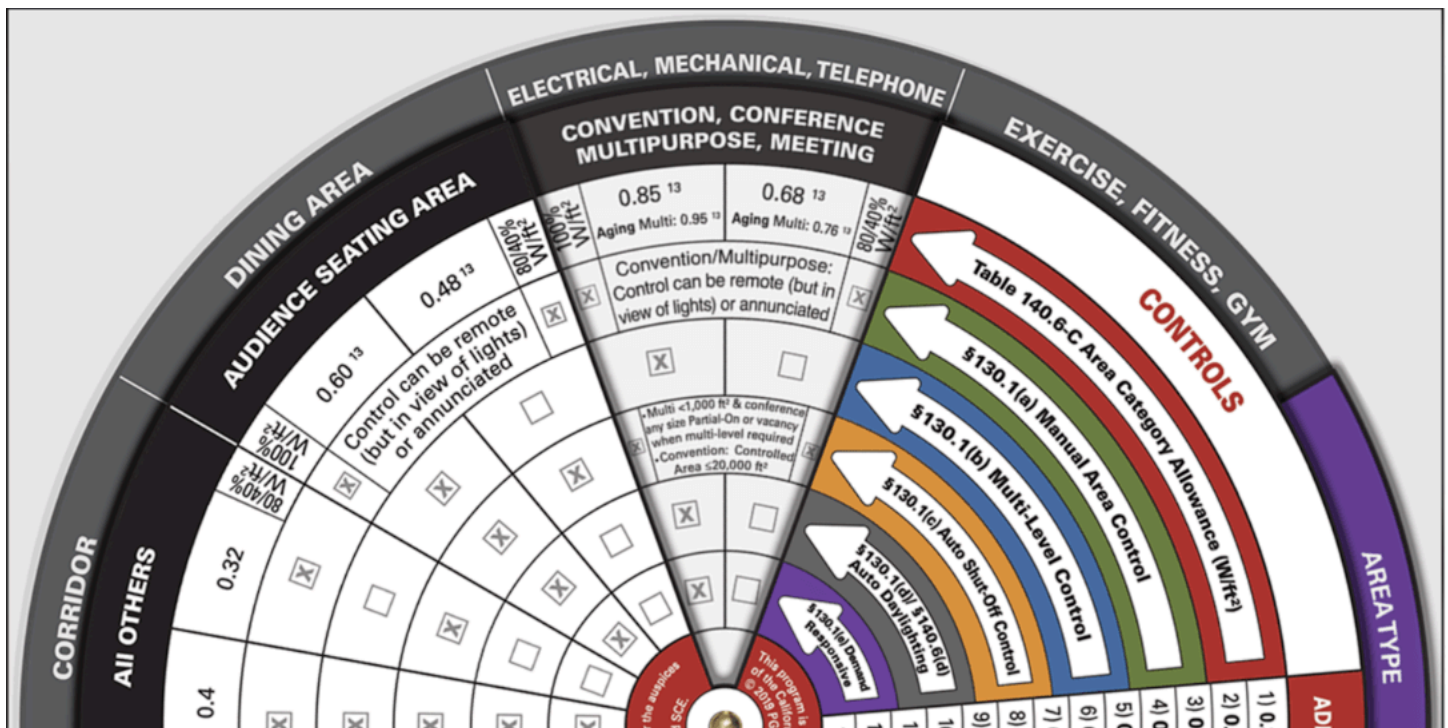


An Easier Way for Builders to Comply with Title 24

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San Mateo, California - If you've built in California recently, you've likely run into **Title 24** — and maybe even lost time or budget trying to meet its lighting control requirements.

The code, updated every three years, aims to drive down energy consumption in the state's buildings. That's a worthy goal. But on the ground, it often means **more sensors**, **more programming**, and **more coordination headaches** for general contractors (GCs) and subcontractors. Especially in multifamily and mixed-use developments, where lighting controls have to do a lot more than just turn lights on and off.



Energy Code Ace Indoor Lighting Wheel 2022

What Title 24 Actually Requires (Latest 2022 Edition)

- **Occupancy-based control**
- **Daylight dimming zones**
- **Automatic shutoff**

- **Manual override**
- **Demand response capability** in some cases

In short: you can't just wire up lights anymore. You have to **design and install a full control system** that adjusts automatically to time of day, ambient light, building use, and even utility demand signals.

This typically requires a combination of **0-10V dimming drivers, low-voltage wiring, motion sensors, photocells, relays**, and a **networked lighting control system**. Not only that — it has to be **commissioned, documented, and accepted** by a certified inspector.

Even seasoned electrical contractors are finding this scope creep overwhelming.

Where Builders Lose Time and Money

Here's where we see most projects go sideways:

1. **Controls are treated as an afterthought.** Controls get value-engineered or left vague in the plans — then become a fire drill during inspection.
2. **Multiple vendors, mismatched parts.** One brand for sensors, another for drivers, yet another for control software. Integrating them costs time and causes delays.
3. **Low-voltage installers aren't looped in early.** Many systems need low-voltage expertise (especially with networked control), but these teams often aren't on-site until the end.
4. **Commissioning is painful.** Manual provisioning, troubleshooting, and demonstrating code compliance is tedious — especially when devices don't talk to each other.

A Better Approach: Built-In Compliance

At Domatic, we took a different route. Instead of adding more systems and integrations, we asked: ***What if the lighting controls were just built in from day one?***

We designed a low-voltage system that combines power and data over a single wire, using smart hubs and pre-configured LED drivers. Sensors, switches, and lights are all plug-and-play. No separate commissioning app, no complex programming. When you power it up, it just works — and it's already Title 24-compliant.

- **Daylight dimming?** Covered.
- **Occupancy sensors?** Plug in, assign a zone, done.
- **Automatic shutoff and overrides?** Baked into the system.
- **Documentation for the inspector?** Auto-generated.

We're not saying Title 24 is easy. But complying with it **doesn't have to derail your install schedule**. When lighting controls are integrated, not layered on top, you save time — and avoid last-minute chaos.

Final Thoughts

Title 24 isn't going away. And it's only getting more rigorous. But it also creates an opportunity: **buildings that know how to respond to use, occupancy, and daylight are just better buildings.**

If you're tired of last-minute wiring diagrams, mismatched sensors, or wondering if the inspector will sign off — it might be time to rethink your system design upstream.

Want to see what that looks like in practice? We're happy to walk you through it.

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