

SUBCHAPTER 4

NONRESIDENTIAL, HIGH-RISE RESIDENTIAL, AND HOTEL/MOTEL OCCUPANCIES—MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR LIGHTING SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

SECTION 130 – LIGHTING CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT—GENERAL

- (a) Except as provided in Subsections (b) and (c), the design and installation of all lighting systems and equipment in nonresidential, high-rise residential, hotel/motel buildings, and outdoor lighting subject to Title 24, Part 6, shall comply with the applicable provisions of Sections 131 through 139. All lighting controls and equipment shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- (b) **Indoor Lighting in High-rise Residential Dwelling Units and Hotel/Motel Guest Rooms.** The design and installation of all lighting systems, lighting controls and equipment in high-rise residential living quarters and in hotel/motel guest rooms shall comply with the applicable provisions of section 150(k).
- (c) **Outdoor Lighting for High-rise Residential Dwelling Units and Hotel/Motel Guest Rooms.** Outdoor lighting that is permanently attached to the building, and is separately controlled from the inside of a high-rise residential dwelling unit or guest room shall comply with Section 150(k)13.
- (d) **Luminaire power.** Luminaire wattage shall be determined as follows, or by a method approved by the Executive Director:
1. The wattage of luminaires with line voltage lamp holders, other than GU-24 as determined according to Section 130(e), ~~and, and~~ not containing permanently installed ballasts or transformers shall be determined as follows:
 - A. For other than recessed luminaires, the maximum relamping rated wattage of the luminaire, as listed on a permanent, pre-printed, factory-installed label, as specified by UL 1598,.
 - B. For recessed luminaires, the larger of the maximum relamping rated wattage of the luminaire, as listed on a permanent, pre-printed, factory-installed label, as specified by UL 1598, or the following:
 - i. ~~50 watts per socket for luminaires with housings or trims with an aperture diameter of greater than or equal to 4 inches and~~ less than 5 inches regardless of mounting height; or
 - ii. 50 watts per socket for luminaires with housings or trims with an aperture diameter of greater than or equal to 5 inches and a mounting height of 11 feet or less, or
 - iii. 60 watts per socket for luminaires with housings or trims with an aperture diameter of greater than or equal to 5 inches and less than 7 inches a mounting height of greater than 11 feet but less than 15 feet; or
 - iv. 75 watts per socket for luminaires with housings or trims with an aperture diameter of greater than or equal to 7.5 inches and a mounting height of 15 feet or more.
 - C. For luminaires designed to accommodate a variety of trims or modular components that allow the conversion between screw-based and pin-based sockets without changing the luminaire housing or wiring, the highest wattage designated by the correlated marking on a permanent, pre-printed, factory-installed label on the luminaire housing shall be used.
 - D. For luminaires with line voltage lamp holders, the factory-installed wattage label shall not consist of peel-off or peel-down layers or other methods which allow the rated wattage to be changed after the luminaire has been shipped from the manufacturer.
 2. The wattage of luminaires with permanently installed or remotely installed ballasts shall be the operating input wattage of the rated lamp/ballast combination published in manufacturer's catalogs based on independent testing lab reports as specified by UL 1598. The wattage of a compact fluorescent or high intensity discharge luminaire that can accommodate a range of wattages without changing the luminaire housing, ballast, or wiring shall be the

larger of the installed wattage, or the average wattage of the lamp/ballast combinations for which the luminaire is rated.

