
SECTION 101 – DEFINITIONS

EXCERPT OF LIGHTING RELATED DEFINITIONS FOR 2013 STANDARDS

PREPARED FOR APRIL 4, 2011 STAFF WORKSHOP

ACCENT (LIGHT) is a directional luminaire designed to highlight or spotlight objects. It can be recessed, surface mounted, or mounted to a pendant, stem, or track.

ADDRESSABLE LUMINAIRE is a luminaire that receives networked control signals and determines whether to respond to those signals based on an address programmed into the luminaire.

ANNUNCIATED is a type of visual signaling device that indicates the on, off, or other status of a load.

ANSI/IES RP-16-10 is the document co-authored by the American National Standards Institute and the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, Recommended Practice entitled "Nomenclature and Definitions for Illuminating Engineering" (Supersedes ANSI/IESNA PR-16-05) Includes ANSI/IES Addenda listed in Annex B, 2010 (ANSI/IES RP-16-10)

APPLIANCE EFFICIENCY REGULATIONS are the regulations in Title 20, Section 1601 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations.

~~**AUTOMATIC MULTI-LEVEL DAYLIGHTING CONTROL** is a multi-level lighting control that automatically reduces lighting in multiple steps or continuous dimming in response to available daylight. This control uses one or more photosensors to detect changes in daylight illumination and then change the electric lighting level in response to the daylight changes. See "Lighting Controls"~~

~~**AUTOMATIC TIME SWITCH CONTROL DEVICES** are devices capable of automatically turning loads off and on based on time schedules. See "Lighting Controls"~~

~~**CAPTIVE-KEY OVERRIDE** is a type of lighting control in which the key that activates the override cannot be released when the lights are in the on position. See "Lighting Controls."~~

CERTIFIED TO THE ENERGY COMMISSION means certified to the California Energy Commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 1606 of Title 20 of the California Code of Regulations.

CHANDELIER is a ceiling-mounted, close-to-ceiling, or suspended decorative luminaire that uses glass, crystal, ornamental metals, or other decorative material and that typically is used in hotel/motels, restaurants, or churches as a significant element in the interior architecture

COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMP is a fluorescent lamp less than 9 inches long, with a small diameter glass tube (T5 or less) that is folded, bent, or bridged to create a long discharge path in a small volume. The lamp designs generally include an amalgam and a cold chamber, or a cold spot, to control the mercury vapor pressure and light output.

CONTINUOUS DIMMING (See "dimming, continuous")

DAYLIGHT AREA is the floor area under skylights or next to windows. The daylight area includes Primary Sidelit Daylight Area, Secondary Sidelit Daylight Area, and Skylit Daylight Area.

~~**DEMAND RESPONSE** is controlling electricity loads in buildings in response to an electronic signal sent by the local utility requesting their customers to reduce electricity consumption.~~

DEMAND RESPONSE is short-term changes in electric usage by end-use customers from their normal consumption patterns in response to changes in the price of electricity over time, or to incentive payments designed to induce lower electricity use at times of high wholesale market prices or when system reliability is jeopardized.

DEMAND RESPONSE PERIOD is a period of time during which ~~the local utility is curtailing~~ electricity loads are curtailed in response to by sending out a demand response signal.

~~**DEMAND RESPONSE SIGNAL** is an electronic signal sent out by the local utility indicating a request to their customers to curtail electricity consumption.~~

DEMAND RESPONSE SIGNAL is a signal sent by the local utility, Independent System Operator (ISO), or their designated curtailment service provider or agregator indicating a price or a request to their customers to curtail electricity consumption for a limited time period.

~~DEMAND RESPONSIVE LIGHTING CONTROL is a control that reduces lighting power consumption in response to a demand response signal.~~

DEMAND RESPONSIVE CONTROL is a control that is capable of receiving and autopmatically responding to a demand response signal sent via a third-party network or device.

