

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.

Barrier Island (Coastal): Geological features which lie above the line of mean high water and are completely surrounded by open marine waters that front upon the Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean, Florida Bay or Straits of Florida; reference Section 161.54(2), Florida Statutes.

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 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* 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 services and is utilized for populations displaced by an emergency or disaster incident. An evacuation shelter may be located either inside (risk shelter) or outside (host shelter) of the disaster impact area and are typically operational for a period to not normally exceed 72 hours. Typically, these capacities are determined based on 20 square feet per person.

Risk Shelter: Facilities designated as risk shelters may be located within the hazard risk zone (i.e., lie in the forecast path and associated error cone of an approaching hurricane or severe storm). Construction of these facilities meets established minimum safety requirements considered for least-risk decision making for the community.

Host Shelter: A facility that is safe and provides services, and is located outside of a hazard risk zone.

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

Excluded Space: Spaces such as mechanical, electrical and telecommunication equipment rooms, storage rooms, exterior/outside circulation and open corridors, restrooms and shower areas, kitchen and food preparation rooms, science rooms and labs, computer and information technology labs, vocational and industrial technology shops and labs, library and media rooms and labs, administrative office and support areas, record vaults, attics and crawl spaces. Reference Section 453.25.3.1, *Florida Building Code—Building*.

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.

General Population Shelter: Location(s) that are, in whole or in part, to provide shelter and services to persons who have no other option for sheltering. These shelters provide basics such as food, water and basic first aid. Persons evacuating to a pet friendly shelter should bring their own supplies such as pet food, pet cages/carriers, blankets, toiletries/hygiene items, medications and clothing. To the extent possible, back-up generator power may be made available.

Guideline: Criterion, process or method established to assist to determine 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 occurring hurricane incident. Also known as Evacuation Shelter.

Included Space: All rooms and areas not included in the definition of excluded space.

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.

Long Span (Roof): See Open Span.

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.

Person(s) with Special Needs: Someone who during periods of evacuation or emergency require sheltering assistance due to physical impairment, mental impairment, cognitive impairment, or sensory disabilities. See Rule 64-3.010(1), Florida Administrative Code.

Pet Friendly Shelter: Location(s) that are, in whole or in part, to provide shelter and services to persons with companion animals (pets) who have no other option for sheltering. These shelters may allow caregivers to remain with pets. These shelters provide basics such as food, water and basic first aid. Persons evacuating to a pet friendly shelter should bring their own supplies such as pet food, pet cages/carriers, blankets, toiletries/hygiene items, medications and clothing.

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; also, Standby Electrical System.

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.

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.

Remodeling: Means the changing of existing facilities by rearrangement of spaces and their use and includes, but is not limited to, the conversion of two classrooms to a science laboratory or the conversion of a closed plan arrangement to an open plan configuration.

Renovation: Means the rejuvenating or upgrading of existing facilities by installation or replacement of materials and equipment and includes, but is not limited to, interior or exterior reconditioning of facilities and spaces; air-conditioning, heating, or ventilating equipment; fire alarm systems; emergency

lighting; electrical systems; and complete roofing or roof replacement, including replacement of membrane or structure.

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

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.

Shelter: A designated place, building or facility of relative safety that temporarily provides services with the goal of preserving life and reducing human suffering.

Shelter Envelope: Vertical and horizontal materials and assemblies that enclose a shelter area and serve as protective barriers from hurricane wind and debris hazards. The shelter envelope includes roof coverings, roof assembly, roof top vent & equipment penetrations for assemblies, exterior walls, door and window assemblies, glazing, skylight assemblies, louvers and where applicable floor and interior wall assemblies that separate the shelter from unprotected areas of a host building.

Shutters: Permanent or temporary closures or shields and assemblies that serve as a structural barrier to resist wind induced loads that act on their surface(s), to include aerodynamic and wind-borne debris impact loads.

Site: The spatial location of existing or planned facility(s), ancillary structures and utilities, improvements and surrounding environment. A space of ground occupied or to be occupied by a facility or program.

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.

Special/Medical Needs Shelter (SpNS): Location(s) that are, in whole or in part, designated under Chapter 252 and Section 381.0303, Florida Statutes, to provide shelter and services to persons with special needs who have no other option for sheltering. These shelters are designated to have back-up generator power. Special needs shelter services are to minimize deterioration of pre-event levels of

health. See Rule 64-3.010(10), Florida Administrative Code. Typically, these capacities are determined based on 60 square feet per person.

Special Needs Client(s): See Person(s) with Special Needs.

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.