3. The wattage of line-voltage lighting track and plug-in busway which allows the addition or relocation of luminaires without altering the wiring of the system shall be determined by one of the following methods:
 - A. The wattage of line voltage busway and track rated for more than 20 amperes shall be the total volt-ampere rating of the branch circuit feeding the busway and track.
 - B. The wattage of line voltage busway and track rated for 20 amperes or less shall be determined by one of the following methods:
 - i. The volt-ampere rating of the branch circuit feeding the track or busway, or
 - ii. The higher of the rated wattage of all of the luminaires included in the system, where wattage is determined according to Section 130(d)(1, 2, 4, 5, or 6) as applicable, or 45 watts per linear foot, or
 - iii. When using an integral current limiter, the higher of the volt-ampere rating of an integral current limiter controlling the track or busway, or 12.5 watts per linear foot of track or busway, provided that the integral current limiter complies with Section 119(l), or
 - iv. When using a dedicated track lighting supplementary overcurrent protection panel, the sum of the ampere (A) rating of all of the overcurrent protection devices times the branch circuit voltages. The panel shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - a. Be listed as defined in Section 101, and
 - b. Be used only with line voltage track lighting; and
 - c. Be permanently installed in an electrical equipment room, or permanently installed adjacent to the lighting panel board providing supplementary overcurrent protection for the track lighting circuits served by the supplementary over current protection panel; and
 - d. Be prominently labeled "NOTICE: This Panel for Track Lighting Energy Code Compliance Only. The overcurrent protection devices in this panel shall only be replaced with the same or lower amperage. No other overcurrent protective device shall be added to this panel. Adding to, or replacement of existing overcurrent protective device(s) with higher continuous ampere rating, will void the panel listing and require re-submittal and re-certification of California Title 24, Part 6 compliance documentation."
 4. The wattage of luminaires or lighting systems with permanently installed or remotely installed transformers shall be determined as follows:
 - A. The rated wattage of the lamp/transformer combination, listed on a permanent, pre-printed, factory-installed label, as specified by UL 2108, and
 - B. For luminaires or lighting systems with transformers rated greater than 50 watts, the factory-installed wattage label shall not consist of peel-off or peel-down layers or other methods which allow the rated wattage to be changed after the luminaire or lighting system has been shipped from the manufacturer.
 5. The wattage of light emitting diode (LED) ~~lighting systems~~ Luminaires, or LED Light Engine with Integral Heat Sink shall be the maximum rated input wattage of the system ~~as defined in Section 101. LED lighting system wattage shall be based on an independent testing lab report~~ when tested in accordance with Reference Joint Appendix JA8 ~~or by a test method approved by the Executive Director~~. The maximum rated input wattage shall be listed on a permanent, pre-printed, factory-installed label ~~as specified by Underwriters Laboratories (UL)~~.
 6. The wattage of all other miscellaneous lighting equipment shall be the maximum rated wattage of the lighting equipment, or operating input wattage of the system, listed on a permanent, pre-printed, factory-installed label, or published in manufacturer's catalogs, based on independent testing lab reports as specified by UL 1574 or UL 1598.
- (e) **GU-24 Lamps, Luminaires, and Adaptors.** GU-24 Lamps, Luminaires, and Adaptors installed in California shall meet the following requirements:
1. Lamps with GU-24 bases shall have a minimum efficacy no lower than specified in Table 150-C.

2. The wattage of luminaires with GU-24 lamp holders shall be the operating input wattage as listed on a permanent, pre-printed, factory-installed label on the luminaire housing, as specified by UL. Luminaires with GU-24 lampholders shall not be rated for any lamp or lighting system that has an efficacy lower than specified in Table 150-C.
3. Luminaires with GU-24 lampholders shall not have modular components allowing conversion to any lamp or lighting system that has an efficacy lower than specified in Table 150-C.
4. There shall be no adaptors that convert a GU-24 socket or GU-24 lamp holder to any other line voltage socket or lamp holder, or to any lighting system that has an efficacy lower than specified in Table 150-C.

SECTION 131 – INDOOR LIGHTING CONTROLS THAT SHALL BE INSTALLED

(a) Area Controls.

1. Each area enclosed by ceiling-height partitions shall have an independent switching or control device. This switching or control device shall be:
 - A. Readily accessible; and
 - B. Located so that a person using the device can see the lights or area controlled by that switch, or so that the area being lit is annunciated; and
 - C. Manually operated, or automatically controlled by an occupant-sensor that meets the applicable requirements of Section 119.
2. Other devices may be installed in conjunction with the switching or control device provided that they:
 - A. Permit the switching or control device to manually turn the lights off in each area enclosed by ceiling-height partitions; and
 - B. Reset the mode of any automatic system to normal operation without further action.

EXCEPTIONS to Section 131(a):

1. Up to 0.3 watts per square foot of lighting in any area within a building that must be continuously illuminated for reasons of building security or emergency egress, if:
 - A. The area is designated a security or emergency egress area on the plans and specifications submitted to the enforcement agency under Section 10-103(a)(2) of Title 24, Part 1; and
 - B. The security or egress lighting is controlled by switches accessible only to authorized personnel.
2. Public areas with switches that are accessible only to authorized personnel.