~~DIMMING, CONTINUOUS is a lighting control method that is capable of varying the light output of lamps over a continuous range from full light output to minimum light output. See "Lighting Controls"~~

~~DIMMING, STEPPED is a lighting control method that varies the light output of lamps in one or more predetermined discrete steps between full light output and off. See "Lighting Controls"~~

DISPLAY LIGHTING is lighting confined to the area of a display that provides a higher level of illuminance than the level of surrounding ambient illuminance.

EFFECTIVE APERTURE (EA) is a measure of the extent that vertical glazing or skylights are effective for providing daylighting.

EFFICACY, LAMP is the quotient of rated initial lamp lumens divided by the rated lamp power (watts), without including auxiliaries such as ballasts, transformers, and power supplies.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM (EMCS) is often a computerized control system designed to regulate the energy consumption of a building by controlling the operation of energy consuming systems, such as the heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), lighting and water heating systems. The EMCS is also capable of monitoring environmental and system loads, and adjusting HVAC operations in order to optimize energy usage and respond to demand response signals.

GENERAL LIGHTING is lighting designed to provide a substantially uniform level of illumination throughout an area, exclusive of any provision for special visual tasks or decorative effect. When designed for lower-than-task illuminance used in conjunction with other specific task lighting systems, it is also called "ambient" lighting.

GU-24 is the designation of a lamp holder and socket configuration, based on a coding system by the International Energy Consortium, where "G" indicates the broad type of two or more projecting contacts, such as pins or posts, "U" distinguishes between lamp and holder designs of similar type but that are not interchangeable due to electrical or mechanical requirements, and "24" indicates 24 millimeters center to center spacing of the electrical contact posts.

HIGH-RISE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING is a building, other than a hotel/motel, of Occupancy Group R, Division 1 with four or more habitable stories.

HOTEL/MOTEL is a building or buildings incorporating six or more guest rooms or a lobby serving six or more guest rooms, where the guest rooms are intended or designed to be used, or which are used, rented, or hired out to be occupied, or which are occupied for sleeping purposes by guests, and all conditioned spaces within the same building envelope. Hotel/motel also includes all conditioned spaces which are (1) on the same property as the hotel/motel, (2) served by the same central heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system as the hotel/motel, and (3) integrally related to the functioning of the hotel/motel as such, including, but not limited to, exhibition facilities, meeting and conference facilities, food service facilities, lobbies, and laundries.

IESNA HB (See IESNA Lighting Handbook)

IESNA LIGHTING HANDBOOK is the Illuminating Engineering Society National Association document entitled "The IESNA Lighting Handbook: Reference and Applications, Ninth Edition" (2000).

LIGHT EMITTING DIODE (LED) definitions are in section 6.8 of ANSI/IES RP-16-10.

is a *pn* junction semiconductor device that emits incoherent optical radiation when biased in the forward direction. The acronym “LED” typically refers to an LED Component, LED Device, or LED Package.

Hybrid LED Luminaire is a complete lighting unit consisting of a light source and driver together with parts to distribute light, to position and protect the light source, and to connect the light source to a branch circuit. The light sources in the Hybrid LED Luminaire contain both LED Source Systems, or LED Lamps, as well as other types of light sources such as incandescent or fluorescent lamps. The Hybrid LED Luminaire is intended to be connected directly to a branch circuit.

LED Array is an assembly of LED Components, LED Devices or LED Packages on a printed circuit board or substrate, possibly with optical elements and additional thermal, mechanical, and electrical (LED Control Circuitry) interfaces that are connected to the load side of LED Driver (Power Source). LED Array does not contain an LED Driver (Power Source) and is not connected directly to the branch circuit.

LED Component (or LED Device, or LED Package) is a semiconductor die that contains wire bond connections, possibly with an optical element, or a thermal, mechanical, or electrical interface. LED Component, LED Device, or LED Package does not contain an LED Driver (Power Source) and is not connected directly to the branch circuit.

LED Control Circuitry is electronic components located between the Power Source (LED Driver) and the LED Component, or LED Device, or LED Package designed to limit voltage and current, to dim, to switch or otherwise control the electrical energy to the LED. The circuitry does not include a Power Source.

