6.1.2 Summary of Requirements by Space Type

For each room or area, the lighting requirements may be summarized as follows:

A. Kitchens

At least half the installed wattage of luminaires in kitchens shall be high efficacy. However, lighting installed inside cabinets may not be required to be included in the wattage calculation that determines whether half of the installed wattage is high efficacy. See section 6.6 of this chapter for information about residential kitchen lighting requirements.

B. Bathrooms

At least one luminaire in each bathroom must be high efficacy. All other luminaires in a bathroom must be either high efficacy, or controlled by vacancy sensors. See section 6.6.2 of this chapter for information about residential lighting requirements in bathrooms.

C. Garages, Laundry Rooms, and Utility Rooms

All luminaires must be high efficacy, and must be controlled by a vacancy sensor. See section 6.6.3 of this chapter for information about residential lighting requirements in these rooms.

D. Other Rooms

This classification applies only to rooms that are not kitchens, bathrooms, garages, laundry rooms, closets, or utility rooms. All installed luminaires shall either be high efficacy or shall be controlled by a vacancy sensor or dimmer. Closets that are less than 70 ft^2 are exempt from this requirement. See section 6.6.4 of this chapter for information about residential lighting requirements in these rooms.

E. Outdoor Lighting – Single Family

In single-family residences, all luminaires mounted to the building (or to other buildings on the same lot) shall be high efficacy luminaires, or shall be controlled by a motion sensor and also by a photocontrol, astronomical time clock, or energy management control system (EMCS). See section 6.7.1 of this chapter for information about residential outdoor lighting requirements for single-family residences.

F. Outdoor Lighting – Multifamily

Outdoor lighting for multifamily buildings is sometimes subject to the nonresidential outdoor lighting requirements. See sections 6.7.2 and 6.7.3 of this chapter for information about residential outdoor lighting requirements for multi-family buildings.

G. Interior Common Areas of Multifamily Buildings

For high-rise multifamily buildings, the lighting of common a
nonresidential lighting requirements.

For low-rise multifamily buildings, if the total interior commo
equals 20% or less of the floor area, common area lighting s
controlled by an occupant sensor. If the total interior comm
equals more than 20% of the floor area, common area lighti
nonresidential lighting requirements. See section 6.8 of this
about residential lighting requirements for interior common a
buildings.

H. Parking Lots

The nonresidential outdoor lighting Standards apply to resid
garages with space for eight or more cars, which are typical
The Nonresidential Lighting Standards for parking lots and/c
cases (§130.2, §140.7). See section 6.7.7 for additional info
Standards for residential parking lots or residential garages
more cars. See section 6.7.7 of this chapter for information a
parking lots.

6.1.3 Residential Luminaire Requirements

Residential luminaires are classified as being either "high effica
purpose of compliance, according to the requirements describe
6.3.3.

The residential lighting Standards have requirements for electro
permanently installed night lights (section 6.3.9), lighting integra
6.3.11), and lighting switching requirements (sections 6.5 and 6

Luminaires that are recessed into ceilings shall have airtight ho
conditioned air escaping into the ceiling cavity or attic, or uncon
the ceiling or attic into the conditioned space.

Luminaires that are recessed into insulated ceilings are require