- (b) **Multi-Level Lighting Controls.** The general lighting of any enclosed space 100 square feet or larger, and has a connected lighting load that exceeds 0.8 watts per square foot, shall have multi-level lighting controls. Multi-level controls shall have at least one control step that is between 30% percent and 70% percent of design lighting power and allow the power of all lights to be manually turned off. ~~s-~~A reasonably uniform level of illuminance shall be achieved by any of the following:

1. Continuous or stepped dimming of all lamps or luminaires; or
2. Switching alternate lamps in luminaires, alternate luminaires, and alternate rows of luminaires.

EXCEPTIONS to Section 131(b):

1. Lights in corridors.
2. A space that has only one luminaire with no more than two lamps.

(c) ~~Daylit-Daylight~~ Areas.

1. Daylight areas shall be defined as follows:

A. DAYLIGHT AREA Total Daylight Area shall not double count overlapping areas with any Primary Sidelit Daylight Area, Secondary Sidelit Daylight Area, or Skylit Daylight Area

B. DAYLIGHT AREA, PRIMARY SIDELIT is the combined Primary Sidelit Area without double counting overlapping areas. The floor area for each Primary Sidelit Area is directly adjacent to vertical glazing below the ceiling with an area equal to the product of the Sidelit width and the Primary Sidelit depth.

The Primary Sidelit width is the width of the window plus, on each side, the smallest of:

- i. Two feet
- ii. The distance to any five feet or higher permanent vertical obstruction

The Primary Sidelit depth is the horizontal distance perpendicular to the glazing which is the smaller of

- i. One window head height, or
- ii. The distance to any five feet or higher permanent vertical obstruction.

C. DAYLIGHT AREA, SECONDARY SIDELIT is the combined Secondary Sidelit Area without double counting overlapping areas. The floor area for each Secondary Sidelit Area is directly adjacent to Primary Sidelit Area with an area equal to the product of the Sidelit width and the Secondary Sidelit depth.

The Secondary Sidelit width is the width of the window plus, on each side, the smallest of:

- i. Two feet
- ii. The distance to any five feet or higher permanent vertical obstruction
- iii. The distance to any skylit daylight area

The Secondary Sidelit depth is the horizontal distance perpendicular to the glazing which begins from one window head height, and ends at the smaller of

- i. Two window head heights, or
- ii. The distance to any five feet or higher permanent vertical obstruction.
- iii. The distance to any skylit daylight area

D. DAYLIGHT AREA, SKYLIT is the combined daylight area under each skylight without double counting overlapping areas. The daylight area under each skylight is bounded by the rough opening of the skylight, plus horizontally in each direction the smallest of:

- i. 70 percent of the floor-to-ceiling height, or
- ii. The distance to any primary sidelit area, or the daylight area under rooftop monitors, or
- iii. the distance to any permanent partition or permanent rack which is farther away than 70 percent of the distance between the top of the permanent partition or permanent rack and the ceiling. .

2. Luminaires providing general lighting that are in or are partially in the skylit daylight area and/or the primary sidelit daylight area shall be controlled as follows

~~1-A~~ Primary sidelit and skylit daylight areas shall have at least one lighting control that:

~~A.i.~~ Controls at least 50% percent of the general lighting power in the primary sidelit and skylit daylight areas separately from other lighting in the enclosed space.

~~B-ii.~~ Controls luminaires in primary sidelit areas separately from skylit areas.

~~C.~~ Maintains a reasonably uniform level of illuminance in the daylight area using one of the methods specified in Section 131(b)1 or 131(b)2.

EXCEPTION to Section 131(c)12A: Primary sidelit and skylit daylight areas that have a combined area totaling less than or equal to 250 square feet within any enclosed space.

2-B For all skylit ~~daylit~~ daylight areas:

~~A-i~~. The skylit daylight area shall be shown on the plans.

~~B-ii~~. All of the general lighting in the skylit area shall be controlled independently by an automatic daylighting control device that meets the applicable requirements of Section 119.

~~C-iii~~. The automatic daylighting control shall be installed in accordance with Section 131(c)~~4~~2D.