LED Driver is a power source with integral LED control circuitry designed to meet the specific requirements of an LED Lamp, an LED Array, or an LED Module. Typically LED Driver (Power Source) contains the LED Control Circuitry.

LED Lamp is an LED Component, LED Device, or LED Package and other optical, thermal, mechanical and electrical (LED Control Circuitry) components with an integrated LED Driver (Power Source) and a standardized base that is designed to connect to the branch circuit via a standardized base, lamp holder, or socket.

In North America, “a standardized base” refers to an ANSI standard base. In the U.S. “branch circuit” is used to describe the “mains voltage” in IEC documents.

NOTE: Non-integrated type of LED Lamp should not be defined, it is a LED Module.

LED Light Engine with Integral Heat Sink (or LED Light Source System) is a subsystem of an LED Luminaire that includes one or more LED Components, LED Devices or LED Packages, an LED Array, or LED Module; an LED Driver (Power Source); electrical and mechanical interfaces; and an integral heat sink to provide thermal dissipation. An LED Source System may be designed to accept additional components that provide aesthetic, optical, and environmental control (other than thermal dissipation). An LED Source System with standardized base is an LED Lamp.

LED Luminaire is a complete LED lighting unit consisting of a light source and driver together with parts to distribute light, to position and protect the light source, and to connect the light source to a branch circuit. The light source itself may be an LED Components, LED Packages or LED Devices, LED Array, an LED Module, an LED Source System, or an LED Lamp. The LED Luminaire is intended to be connected directly to a branch circuit.

LED Module is a component part of an LED Source System that includes one or more LED Components, LED Devices or LED Packages, possibly with optical elements and additional thermal, mechanical, and electrical (LED Control Circuitry) interfaces that are connected to the load side of LED Drive (Power Source). The LED Module does not contain a power source. An LED Array is equivalent to an LED Module.

LIGHTING CONTROLS include the following:

Astronomical Time-Switch Control is a lighting control that controls lighting based on the time of day or based on astronomical events such as sunset and sunrise, accounting for geographic location and day of the year.

Automatic Daylight Control is a lighting control that automatically adjusts lighting levels in response to available daylight. This control uses one or more photosensors to detect changes in daylight illumination and then changes the electric lighting level in response to the daylight changes.

Automatic Multi-Level Daylight Control is a lighting control that automatically adjusts lighting levels in multiple steps or continuous dimming in response to available daylight. This control uses one or more photosensors to detect changes in daylight illumination and then changes the electric lighting level in response to the daylight changes.

Automatic Time Switch Control is a lighting control that controls lighting based on the time of day.

Captive Key Override is a lighting control in which the key that activates the override cannot be released when the lights are in the ON position.

Countdown Timer Switch is a control that turns lights or other loads ON when activated using one or more selectable count-down time periods and then automatically turns lights or other loads OFF when the selected time period had elapsed.

Daylighting Control is an Automatic Daylighting Control, or a Photo Control.

Dimmer is a lighting control that varies the current through an electric light in order to control the level of illumination and the energy use.

Dimmer, Full-Range means varying the light output of lamps over a continuous range from full light output to minimum light output.

Dimmer, Stepped means varying the light output of lamps in one or more predetermined discrete steps between full light output and OFF.

Energy Management Control System (EMCS) see ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM

Lighting Control, Self Contained is a unitary lighting control module where no additional components are required for a fully functional lighting control.

Lighting Control System is a lighting control where two or more components are required to be installed in the field to provide all of the functionality required to make up a fully functional and compliant lighting control.

Multi-Level Astronomical Time Switch is an Astronomical Time Switch Control that reduces lighting power in multiple steps.

Multi-Level Lighting Control is a lighting control that reduces lighting power in multiple steps.

Multiscene Programmable Control is a lighting control that allows for two or more pre-defined lighting settings, in addition to all-OFF, for two or more groups of luminaires to suit multiple activities in the space, and allows convenient recall of those settings.

Occupant Sensing Control automatically controls light, allows for complete manual operation, and includes the following types of sensors:

____ Occupant Sensor is used indoors and automatically turns lights OFF when an area is vacated, and automatically turns the lights ON when the area is occupied.

