

## **Appendix B**

### **Glossary**

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**Approved:** Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

**As-Is:** Current or existing condition at the time of survey or review of the applicable documentation.

**Base Flood Elevation:** The elevation for an area, for which there is a one percent chance in any given year that flood levels will equal or exceed it.

**Brick Veneer:** A facing of brick masonry that is a single Wythe in thickness (3" to 4") that is anchored or adhered to a structural backing, but not designed to carry loads other than its own weight.

**Buildings:** Structures, usually enclosed by walls and a roof, constructed to provide support or shelter for an intended occupancy.

**Building Enclosure:** Exterior cladding, roof deck, walls, window and door assemblies, skylight assemblies, and other components enclosing a building and serving as a barrier between exterior and interior environments. Also known as building envelope.

**Building Envelope:** See Building Enclosure.

**Certify:** Statement in writing by a duly licensed professional attesting to compliance with a standard. Also, Certification.

**Concrete Masonry Unit:** A block or brick cast of Portland cement and suitable aggregate, with or without admixtures (additives), and intended for laying up with other units, as in normal stone masonry construction.

**Critical Facilities:** Buildings and other structures and life-line infrastructure deemed necessary by a jurisdiction for response to and recovery from a major or catastrophic disaster.

**Critical Support Systems:** Structures, systems and components required to ensure the health, safety and well-being of occupants. Critical support systems include, but not limited to, life safety systems, potable and waste water systems, electrical power systems and heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems.

**Enclosed:** A condition where there is insufficient opening area in the exterior enclosure of a building to cause unbalanced or excessive air pressure differences (either positive or negative) between the interior and exterior of the enclosure during a windstorm event.

**Enhanced Hurricane Protection Area:** A new educational facility, or portion thereof, designed, constructed, inspected and maintained in accordance with the Public Shelter Design Criteria, Section

453.25, *Florida Building Code—Building* that was in affect at the time of permitting by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

**Essential Facilities:** Facilities that are classified as Risk Category IV in Table 1.5-1 of ASCE 7-10; Buildings and other structures that are intended to remain operational in the event of an extreme environmental loading condition (e.g., wind and flood).

**Evacuation Shelter:** A safe congregate care facility that provides essential support services and is utilized for populations displaced by an emergency or disaster event. For planning purposes, the operational period of an Evacuation Shelter is from 24 hours prior to forecast landfall time until 72 hours after landfall of a hurricane or severe storm. An evacuation shelter may be located either inside or outside of the disaster impact area.

**Evacuees:** Persons that have temporarily fled from flood-prone areas, manufactured housing or other wind-vulnerable structures.

**Exiting Hurricane:** Hurricanes that have crossed over land and approach a coastal area from an inland direction. Storm surge effects for a given category of storm are generally less intense in an Exiting hurricane than for a landfalling hurricane.

**Fenestration:** Design and placement of windows, doors, louvers, vents and other assemblies that penetrate through the exterior surface of a building or structure.

**Guideline:** Criterion or procedure established to assist in determining a course of action, but not necessarily required or enforceable by law. A framework that can assist in decision making.

**Hurricane Shelter:** A building, structure, or portion(s) thereof, designated to serve as a place of relative safety during a threatening, imminent or actual hurricane event. Also known as Hurricane Evacuation Shelter or Hurricane Risk Shelter.

**Landfalling Hurricane:** Hurricanes that approach a coastal area from a seaward direction. Storm surge effects for a given category of storm are more intense in a landfalling hurricane than for an Exiting or paralleling hurricane.

**Leeward:** Facing away from the direction of the oncoming wind flow; projected building surfaces on the opposite side than the wind encounters causing pulling loads or negative pressures.

**Loadpath:** The assemblage of structural components and connections that transfer wind loads from point or area of application through to the main wind force resisting system and then to the foundation.

**Marginal:** Lower end of suitability; less than preferred.

**Mass-Care:** Emergency provision of life sustaining services to ensure the health, safety and wellbeing of a congregate or collective population, to include shelter, food and water, sanitation, first aid, security, etc.

**Mitigation:** Actions taken to prevent or reduce the risk to life, property, social, economic activities, and natural resources from natural or technological hazards.

**New Construction:** Means any construction of a building or unit of a building in which the entire work is new. An addition connected to an existing building which adds square footage to the space inventory is considered new construction. See S.423.5.8, FBC-building.

**Occupancy:** The purpose for which a building or other structure, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

**Occupant Support Areas:** Areas required to ensure the health, safety and well-being of occupants. Occupant support areas may include, but not limited to, shelter management, food preparation, water and food storage, electrical and mechanical rooms, toilet and other sanitation rooms, and first-aid stations.

