multifamily**: Residential building with $\geq 3$ dwelling units and $> 4$ habitable stories above grade

**Why?** The California Energy Commission estimates that in California, lighting accounts for 22% of residential electricity use. The Energy Code for residential lighting is designed to increase the use of efficient technologies in order to decrease this consumption.

**Relevant Code Sections**

2019 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Title 24, Part 6:
- **Section 110.0** – Systems and Equipment - General
- **Section 110.1** – Mandatory Requirements for Appliances
- **Section 110.9** – Mandatory Requirements for Lighting Controls
- **Section 130.0(b)** – Nonresidential, High-rise Residential, and Hotel/Motel Occupancies - Functional Areas where Compliance with the Residential Lighting Standards is Required
- **Section 130.0(c)** – Luminaire Classification and Power
- **Section 130.0(d)** – Lighting Controls
- **Section 130.0(e)** – Energy Management Control System (EMCS) (when applicable)
- **Section 150.0(k)** – Mandatory Features and Devices, Residential Lighting
- **Joint Reference Appendix JA8** – Qualification Requirements for High Efficacy Light Sources
- **Joint Reference Appendix JA10** – Test Method for Measuring Flicker of Lighting Systems
- **Residential Compliance Manual, Chapter 6** – Residential Lighting

**Relevant Compliance Forms**

**Certificate of Installation:**
When HERS measures are required, the CF2R must be created on a HERS provider website to be registered. This is required for all forms associated with a project that has any HERS measures.

When HERS measures are NOT required, these forms can be used:
- **CF2R-LTG-01-E** – Certificate of Installation, Lighting - Single Family Dwellings
- **CF2R-LTG-02-E** – Certificate of Installation, Lighting - Multifamily Dwellings

For more on HERS requirements, see the Energy Code Ace 2019 HERS Fact Sheet.

**Compliance Requirements**
All residential lighting requirements are Mandatory requirements. There are no tradeoffs between lighting and other building features. You may search the MAEDbS for certified products.
Mandatory Requirements

Luminaires: Section 150.0(k)

- All permanently installed lighting, including lighting integral to exhaust fans, unless part of a kitchen exhaust system, must meet these requirements
- Installed luminaires must be classified as high efficacy for compliance per Table 150.0-A
- Recessed Downlight Luminaires in Ceilings: Luminaires recessed into ceilings must not contain screw base sockets and must meet the following requirements:
  - Use a rated zero clearance insulation contact and airtight can (ICAT) using a gasket or caulk between luminaire housing and ceiling and for all air leak pathways between conditioned and unconditioned spaces
  - Allow ballast or driver maintenance and replacement to be readily accessible from below the ceiling for luminaires with hardwired ballasts or drivers
  - Contain light sources that are JA8 certified
- Night lights, step lights and path lights, and light sources in drawers, cabinets and linen closets:
  - If consuming no more than 5 watts of power and emitting no more than 150 lumens, neither JA8 luminaires nor vacancy/occupancy sensors are required
  - If consuming over 5 watts or emitting more than 150 lumens, JA8 luminaire and vacancy/occupancy sensors are required
- Screw base luminaries must not be recessed and must meet high-efficacy requirements of JA8
- If separable light sources are installed in an enclosed or recessed application, they must be marked “JA8-2016-E,” indicating they are certified as meeting the elevated temperature requirements of JA8

Ballasts

- Ballasts for fluorescent lamps ≥13 watts must be electronic with an output frequency ≥20 kHz

For more information on the JA8 qualification requirements, see the Energy Code Ace fact sheets on High Efficacy Lighting for Manufacturers, and Title 20 and Title 24, Part 6 JA8: Key Differences and Overlap.

Luminaire Efficacy Classification (JA8)

All installed luminaires must meet the requirements in Table 150.0-A. Table 1, below, outlines these requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Automatically High Efficacy</th>
<th>Using JA8 Certified Lamps (JA8-2016-E must be used for enclosed lamps/luminaires)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>• Pin-based linear fluorescent</td>
<td>• LED luminaires with white integral sources that are not decorative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pin-based compact fluorescent</td>
<td>• Screw base LED lamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inseparable SSL luminaires with colored light sources for decorative lighting purpose</td>
<td>• Pin-based LED lamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Recessed/recessed ceiling downlights or enclosed lights that are not screw base, and that use an ICAT-rated can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Any light source not otherwise listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor</td>
<td>• Pulse-start metal halide light sources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• High pressure sodium light sources</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Luminaires with hardwired high frequency generator and induction lamp</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LED light sources that are installed outdoors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: High Efficacy Light Source Classification (derived from Table 150.0-A)
## Required Lighting Controls

All installed luminaires must be high efficacy that are permanently installed or integral to a luminaire exhaust fan or ceiling fan. Portable lighting (plugged in) is not subject to these requirements.

### Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Requirements</th>
<th>Special Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vacancy Sensor</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimmer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On/Off Switch</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Considerations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bathroom</strong></td>
<td>– Exhaust fans must be controlled separately from lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Undercabinet lighting must be switched separately from ceiling mounted luminaires in a manner in which only one or the other are on at the same time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– EMCS can be used if required code control requirements are met, and complies with §130.4 EMCS requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Dimmers and vacancy/occupancy sensor functions, required by code, must not be bypassed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– If multiscene programmable controllers are used, they must meet dimmer requirements of §110.9 and §150.0(k)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

## Residential Lighting Requirements for Additions & Alterations

### Will Typically Require Compliance

- When adding onto a home, the new areas of the home must meet the applicable requirements
- When remodeling a home, only the work being done with a permit must meet the applicable requirements
  - Existing recessed ceiling luminaries with screw base sockets do not need to be replaced as long as JAB trim kits/lamps are used