____ Motion Sensor is used outdoors and automatically turns lights OFF when an area is vacated, and automatically turns the lights ON when the area is occupied.

____ Partial On Sensor automatically turns lights OFF when an area is vacated, capable of automatically turning ON part of the lighting load and manually turning ON part of the lighting load when an area is occupied.

Partial Off Sensor automatically turns OFF part of the lighting load when an area is vacated, and capable of automatically turning ON the lighting load when an area is occupied.

Vacancy Sensor automatically turns lights OFF when an area is vacated and requires lighting loads to manually be turned ON.

Photo Control is an Automatic Daylighting Control that automatically turns lights ON and OFF in response to the amount of daylight that is available. A Photo Control may also have the capability to provide a signal proportional to the amount of daylight to a Lighting Control System for the purpose of continuously dimming the electric lights.

Time Switch Control is an Automatic Time Switch Control, Astronomical Time Switch Control, or Multi-Level Astronomical Time Switch Control.

Track Lighting Integral Current Limiter is a lighting control device which is a current limiter integral to the end-feed housing of a line-voltage track lighting system.

Track Lighting Supplementary Overcurrent Protection Panel is a listed electrical panel that provides limited overcurrent protection for only line voltage track lighting. This limited protection is in addition to the protection provided in the required branch circuit overcurrent protective device, and cannot be used as a substitute for required branch-circuit overcurrent devices, or in place of the required branch-circuit protection.

LISTED is equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is recognized to have the authority to evaluate and test the equipment, material or services. The organization performs periodic inspection and evaluation to ensure that the listed equipments, material, or services meet identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose. The recognized organizations include Underwriters Laboratories (UL) and other nationally recognized testing/rating laboratories.

LUMINAIRE is a complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp(s) and the parts designed to distribute the light, to position and protect the lamp(s), and to connect the lamp(s) to the power supply; commonly referred to as "lighting fixtures."

MANUFACTURED DEVICE is any heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, water heating, refrigeration, cooking, plumbing fitting, insulation, door, fenestration product, or any other appliance, device, equipment, or system subject to Sections 110 through 119 of Title 24, Part 6.

NONRESIDENTIAL FUNCTION AREA OR TYPE OF USE is one of the following:

Aisle Way is a warehouse facility term describing a long, usually narrow space between storage racks.

Atrium is a large-volume space created by openings connecting two or more stories and is used for purposes other than an enclosed stairway, an elevator hoistway, an escalator opening, or as a utility shaft for plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning or other equipment and is not a mall.

Auditorium is the part of a public building where an audience sits in fixed seating, or a room, area, or building with fixed seats used for public meetings or gatherings not specifically for the viewing of dramatic performances.

Auto repair is the portion of a building used to repair automotive equipment and/or vehicles, exchange parts, and may include work using an open flame or welding equipment.

Beauty salon is a room or area in which the primary activity is manicures, pedicures, facials, or the cutting or styling of hair. Also known as beauty shop or beauty parlor.

Civic meeting place is a city council or board of supervisors meeting chamber, courtroom, or other official meeting space accessible to the public.

Classroom building is a building or group of buildings that is predominately classrooms used by an organization that provides instruction to students, which may include corridors and stairways, restrooms and small storage closets, faculty offices, and workshops and labs. A classroom building does not include buildings that are not predominantly classroom, including auditorium, gymnasium,

kitchen, library, multi-purpose, dining and cafeteria, student union, maintenance staff workroom, or storage buildings.

Classroom, lecture, training, vocational room is a room or area where an audience or class receives instruction.

Commercial and industrial storage is a room, area, or building used for storing items.

Convention, conference, multipurpose and meeting centers is an assembly room, area, or building that is used for meetings, conventions and multiple purposes, including, but not limited to, dramatic performances, and that has neither fixed seating nor fixed staging.

Corridor is a passageway or route into which compartments or rooms open.

Dining is a room or rooms in a restaurant or hotel/motel (other than guest rooms) where meals that are served to the customers will be consumed.