EXCEPTIONS to Section 131(c)~~2~~B:

1. Where the total skylit ~~daylit~~daylight area in any enclosed space is less than or equal to 2,500 square feet
2. Skylit daylight areas where existing adjacent structures obstruct direct beam sunlight for at least six hours per day during the equinox as calculated using computer or graphical methods.
3. When the skylight effective aperture is greater than 4.0 percent, and all general lighting in the skylit area is controlled by a multi-level astronomical time switch that meets the requirements of Section 119(h) and that has an override switch that meets the requirements of Section 131(d)2
4. Skylit daylight areas where the effective aperture is less than 0.006. The effective aperture for skylit daylight areas is specified in Section 146(a)2E.

~~3-C~~ ^[g2] ~~3-C~~. The primary sidelit area(s) shall be shown on the plans, and the general lighting in the primary sidelit areas shall be controlled independently by an automatic daylighting control device that meets the applicable requirements of Section 119 and is installed in accordance with Section 131(c)~~4~~2D.

EXCEPTIONS to Section 131(c)~~3~~2C:

1. Where the total primary sidelit daylight area in any enclosed space has an area less than or equal to 2,500 square feet
2. Primary sidelit daylight areas where the effective aperture is less than 0.1. The effective aperture for primary sidelit daylight areas is specified in Section 146(a)2E.
3. Primary sidelit daylight areas where existing adjacent structures are twice as tall as their distance away from the windows.
4. Parking garages.

~~4-D~~ Automatic Daylighting Control Device Installation and Operation. Automatic daylighting control devices shall be installed and configured to operate according to all of the following requirements:

~~A-i~~ Automatic daylighting control devices shall have photosensors that are ~~either ceiling mounted or located so that they are accessible only to authorized personnel, and that are located so that they maintain adequate illumination in the area- located so that they are not readily accessible~~ in accordance with the designer's or manufacturer's instructions.

~~B-ii~~ The location where calibration adjustments are made to the automatic daylighting control device shall be readily accessible to authorized personnel, or located within 2 feet of a ceiling access panel that is no higher than 11 feet above floor level.

~~C-iii~~ Automatic daylighting controls shall be multi-level, including continuous dimming, and have at least one control step that is between ~~50% percent~~ to ~~70% percent~~ of rated power of the controlled lighting.

EXCEPTIONS to Section 131(c)~~4~~2D(iii):

~~i-1~~ Controlled lighting having a lighting power density less than 0.3 W/ft².

~~ii-2~~ When skylights are replaced or added to on an existing building with an existing general lighting system.

~~D-iv~~ Under all daylight conditions in all areas served by the controlled lighting, the combined illuminance from the controlled lighting and daylight is not less than the illuminance from controlled lighting when no daylight is available.

~~E-y~~ When all areas served by the controlled lighting are receiving daylight illuminance levels greater than 150% ~~percent~~ of the illuminance from controlled lighting when no daylight is available, the controlled lighting power consumption shall be no greater than 35% ~~percent~~ of the rated power of the controlled lighting.

(d) **Shut-off Controls.**

1. In addition to the manual controls installed to comply with Section 131(a) and (b), for every floor, all indoor lighting systems shall be equipped with separate automatic controls, to shut off the lighting. These automatic controls shall meet the requirements of Section 119 and may be an occupant sensor, automatic time switch, or other device capable of automatically shutting off the lighting.

EXCEPTIONS to Section 131(d)1:

1. Where the lighting system is serving an area that must be continuously lit, 24 hour per day/365 days per year.
2. Lighting in corridors, guestrooms, ~~lodging quarters~~ dwelling units of high-rise residential buildings and hotel/motels, and parking garages.
3. Up to 0.3 watts per square foot of lighting in any area within a building that must be continuously illuminated for reasons of building security or emergency egress provided that the area is designated a security or emergency egress area on the plans and specifications submitted to the enforcement agency under Section 10-103(a)(2) of Title 24, Part 1.
2. If an automatic control device is installed to comply with Section 131(d)1, it shall incorporate an override switching device that:
 - A. Is readily accessible; and
 - B. Is located so that a person using the device can see the lights or the area controlled by that switch, or so that the area being lit is annunciated; and
 - C. Is manually operated; and
 - D. Allows the lighting to remain on for no more than two hours when an override is initiated; and

EXCEPTION to Section 131(d)2D: In malls, auditoriums, single tenant retail spaces, industrial facilities, and arenas, where captive-key override is utilized, override time may exceed two hours.

