Appendix E:

Glossary
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**Accessibility:** A site, building, facility, or portion thereof that complies with the *ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Building and Facilities* (*Code of Federal Regulations 28 CFR Part 36*) and/or the *Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction* (*Florida Building Code—Building, Chapter 11*).

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

**Board:** Unless otherwise specified, means a district school board, a community college board of trustees, a university board of trustees. The term "board" does not include the State Board of Education.

**Core Area:** Portion(s) within a facility enclosed within one or more layers of walls, partitions, ceilings, roofs, aperture assemblies, screens, barriers or baffling that when analyzed as a unit can protect occupants from specified external hazard(s).

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

**Educational Facilities:** Means the buildings and equipment, structures, and special educational use areas that are built, installed, or established to serve primarily the educational purposes and secondarily the social and recreational purposes of the community and which may lawfully be used as authorized by the Florida Statutes and approved by boards.

**Enhanced Hurricane Protection Area:** A new educational facility or portion thereof that is designed, constructed and inspected in accordance with the Public Shelter Design Criteria, section 423.25, *Florida Building Code—Building*.

**Evacuation Shelter:** A safe congregate care facility that provides essential support services and is utilized for populations displaced by an emergency or disaster event. Evacuation shelters are typically used for durations of less than 72 hours during and immediately following the emergency or disaster event causing their need. An evacuation shelter may be located either inside or outside of the disaster impact area. See Risk Evacuation Shelter and Host Evacuation Shelter.
Glossary (continued)

**Evacuation Zone (Hurricane):** Area(s) designated to be evacuated for particular hurricane scenarios to protect an at-risk population from flooding or high winds. Evacuation zones are developed taking into consideration all populated areas having a serious risk of flooding, areas not subject to flooding but may be cut-off or completely surrounded and isolated by flooded areas, and the need to be easily communicated to the public.

**Excluded Space:** Spaces such as mechanical, plumbing, electrical and telecommunication equipment rooms, storage rooms and closets, exterior/inside circulation and corridors, restrooms and shower areas, kitchen and food preparation rooms, science labs, computer and information technology labs, vocational and industrial technology labs and shops, library and media rooms and labs, administrative office and support areas, record vaults, attics and crawl spaces.

**Functional and Access Needs Population(s):** Groups whose needs are not fully addressed by the traditional service providers. This includes groups that may feel they cannot comfortably or safely access and use the standard resources offered in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. This includes, but is not limited to: those who have a physical and/or mental disability (blind, cognitive disorders, mobility limitations, deaf and/or hard of hearing, etc); Limited or non-English speaking; medically or chemically dependent; geographically and/or culturally isolated; Frail elderly, and children.

**Functional Needs Support Services:** Services that enable children and adults to maintain their usual level of independence in a general population shelter. FNSS includes reasonable modifications to policies, practices and procedures, durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies, personal assistance services and other goods and services as needed. Children and adults requiring FNSS may have physical, sensory, mental health, cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their ability to function independently without assistance.

**Host Evacuation Shelter:** A facility that is relatively safe and provides essential support services. Facilities are designated as Host Shelters when they are located outside the projected path of an approaching hurricane or severe storm. As local conditions are not expected to present hazards such as surge inundation, rainfall flooding, high winds, or hazardous materials which exceed the building codes of the facilities, shelter selection guidelines in ARC 4496 do not have to be considered. For planning purposes, the operational period of a Host Shelter is from 24 hours prior to landfall until 72 hours after landfall of a hurricane or severe storm.

**Included Space:** All rooms and areas not listed in the definition of excluded space.
Glossary (continued)

Long Span (Roof): See Open Span.

Long-Term Shelter: A safe congregate care facility that provides essential support services and is utilized for durations typically longer than two (2)-weeks for populations displaced by an emergency or disaster event.

Mega-Shelter: An arena, stadium, convention center or similar high-occupancy facility that is used to shelter an exceptionally large population of evacuees from a major disaster. Mega-shelters are often designed, planned or designated to accommodate more than 5,000 evacuees in dormitory areas at the same time. A mega-shelter may be used at any time in the emergency cycle (evacuation, response and recovery), and may be located inside or outside of the disaster impact area.

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

Net Usable Floor Area: The floor area of included spaces reduced to account for partitions and walls, columns, fixed or movable objects, furniture, equipment or other features that under probable conditions cannot be removed or stored during use as an shelter.

New Construction: Means any construction of a building or unit of a building in which the entire work is new or an entirely new addition connected to an existing building or which adds additional square footage to the space inventory.

On-site: Means either inside, immediately adjacent to, or on the same site and under the control of the owner or lawful tenant.

Open Span (Roof): An area in a structure where the clear distance between supporting elements (beams, columns, etc.) in the shortest direction is 40 feet or more.

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

Reduction Factor: Factors used to reduce the net floor area in order to accommodate presence of exterior and interior walls, furnishings, equipment, walkways, etc., resulting in the net usable floor area.
Glossary (continued)

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

Risk Evacuation Shelter: A facility that is relatively safe and provides essential support services. Facilities designated as Risk Evacuation Shelters lie within or near the forecast path and associated error cone of an approaching hurricane or severe storm. As local conditions may present hazards such as storm surge inundation, rainfall flooding, high winds, or hazardous materials which may exceed the building codes of the facility, shelter selection guidelines in ARC 4496 do need to be considered. The designation does not imply that a facility is capable of affording complete protection or is free from hazards but only that it meets established minimum safety criteria.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale: The current prevalent system of classifying hurricanes based on five categories that relate hurricane strength and, therefore, damage potential, with the central pressure, wind velocity, and storm surge.

Short-Term Shelter: A safe congregate care facility that provides essential support services and is utilized for durations of less than two (2) weeks for populations displaced by an emergency or disaster event. Also referred to as Standard Shelter.

Shelter: A designated place or building of relative safety that temporarily provides essential support 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.
Glossary (continued)

**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.

**SLOSH modeling:** A modeling methodology developed by the National Weather Service/National Hurricane Center that predicts the maximum envelope and depth of coastal and inland storm surge inundation with respect to categories of hurricane intensity.

**Special Needs Clients:** See Person with Special Needs.

**Special Needs Shelters (SpNS):** Locations that are, in whole or in part, designated under Chapter 252, F.S., 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.

**Storm Surge:** An abnormal rise in water level at the shoreline of a large body of water caused by wind and pressure forces of a storm or hurricane.

**Standard Shelter:** See Short-Term Shelter.