Dormitory is a building consisting of multiple sleeping quarters and having interior common areas such as dining rooms, reading rooms, exercise rooms, toilet rooms, study rooms, hallways, lobbies, corridors, and stairwells, other than high-rise residential, low-rise residential, and hotel/motel occupancies.

Electrical/mechanical/telephone room is a room in which the building's electrical switchbox or control panels, telephone switchbox, and/or HVAC controls or equipment is located.

Exercise center/gymnasium is a room or building equipped for gymnastics, exercise equipment, or indoor athletic activities.

Exhibit is a room or area that is used for exhibitions that has neither fixed seating nor fixed staging.

Financial institution is a public establishment used for conducting financial transactions including the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, for the extension of credit, and for facilitating the transmission of funds.

Financial transactions is the teller, work stations, and customers waiting areas to complete financial transactions. Financial transaction areas do not include private offices, hallways, restrooms, or other support areas.

General commercial and industrial work is a room, area, or building in which an art, craft, assembly or manufacturing operation is performed.

High bay: Luminaires 25 feet or more above the floor.

Low bay: Luminaires less than 25 feet above the floor.

Precision: Involving visual tasks of small size or fine detail such as electronic assembly, fine woodworking, metal lathe operation, fine hand painting and finishing, egg processing operations, or tasks of similar visual difficulty.

Grocery sales is a room, area, or building that has as its primary purpose the sale of foodstuffs requiring additional preparation prior to consumption.

Grocery store is a building that has as its primary purpose the sale of foodstuffs requiring additional preparation prior to consumption.

Hotel function area is a hotel room or area such as a hotel ballroom, meeting room, exhibit hall or conference room, together with pre-function areas and other spaces ancillary to its function.

Housing, Public and Commons Areas is housing other than Occupancy Group I that are living quarters. Commons areas may include dining, reading, study, library or other community spaces and/or medical treatment or hospice facilities.

Multi-family: A multi-family building contains multiple dwelling units that share common walls and may also share common floors or ceilings (apartments).

Dormitory: A space in a building where group sleeping accommodations are provided in one room, or in a series of closely associated rooms, for persons not members of the same family group, under joint occupancy and single management, as in college dormitories or fraternity houses.

Senior housing: Is specifically for habitation by seniors, including but not limited to independent living quarters, and assisted living quarters.

Kitchen/food preparation is a room or area with cooking facilities and/or an area where food is prepared.

Laboratory, Scientific is a space or facility where research, experiments, and measurement in medical and physical sciences are performed requiring examination of fine details. The space may include workbenches, countertops, scientific instruments, and associated floor spaces. Scientific laboratory does not refer to film, computer, and other laboratories where scientific experiments are not performed.

Laundry is a place where laundering activities occur.

Library is a repository for literary materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets and prints, kept for reading or reference.

Reading areas: Is a library facility term describing areas within a prescribed building space containing tables, chairs, or desks for library patrons to use for the purpose of reading books and other reference documents. Library reading areas include reading, circulation, and checkout areas. Reading areas do not include private offices, meeting, photocopy, or other rooms not used specifically for reading by library patrons.

Stacks: Is a library facility term describing a large grouping of shelving sections within a prescribed building space. Stack aisles include pedestrian paths located in stack areas. Book stack aisle lighting is typically a central aisle luminaire distributing light to stack faces on both sides of an aisle.

Lobby,

Hotel: Is the contiguous space in a hotel/motel between the main entrance and the front desk, including reception, waiting and seating areas.

Main entry: Is the contiguous space in buildings other than hotel/motel that is directly located by the main entrance of the building through which persons must pass, including reception, waiting and seating areas.

Locker/dressing room is a room or area for changing clothing, sometimes equipped with lockers.

Lounge/recreation is a room used for leisure activities which may be associated with a restaurant or bar.

Mall is a roofed or covered common pedestrian area within a mall building that serves as access for two or more tenants.

Medical and clinical care is a non "I" occupancy room or area in a building that does not provide overnight patient care and that is used to provide physical and mental care through medical, dental, or psychological examination and treatment, including, but not limited to, laboratories and treatment spaces.