- E. Controls an area enclosed by ceiling height partitions not exceeding 5,000 square feet.

EXCEPTION to Section 131(d)2E: In malls, auditoriums, single tenant retail spaces, industrial facilities, convention centers and arenas, the area controlled may not exceed 20,000 square feet.

3. If an automatic time switch control device is installed to comply with Section 131(d)1, it shall incorporate an automatic holiday "shut-off" feature that turns off all loads for at least 24 hours, and then resumes the normally scheduled operation.

EXCEPTION to Section 131(d)3: Retail stores and associated malls, restaurants, grocery stores, churches, and theaters.

4. Offices 250 square feet or smaller; multipurpose rooms of less than 1000 square feet; and classrooms and conference rooms of any size; shall be equipped with occupant sensor(s) to shut off the lighting. In addition, controls shall be provided that allow the lights to be manually shut off in accordance with Section 131(a) regardless of the sensor status.

- (e) **Display Lighting.** Floor and wall display, window display, and case display lighting shall each be separately switched on circuits that are 20 amps or less.

- (f) **Automatic Controls Required for Tailored Method.** When the Tailored Method in Section 146 is used for calculating allowed indoor lighting power density, the general lighting shall be controlled separately from the display, ornamental, and display case lighting.

- (g) **Demand Responsive Lighting Controls.** Demand responsive automatic lighting controls that uniformly reduce lighting power consumption by a minimum of 15 percent shall be installed in retail buildings with sales floor areas greater than 50,000 square feet.

EXCEPTION to Section 131(g): Buildings where more than 50 percent of the lighting power is controlled by daylighting controls.

SECTION 132 – OUTDOOR LIGHTING CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

- (a) **Outdoor Lighting.** All permanently installed outdoor luminaires employing lamps rated over 100 watts shall either: have a lamp efficacy of at least 60 lumens per watt; or be controlled by a motion sensor.

EXCEPTIONS to Section 132(a):

1. Lighting required by a health or life safety statute, ordinance, or regulation, including but not limited to, emergency lighting.
 2. Lighting used in or around swimming pools, water features, or other locations subject to Article 680 of the California Electrical Code.
 3. Searchlights.
 4. Theme lighting for use in theme parks.
 5. Lighting for film or live performances.
 6. Temporary outdoor lighting.
 7. Light emitting diode, light emitting capacitors, neon and cold cathode lighting.
 8. Sign lighting
- (b) **Luminaire Cutoff Requirements.** All outdoor luminaires that use lamps rated greater than 175 watts in hardscape areas including parking lots, building entrances, sales and non-sales canopies, and all outdoor sales areas shall be designated Cutoff for light distribution. To comply with this requirement the luminaire shall be rated Cutoff in a photometric test report that includes any tilt or other non-level mounting condition of the installed luminaire. Cutoff is a luminaire light distribution classification where the candela per 1000 lamp lumens does not numerically exceed 25 at or above a vertical angle of ninety degrees above nadir, and 100 at or above a vertical angle of eighty degrees above nadir. Nadir is in the direction of straight down, as would be indicated by a plumb line. Ninety degrees above nadir is horizontal. Eighty degrees above nadir is 10 degrees below horizontal.

EXCEPTIONS to Section 132(b):

1. Signs.
2. Lighting for building facades, public monuments, statues, and vertical surfaces of bridges.
3. Lighting required by a health or life safety statute, ordinance, or regulation, including but not limited to, emergency lighting.
4. Temporary outdoor lighting.
5. Lighting used in or around swimming pools, water features, or other locations subject to Article 680 of the California Electrical Code.
6. Replacement of existing pole mounted luminaires in hardscape areas meeting all of the following conditions:
 - A. Where the existing luminaire does not meet the luminaire cutoff requirements in Section 132(b); and
 - B. Spacing between existing poles is greater than six times the mounting height of the existing luminaires; and
 - C. Where no additional poles are being added to the site; and
 - D. Where new wiring to the luminaires is not being installed; and
 - E. Provided that the connected lighting power wattage is not increased.

(c) **Controls for Outdoor Lighting**

1. All permanently installed outdoor lighting shall be controlled by a photocontrol or astronomical time switch that automatically turns off the outdoor lighting when daylight is available.