### Will Typically Not Require Compliance

- Changing light bulbs
- Changing lighting controls
- Replacing lighting fixtures
- Moving lighting fixtures
- Spaces not being renovated in a renovation project

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Table 2: Residential Lighting Controls Requirements

Table 3: Residential Lighting Requirements for Additions & Alterations
Low-Rise Multifamily Occupancies: Sections 150.0(k) and 140.7

Figure 1 illustrates when to apply the residential and nonresidential lighting standards for indoor and outdoor lighting for low-rise multifamily buildings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dwelling Units</th>
<th>Common Areas(^a) &amp; Nonresidential Occupancies(^b)</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indoor Lighting</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Total Non-dwelling CFA (&lt; 20% ) of Building CFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outdoor Lighting</th>
<th>Controlled Within Dwelling Unit</th>
<th>Controlled Outside Dwelling Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;8 Parking Spaces</td>
<td>Nonresidential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8 Parking Spaces</td>
<td>Nonresidential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonresidential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on the High-Rise Multifamily and Hotel/Motel Occupancy requirements see the Energy Code Ace High-Rise and Low-Rise Multifamily fact sheet.

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Figure 1: Low-Rise Multifamily Lighting Standards Application

A. Common Areas: Areas that directly support the residential occupancy (Occupancy Group R), i.e., areas intended for use by the residents of the dwelling units (e.g., lobby, gym, laundry room and sales office for the multifamily dwelling).

B. Nonresidential Occupancies: Occupancies other than dwelling units and common areas in a mixed-use multifamily building.
**Forms – Which & When**

**During Construction**

**Single Family Buildings**
- **CF2R-LTG-01-E – Lighting - Single Family Dwellings**
  - Completed and signed by the responsible person(s) for the lighting construction projects under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code (note that one or more forms may be required depending upon the lighting and controls covered by an individual person)
  - Completed after the residential lighting has been installed
  - The responsible person(s) must also provide the homeowner with a lighting schedule of installed products

**Multifamily Buildings**
- **CF2R-LTG-02-E – Lighting - Multifamily Dwellings**
  - Completed and signed by the responsible person(s) for the lighting construction projects under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code (note that one or more forms may be required depending upon the lighting and controls covered by an individual person)
  - Completed after the residential lighting has been installed
  - The responsible person(s) must also provide the homeowner with a lighting schedule of installed products
  - Additional Forms - When nonresidential code sections are triggered, corresponding NRCC, NRCI and NRCA forms may be required
  - Completed and signed by the responsible person(s) for the lighting construction projects under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code (note that one or more forms may be required depending upon the lighting and controls covered by an individual person)
  - Completed after the nonresidential lighting has been installed
  - The responsible person(s) must also provide the owner with a lighting schedule of installed products

**Inspection**

For either single-family or multifamily lighting compliance, the inspector should verify that all luminaires are high efficacy and that the required controls have been installed. If dimmers are installed, inspectors should verify that they work appropriately (especially when controlling LED light sources). In addition, the inspector should confirm a luminaire schedule is provided to the building owner.

**Why?**: To document compliance with lighting requirements applicable to the project.
For More Information

Primary Documents

- Energy Code Section 110.0 – Systems and Equipment - General
- Energy Code Section 110.1 – Mandatory Requirements for Appliances
- Energy Code Section 110.9 – Mandatory Requirements for Lighting Controls
- Energy Code Section 130.0(b) – Functional Areas where Compliance with the Residential Lighting Standards is Required
- Energy Code Section 130.0(c) – Luminaire Classification and Power
- Energy Code Section 130.0(d) - Lighting Controls
- Energy Code Section 130.0(e) - Energy Management Control System (EMCS)
- Energy Code Section 150.0(k) – Mandatory Features and Devices, Residential Lighting
  energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/index.html#Documents/section1500mandatoryfeaturesanddevices.htm
- Energy Code Joint Reference Appendix JA8 – Qualification Requirements for High Efficacy Light Sources
- Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations
  energycodeace.com/content/reference-ace-t20-tool

California Energy Commission

Information & Services

Title 24, Part 6

- Energy Code Hotline: 1-800-772-3300 (Free) or Title24@energy.ca.gov
- Online Resource Center:
  energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/online-resource-center
  - The Energy Commission’s main web portal for the Energy Code, including information, documents and historical information

Title 20

- Appliances Hotline: (888) 838-1467 or outside California (916) 651-7100
- Questions may also be emailed to Appliances@energy.ca.gov
- California Appliance Efficiency Standards Site:
  www.energy.ca.gov/rules-and-regulations/appliance-efficiency-regulations-title-20
- Modernized Appliance Efficiency Database (MAEDbS):
  https://cacertappliances.energy.ca.gov/Login.aspx

Additional Resources

- California Lighting Technology Center (CLTC) Guides:
  - Residential Lighting: What’s New in the 2019 Title 24, Part 6 Code?
  - What’s New in Title 20 Code? Lighting Appliance Efficiency Regulations
    cltc.ucdavis.edu/publication/title-20-lighting-appliance-efficiency
- Energy Code Ace:
  EnergyCodeAce.com
  - An online “one-stop-shop” providing free resources and training to help appliance and building industry professionals decode and comply with Title 24, Part 6 and Title 20. The site is administered by California’s investor-owned utilities.
  Of special interest: Fact Sheets
  energycodeace.com/content/resources-fact-sheets/
  - Title 20 and Title 24, Part 6 JAB: Key Differences and Overlap
  - State-Regulated Lamps - Lighting the Way to Efficiency
  - Title 20 Lighting FAQ
  - Residential High Efficacy Lighting for Manufacturers
  - High-rise and Low-rise Multifamily 2019

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