Medical buildings and clinics is a building where medical and clinical care is provided.

Museum is a space in which the primary function is the care or exhibit of works of artistic, historical, or scientific value. A museum does not include a gallery or other place where art is for sale. A museum does not include a lobby, conference room, or other occupancies where the primary function is not the care or exhibit of works of artistic, historical, or scientific value.

Office is a room, area, or building of CBC Group B Occupancy other than restaurants.

Open Area is a warehouse facility term describing a large unobstructed area that is typically used for the handling and temporary storage of goods.

Parking garage is a covered building or structure for the purpose of parking vehicles, which consists of at least a roof over the parking area enclosed with walls on all sides. Parking garages may have fences, rails, partial walls, or other barriers in place of one or more walls. The structure has an entrance(s) and exit(s), and includes areas for vehicle maneuvering to reach the parking spaces. If the roof of a parking structure is also used for parking, the section without an overhead roof is considered a parking lot instead of a parking garage.

Parking area is the area of a parking garage used for purpose of parking and maneuvering of vehicles on a single floor, and which is not the roof of a parking structure.

Ramps and entries are driveways for the purpose of moving vehicles between floors of a parking garage. Parking entries are driveways for the purpose of vehicles entering into a parking garage.

Religious facility is a building in which the primary function is for an assembly of people to worship. Religious facilities do not include classroom, housing, or gymnasium buildings.

Religious worship is a room, area, or building in which the primary function is for an assembly of people to worship. Religious worship does not include classrooms, offices, or other areas in which the primary function is not for an assembly of people to worship.

Restaurant is a room, area, or building that is a food establishment as defined in Section 27520 of the Health and Safety Code.

Restroom is a room or suite of rooms providing personal facilities such as toilets and washbasins.

Retail merchandise sales is a room, area, or building in which the primary activity is the sale of merchandise.

School is a building or group of buildings that is used by an organization that provides instruction to students, which is predominately classroom buildings but may also include auditorium, gymnasium, kitchen, library, multi-purpose rooms, dining and cafeteria, student union, maintenance staff workroom, and small storage spaces.

Stairs is a series of steps providing passage from one level of a building to another, including escalators.

Support area is a room or area used as a passageway, utility room, storage space, or other type of space associated with or secondary to the function of an occupancy that is listed in these regulations.

Tenant lease space is a portion of a building intended for lease for which a specific tenant is not identified at the time of permit application.

Theater,

Motion picture is an assembly room, a hall, or a building with tiers of rising seats or steps for the showing of motion pictures.

Performance is an assembly room, a hall, or a building with tiers of rising seats or steps for the viewing of dramatic performances, lectures, musical events and similar live performances.

Transportation function is the ticketing area, waiting area, baggage handling areas, concourse, or other areas not covered by primary functions in Table 146-D in an airport terminal, bus or rail terminal or station, subway or transit station, or a marine terminal.

Videoconferencing studio is a room with permanently installed videoconferencing cameras, audio equipment, and playback equipment for both audio-based and video-based two-way communication between local and remote sites.

Vocational room is a room used to provide training in a special skill to be pursued as a trade.

Waiting area is an area other than a hotel lobby or main entry lobby normally provided with seating and used for people waiting.

Wholesale showroom is a room where samples of merchandise are displayed.

OUTDOOR LIGHTING definitions include the following:

Building entrance is any operable doorway in or out of a building, including overhead doors. Any doorway, set of doors (including elevator doors such as in parking garages), turnstile, vestibule, or other form of portal that is ordinarily used to gain access to the building by its users and occupants. Where buildings have separate one-way doors to enter and to leave, this also includes any doors ordinarily used to leave the building.

Building façade is the exterior surfaces of a building, not including horizontal roofing, signs, and surfaces not visible from any reasonable viewing location.

Canopy is a permanent structure, other than a parking garage as defined in Section 101, consisting of a roof and supporting building elements, with the area beneath at least partially open to the elements. A canopy may be freestanding or attached to surrounding structures. A canopy roof may serve as the floor of a structure above.