**On-site:** Means located either inside, immediately adjacent to, or on the same contiguous property grounds of a facility, building or place and under the control of the owner or lawful tenant.

**Opening(s):** Apertures or holes in a building enclosure (or envelope) which allow air to flow through into and out of a building.

**Partially Enclosed:** A condition where sufficient opening area in the exterior enclosure of a building may cause unbalanced or excessive air pressure differences (either positive or negative) between the interior and exterior of the enclosure during a windstorm event.

**Precast Cement-Fiber Planks (PCF Planks):** A common building material that is manufactured from cement and fiber (cementitious fiber) and cast into a composite panel or plank. Typical uses include roof decking and sound absorption panels on interior wall surfaces.

**Pre-Engineered Metal Building (PEMB):** An easily recognizable prefabricated, standardized type of light steel frame building, which is found in similar form throughout the United States. It consists of two types of steel frame systems -- transverse (short axis) moment-resistant frames, typically rigid frame bents with tapered sections, and longitudinal (long axis) braced frames. This class of building is typically one story or has only a minor mezzanine/partial second story, lightweight cladding, or stud-framed walls.

**Prewiring:** The modification of a facilities electrical system to simplify and expedite connection with a compatible alternate power supply or generator.

**Qualitative:** Assessment based upon empirical methods and observed qualities and characteristics.

**Recognize:** Acceptance or acknowledgement of validity based upon available observations, facts, documents and certifications. Also, recognition.

**Retrofit:** Modification performed upon an existing structure or infrastructure with the goal of significantly reducing or eliminating potential damage due to a specific hazard.

**Reinforced Masonry:** Masonry wall construction in which steel reinforcement is integrally embedded in a manner that permits the two materials to act together in resisting forces. Reinforced masonry can generally be recognized by observing vertical reinforcement (rebar) spacing that do not exceed six times the nominal thickness (6t) of the masonry unit (this is 4 feet o.c. for 8” masonry). Partially reinforced masonry can generally be recognized by observing vertical rebar spacings greater than 6t, but less than about 10t (typically 8 feet o.c. for 8” masonry), or an acceptable alternative.

**Risk Evacuation Shelter:** A facility that is safe and provides essential support services, and is located inside of a hazard risk area; e.g., projected path of an approaching hurricane or severe storm. As local conditions may present hazards such as storm surge inundation, inland rainfall flooding, high winds, or hazardous materials which may exceed the building codes of the facility, shelter selection criteria in ARC 4496 do need to be considered. For planning purposes, the operational period of a Risk Evacuation Shelter is from 24 hours prior to forecast landfall time until 72 hours after landfall of a hurricane or severe storm. The designation does not imply that a shelter is capable of affording complete protection or is free from hazards but only that it meets established minimum safety criteria.

**Roof cover:** The exterior weather protection membrane of a roof assembly that is intended to prevent rainwater intrusion into the interior of a building.

**Safe:** Affording protection that is consistent with the intent of American Red Cross publication *Standards for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection* (ARC 4496). Also, Safer and Safest.

**Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale:** The current prevalent system of classifying hurricane intensity in the Atlantic, Caribbean and East Pacific oceans. Hurricanes are categorized on a scale of 1 (minimum) to 5 (extreme) based on wind velocity and provides examples of types of damage and impacts in the United States associated with winds of the indicated intensity.

**Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH):** A computerized numerical model developed by the National Weather Service to estimate storm surge heights resulting from historical, hypothetical or predicted hurricanes by taking into account atmospheric pressure, size, forward speed and track data. These parameters are used to create a model of the wind field which drives the storm surge.

**Softspot:** Portion(s) of a building’s exterior enclosure constructed of materials that are likely to perform poorly in high winds and cause an opening, or easily penetrated by common windborne debris.

**Standard:** Reference, criterion or procedure that is accepted or acknowledged as being authoritative, and establishes a minimum quantitative or qualitative measure or attribute that can be required and enforceable by law.

**Standby Electrical System:** Electrical work designed, installed or constructed as part of a facility’s emergency, locally required and optional circuits to a permanent back-up generator-set (genset) or expedite safe connection to other optional power source; includes electrical and standby emergency power systems consistent with Section 453.25.5 and subsections.

**Storm Surge:** An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the storm. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomical high tide from the observed storm tide.

**Survey:** A gathering and assessment of provided or available information to be used as necessary to carry out the purposes of S. 252.35(2)(p) and 252.385(2)(a), Florida Statutes. Information may include data, facts, figures, opinions, reports, studies, maps, photographs, construction drawings, specifications and observation samplings.

**Untenable:** Unfit for occupancy; uninhabitable.

**Windward:** Facing into the direction of the oncoming wind flow; projected building surfaces that the wind encounters causing pushing loads or positive pressures.