June 10, 2015

Submitted via email: docket@energy.ca.gov

Mr. Andrew McAllister
Commissioner
California Energy Commission
1516 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Proposed Revisions to the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 6 and Appendices; 15-Day Language
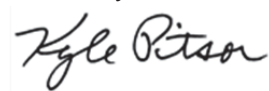
Dear Commissioner McAllister,

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) appreciates the opportunity to provide the attached comments on the California Energy Commission's Proposed Revisions to the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards California Code of Regulations, Title 24. These comments are submitted on behalf of NEMA Lighting Systems Division companies.

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) represents nearly 400 electrical and medical imaging manufacturers. Our combined industries account for more than 400,000 American jobs and more than 7,000 facilities across the U.S. Domestic production exceeds $117 billion per year.

Please find our detailed comments below. We look forward to working with you further on this important project. If you have any questions on these comments, please contact Alex Boesenberg of NEMA at 703-841-3268 or alex.boesenberg@nema.org.

Sincerely,

Kyle Pitsor
Vice President
NEMA Government Relations

NEMA Comments on Proposed Revisions to the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards California Code of Regulations, Title 24

1. We thank the CEC staff for reacting positively to our comments regarding Joint Appendix 8 proposed requirements for start time by adjusting the requirement from 0.3s to 0.5s. However this change is still not sufficient to avoid unnecessary, cost and compliance burdens. The 15-day language seeks to extend the application of the ENERGY STAR Lamps start time test to other products through the addition of the word "not" preceding the words "withstanding the scope of the [ENERGY STAR] test." However, no testing for non-screw base products of any kind has accompanied this change proposal. This is a serious oversight. The ENERGY STAR test has not been evaluated for other technologies; it is therefore only valid for screw base lamps within the scope of the ENERGY STAR specification. Because the CASE team made no study of other technologies/types their dismissive cost and technology burden statements are erroneous and must be discarded. Furthermore the PNNL study cited in the CASE report[1] is seriously outdated and was confined to CFLs. We quote "Incandescent lamps have very short start times (below 0.3 seconds), and several manufacturers and industry stakeholders have indicated that products with 0.3 second start times are currently widely available. This is a test procedure already required by the ENERGY STAR lamps specification so it should not be a significant additional burden." Again, the ENERGY STAR Lamps program only applies to CFL and LED lamps, and no analysis has been conducted regarding application to other types as have been added to the JA8 scope. This lack of analysis and study is a violation of the CEC's legal obligation to review cost burden and technical feasibility analysis as part of the proposal. Light source technology has been innovating by leaps and bounds since 2006, making the PNNL study a non-credible source for comments on today's lamp offerings. The product designs being referenced by the PNNL CFL study are now 10 years old and the ENERGY STAR program has already SOLVED the issue of start time in both CFLs and LEDs since then by setting an acceptable minimum level of performance. The CASE proposal therefore addresses a problem that no longer exists. Given that the problem is solved for screw-base lamps and that there is NO cost analysis for non-screw base product, the proposal is invalid for anything but lamps in scope of the ENERGY STAR specification. The CEC should strike the newly added word "not" in clause JA8.3.3 and change the start time minimum back to 1.0s to establish a fair minimum performance level based on today's well-accepted products.
2. We again oppose changes to Section 141.0 which would remove requirements to install lighting controls during Luminaire Modifications in place. We note that those parties complaining about design and installation cost frequently mentioned renovation project bids that involved pulling new wiring in order to install lighting controls. There are numerous product offerings for wireless controls and lighting products available that do not require the need to pull new wiring -- effectively addressing the claims raised. . We consider this proposed change to be backsliding and again urge the CEC to not remove or dilute lighting controls requirements.
3. With respect to Joint Appendix 8, we again question why the CEC has undertaken to establish requirements based on "consumer satisfaction" without sufficiently in-depth, representative studies into consumer preferences and needs. The studies cited are

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[1]

http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2016standards/rulemaking/documents/dru_title24_parts_01_06/2016%20T24%20CASE%20Report%20-%20Res%20Lighting%20-Oct2014-V5.pdf

anecdotal, outdated, or insufficient in scope and practice so as to be useful regulatory tools. It follows that CEC should withdraw the new or proposed changes to requirements for CRI, R9, CCT accuracy ($|Duv|<0.0033$), CCT limitations, the unsubstantiated IOU insistence on high Power Factor, and finally the proposed minimum dim level of <10%.

4. As previously stated NEMA opposes the content of Joint Appendix 10 in its entirety. Setting a temporary, untested requirement in the face of an impending international standard doubles compliance cost and does nothing to alleviate field issues.