Carport is a covered, open-sided structure used solely for the purpose of parking vehicles, consisting of a roof over the parking area. Typically, carports are free-standing or projected from the side of the building and are only two or fewer car lengths deep.

Hardscape is an improvement to a site that is paved or has other structural features, including but not limited to, curbs, plazas, entries, parking lots, site roadways, driveways, walkways, sidewalks, bikeways, water features and pools, storage or service yards, loading docks, amphitheaters, outdoor sales lots, and private monuments and statuary.

Landscape lighting is lighting that is recessed into or mounted on the ground, paving, or raised deck, which is mounted less than 42" above grade or mounted onto trees or trellises, and that is intended to be aimed only at landscape features.

Lantern is an ornamental outdoor luminaire that uses an electric lamp to replicate a pre-electric lantern, which used a flame to generate light.

Lighting zone is a geographic area designated by the California Energy Commission that determines requirements for outdoor lighting, including lighting power densities and specific control, equipment or performance requirements. Lighting zones are numbered LZ1, LZ2, LZ3, and LZ4.

Marquee lighting is a permanent lighting system consisting of one or more rows of many small lights, including light emitting diodes (LEDs), or fiber optic lighting, attached to a canopy.

Ornamental lighting is post-top luminaires, lanterns, pendant luminaires, chandeliers, and marquee lighting.

Outdoor lighting is all electrical lighting used to illuminate outdoor areas, including but not limited to lighting for parking lots, signs, building entrances, outdoor sales areas, outdoor canopies, landscape lighting, lighting for building facades and hardscape lighting.

Outdoor sales frontage is the portion of the perimeter of an outdoor sales area immediately adjacent to a street, road, or public sidewalk.

Outdoor sales lot is an uncovered paved area used exclusively for the display of vehicles, equipment or other merchandise for sale. All internal and adjacent access drives, walkway areas, employee and customer parking areas, vehicle service or storage areas are not outdoor sales lot areas, but are considered hardscape.

Parking lot is an uncovered area for the purpose of parking vehicles. Parking lot is a type of hardscape.

Paved area is an area that is paved with concrete, asphalt, stone, brick, gravel, or other improved wearing surface, including the curb.

Pendant is a mounting method in which the luminaire is suspended from above.

Post top luminaire is an ornamental outdoor luminaire that is mounted directly on top of a lamp-post.

Principal viewing location is anywhere along the adjacent highway, street, road or sidewalk running parallel to an outdoor sales frontage.

Public monuments are statuary, buildings, structures, and/or hardscape on public land.

Sales canopy is a canopy specifically to cover and protect an outdoor sales area.

Stairways and ramps. Stairways are one or more flights of stairs with the necessary landings and platforms connecting them to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one level to another. An exterior stairway is open on at least one side, except for required structural columns, beams, handrails and guards. The adjoining open areas shall be either yards, courts or public ways. The other sides of the exterior stairway need not be open. Ramps are walking surfaces with a slope steeper than 5 percent.

Vehicle service station is a gasoline, natural gas, diesel, or other fuel dispensing station.

PERMANENTLY INSTALLED LIGHTING includes all luminaires attached to the inside or outside of a building or site, including track and flexible lighting system; lighting attached to walls, ceilings, columns, inside or outside of permanently installed cabinets, internally illuminated case work, mounted on poles, in trees, or in the ground; attached to ceiling fans and integral to exhaust fans that are other than exhaust hoods for cooking equipment. Permanently installed luminaires may have either plug-in or hardwired connections for electric power. Permanently installed lighting does not include portable lighting or lighting that is installed by the manufacturer in refrigerators, stoves, microwave ovens, exhaust hoods for cooking equipment, refrigerated cases, vending machines, food preparation equipment, and scientific and industrial equipment.

PORTABLE LIGHTING is lighting with plug-in connections for electric power that is table and freestanding floor lamps, attached to modular furniture, workstation task lights, lights attached to workstation panels, movable displays, and other equipment that is not permanently installed lighting.