EXCEPTION to Section 132(c)1: Lighting in tunnels and large covered areas that require illumination during daylight hours.

2. For lighting of building facades, parking lots, sales and non-sales canopies, all outdoor sales areas, and student pick-up/drop-off zones where two or more luminaires are used, an automatic time switch shall be installed that is capable of (1) turning off the lighting when not needed and (2) reducing the lighting power (in watts) by at least 50% percent but not exceeding 80% percent or providing continuous dimming through a range that includes 50% percent through 80% percent reduction. This control shall meet the requirements of Section 119(c).

EXCEPTIONS to Section 132(c)2:

1. Lighting required by a health or life safety statute, ordinance, or regulation, including but not limited to, emergency lighting.
2. Lighting for steps or stairs that require illumination during daylight hours.
3. Lighting that is controlled by a motion sensor and photocontrol.
4. Lighting for facilities that have equal lighting requirements at all hours and are designed to operate continuously.
5. Temporary outdoor lighting.
6. Signs.

SECTION 133 – SIGN LIGHTING CONTROLS

- (a) **Controls for All Signs.** All signs with permanently connected lighting shall meet the requirements of Section 133 below:

1. **Automatic Time Switch Control.** All signs with permanently connected lighting shall be controlled with an automatic time switch control that complies with the applicable requirements of Section 119.
2. **Photocontrol or outdoor astronomical time switch control.** All outdoor signs shall be controlled with a photocontrol or outdoor astronomical time switch control.

EXCEPTION to Section 133(a)2: Outdoor signs in tunnels and large covered areas that require illumination during daylight hours.

3. **Dimming.** All outdoor signs shall be controlled with a dimmer that provides the ability to automatically reduce sign power by a minimum of 65% percent during nighttime hours.

EXCEPTIONS to Section 133(a)3:

1. Signs that are illuminated for less than one hour per day during daylight hours.
2. Outdoor signs in tunnels and large covered areas that require illumination during daylight hours.
3. Metal halide, high pressure sodium, cold cathode, and neon lamps used to illuminate signs or parts of signs.
4. **Demand Responsive Electronic Message Center Control.** An Electronic Message Center (EMC) having a new connected lighting power load greater than 15 kW shall have a control installed that is capable of reducing the lighting power by a minimum of 30% percent when receiving a demand response signal that is sent out by the local utility.

EXCEPTION to Section 133(a)4: EMCs required by a health or life safety statute, ordinance, or regulation, including but not limited to exit signs and traffic signs.

SECTION 134 – REQUIRED NONRESIDENTIAL LIGHTING CONTROL ACCEPTANCE.

- (a) **Lighting Control Acceptance.** Before an occupancy permit is granted for a new building or space, or a new lighting system serving a building, space, or site is operated for normal use, all indoor and outdoor lighting controls serving the

building, space, or site shall be certified as meeting the Acceptance Requirements for Code Compliance. A Certificate of Acceptance shall be submitted to the enforcement agency under Section 10-103(a)~~2~~ of Title 24, Part 1, that:

1. Certifies plans, specifications, installation certificates, and operating and maintenance information meet the requirements of Part 6.
2. Certifies that automatic daylighting controls meet the applicable requirements of Section 119 and Section 132(c)~~4~~~~2~~~~D~~.
3. Certifies that when a multi-level astronomical time switch is used to meet the EXCEPTION 3 to Section 131(c)~~2~~~~B~~ all general lighting in the skylit area is controlled by a multi-level astronomical time switch that meets the applicable requirements of Section 119 and that has an override switch that meets the requirements of Section 131(d)~~2~~.
4. Certifies that lighting controls meet the requirements of Section 131(a) through Section 131(c), Sections 131(e) and (f), and Section 146(a)~~4~~~~D~~.
5. Certifies that automatic lighting controls meet the applicable requirements of Section 119 and 131(d).
6. Certifies that occupant-sensors meet the applicable requirements of Section 119 and Section 131(d).
7. Certified that outdoor lighting controls meet the applicable requirements of Section 119 and Section 132.

SECTION 135 – RESERVED.

SECTION 136 – RESERVED.

SECTION 137 – RESERVED.

SECTION 138 – RESERVED.

SECTION 139 – RESERVED.