

DOCKETED

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On Nonresidential Lighting Alteration Enforcement Workshop

Additional submitted attachment is included below.

February 19, 2016

California Energy Commission
Dockets Office, MS-4
Re: Docket No. 16-BSTD-02
1516 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512
docket@energy.ca.gov

Comments on Nonresidential Lighting Alteration Enforcement Workshop

My name is Larry Hollis and my company is Rosendin Electric.

I am writing to comment on enforcement of the 2016 Title 24 lighting alteration and modification requirements. I have been an electrical contractor for over 40 years, and thus am well aware of the importance of enforcement and verification of Title 24 requirements. In my business, we have to compete every day with contractors who cheat the system by doing work for customers at lower prices by evading code requirements. As a contractor, I depend on inspection and acceptance test requirements to allow me to make competitive bids while complying with the code. Without verification, we can't compete against cheaters.

Currently, compliance with nonresidential lighting alteration and modification requirements is enforced through a combination of local building inspection requirements and acceptance test requirements. These inspection and acceptance test requirements work and are cost effective to those of us who do quality work. Acceptance tests are particularly effective at ensuring compliance with Title 24 energy efficiency requirements. In my experience, most building inspectors focus only on safety issues and do little to nothing to verify compliance with energy code requirements. Acceptance test is changing that by allowing inspectors to simply verify that the acceptance test has been signed by a certified acceptance tester.

Unfortunately, the new Title 24 advanced lighting control exemption for lighting alterations that reduce power consumption by 30% or 50% (depending on occupancy) is not enforceable under current local building inspection requirements and is not subject to any acceptance test requirements. Local building inspectors only inspect after the job is done. At that point the original lighting components are already gone, making it impossible to confirm that the new system actually reduced the lighting power consumption by 30% or 50%.

Without verification of the existing systems power consumption baseline, low-bid contractors will have a tremendous incentive to overestimate the amount of energy

savings from an alteration in order to save his customer from the up-front costs of advanced lighting controls and win the contract. While we all know that advanced lighting controls save customers money over the long run, we also know that most nonresidential customers don't look beyond a two or three year window when it comes to those savings. For most nonresidential customers, current up-front costs are all they look at when deciding whether to pick a contractor.

If the Commission is going to adopt standards that are based on existing conditions, it needs to require that either the local building inspector or an acceptance tester verifies the power consumption of the original system before it is replaced or modified. Without verification of the existing conditions, I strongly believe that there will be widespread misrepresentation of the power consumption of existing systems in order to meet the 30% or 50% thresholds.

Thank you for taking my comments into consideration.

Sincerely,

Larry Hollis, DBIA
Rosendin Electric, Inc.