REPAIR is the reconstruction or renewal for the purpose of maintenance of any component, system, or equipment of an existing building. Replacement of any component, system, or equipment for which there are requirements in the Standards is considered an alteration and not a repair.

RESIDENTIAL SPACE TYPE is one of the following:

Bathroom is a room or area containing a sink used for personal hygiene, toilet, shower, or a tub.

Closet is a non-habitable room used for the storage of linens, household supplies, clothing, non-perishable food, or similar uses, and which is not a hallway or passageway.

Garage is a non-habitable building or portion of building, attached to or detached from a residential dwelling unit, in which motor vehicles are parked.

Kitchen is a room or area used for cooking, food storage and preparation and washing dishes, including associated counter tops and cabinets, refrigerator, stove, ovens, and floor area.

Laundry is a non-habitable room or space which contains plumbing and electrical connections for a washing machine or clothes dryer.

Storage building is a non-habitable detached building used for the storage of tools, garden equipment, or miscellaneous items.

Utility room is a non-habitable room or building which contains only HVAC, plumbing, or electrical controls or equipment; and which is not a bathroom, closet, garage, or laundry room.

ROOF is the outside cover of a building or structure including the structural supports, decking, and top layer that is

SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT is measurement, testing or metering equipment used for scientific research or investigation, including but not limited to manufactured cabinets, carts and racks.

SCONCE is a wall mounted ornamental luminaire.

SIGN definitions include the following:

Electronic Message Center (EMC) is a pixilated image producing electronically controlled sign formed by any light source. Bare lamps used to create linear lighting animation sequences through the use of chaser circuits, also known as “chaser lights” are not considered an EMC.

Illuminated face is a side of a sign that has the message on it. For an exit sign it is the side that has the word “EXIT” on it.

Sign, cabinet is an internally illuminated sign consisting of frame and face(s), with a continuous translucent message panel, also referred to as a panel sign

Sign, channel letter is an internally illuminated sign with multiple components, each built in the shape of an individual three dimensional letters or symbol that are each independently illuminated, with a separate translucent panel over the light source for each element.

Sign, double-faced is a sign with two parallel opposing faces.

Sign, externally illuminated is any sign or a billboard that is lit by a light source that is external to the sign directed towards and shining on the face of the sign.

Sign, internally illuminated is a sign that is illuminated by a light source that is contained inside the sign where the message area is luminous, including cabinet signs and channel letter signs.

Sign, traffic is a sign for traffic direction, warning, and roadway identification.

Sign, unfiltered is a sign where the viewer perceives the light source directly as the message, without any colored filter between the viewer and the light source, including neon, cold cathode, and LED signs.

SKYLIGHT is fenestration installed on a roof less than 60 degrees from the horizontal.

SKYLIGHT AREA is the area of the rough opening for the skylight.

SKYLIGHT TYPE is one of the following three types of skylights: glass mounted on a curb, glass not mounted on a curb or plastic (assumed to be mounted on a curb).

TASK LIGHTING is lighting that is designed specifically to illuminate a task location, and that is generally confined to the task location.

TEMPORARY LIGHTING is a lighting installation with plug-in connections that does not persist beyond 60 consecutive days or more than 120 days per year.

TENANT SPACE is a portion of a building intended for occupancy by a single tenant.

THROW DISTANCE is the distance between the luminaire and the center of the plane lit by the luminaire on a display.

UL® is the Underwriters Laboratories.

UL 1574 is the Underwriters Laboratories document entitled “Track Lighting Systems,,” 2000.

UL 1598 is the Underwriters Laboratories document entitled “Standard for Luminaires,,” 2000.

UL 2108 is the Underwriters Laboratories document entitled “Low Voltage Lighting Systems,,” 2008.

UNCONDITIONED SPACE is enclosed space within a building that is not directly conditioned, or indirectly conditioned.

VERY VALUABLE MERCHANDISE is rare or precious objects, including, but not limited to, jewelry, coins, small art objects, crystal, ceramics, or silver, the selling of which involves customer inspection of very fine detail from outside of a locked case.