

OCCUPANT SENSOR CONTROL. A device or system that detects the presence or absence of people within an area and causes lighting, equipment, or appliances to be regulated accordingly.

ONCE-THROUGH COOLING. The use of water as a cooling medium where the water is passed through a heat exchanger one time and then discharged to the drainage system. This also includes the use of water to reduce the temperature of condensate or process water before discharging it to the drainage system.

ORGANIC MATTER. Carbon-containing material composed of both living organisms and formerly living, decomposing plant and animal matter. Soil organic matter content is either naturally occurring or is a result of supplementation with compost or other partially decomposed plant and animal material.

OUTDOOR ORNAMENTAL FOUNTAIN. An outdoor fixture whose dominant use is aesthetic consisting of a catch basin, reservoir or chamber from which one or more jets or streams of water is emitted.

OVEN, CONVECTION. A chamber designed for heating, roasting, or baking food by conduction, convection, radiation, and/or electromagnetic energy.

PERMIT. An official document or certificate issued by the jurisdiction which authorizes performance of a specified activity.

PERVIOUS CONCRETE. Hydraulic cement concrete with distributed, interconnected macroscopic voids that allows water to pass through the material with little resistance.

POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT. The proportion of recycled material in a product generated by households or by commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities in their role as end users of the product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain.

POTABLE WATER. Water free from impurities present in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects and conforming to the bacteriological and chemical quality requirements of the Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards or the regulations of the public health authority having jurisdiction.

POWER CONVERSION SYSTEM. The equipment used to convert incoming electrical power, to the force causing vertical motion of the elevator. In a traction system, this would include the electrical drive, motor, and transmission.

PRECONSUMER (POST-INDUSTRIAL) RECYCLED CONTENT. The proportion of recycled material in a product diverted from the waste stream during the manufacturing process. Preconsumer recycled content does not include reutilization of material such as rework, regrind, or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

PRIMARY ENERGY USE. The total fuel-cycle energy embedded within building materials and all forms of energy required for building operation. Units of energy are reported in total Btu's for building materials and total Btu's per unit of

energy (e.g., kWh, therms and gallons) consumed in the operation of building mechanical systems (HVAC and lighting). Total fuel-cycle energy includes energy required from the point of initial extraction, through processing and delivery to the final point of consumption into building materials or building operation.

PROCESS LOADS. Building energy loads that are not related to building space conditioning, lighting, service water heating or ventilation for human comfort.

PROJECT (For Section 302). Construction that is all or a part of one development scheme, built at one time or in phases.

PROJECTION FACTOR. A ratio that describes the geometry of a horizontal projection, as determined in accordance with Equation 4-2 of Section C402.3.3 of the *Energy Conservation Code—Commercial Provisions*.

PROPOSED DESIGN. A description of the proposed building used to estimate annual energy use for determining compliance based on total building performance including improvements in design such as the use of passive solar energy design concepts and technologies, improved *building thermal envelope* strategies, increased equipment and systems efficiency, increased use of daylighting, improved control strategies and improved lighting sources that will result in a decrease in annual energy.

R-VALUE (THERMAL RESISTANCE). The inverse of the time rate of heat flow through a body from one of its bounding surfaces to the other surface for a unit temperature difference between the two surfaces, under steady state conditions, per unit area ($h \times ft^2 \times ^\circ F/Btu$) [$(m^2 \times K)/W$].

RAINWATER. Water from natural precipitation.

RAINWATER COLLECTION AND CONVEYANCE SYSTEM. Rainwater collection system components extending between the collection surface and the storage tank that convey collected rainwater, usually through a gravity system.

REBOUND AVOIDANCE, EXTENDED AUTO-DR CONTROL. The rebound avoidance, extended Auto-DR control strategy is essentially an extension of the rebound avoidance, slow recovery strategy. Although a slow recovery strategy is critical to maximize the benefit of an Auto-DR strategy, the building energy management and control system (EMCS) programming for just such a strategy can be very complex or might not be possible for many conventional EMCS's. A rebound avoidance, extended Auto-DR control strategy also includes logic and controls for avoiding a rebound peak when the control signal is stopped.

REBOUND AVOIDANCE, SEQUENTIAL EQUIPMENT RECOVERY. Sequential equipment recovery that disperses short duration equipment start up spikes gradually, thereby avoiding a larger whole building demand spike.

REBOUND AVOIDANCE, SLOW RECOVERY. Slow recovery strategies slowly recover the target parameter that was controlled in the demand response strategy. Where this strategy is applied, the zone setpoints are gradually restored to the normal setpoints. Where air moving systems are targeted, a limit strategy is applied to the adjustable speed drives; fan adjustable speed drive limits are gradually shifted up.