Appendix E:

Glossary
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Approve: Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. Also, Approved.

As-is: Current or existing condition.

Access and Functional Needs Population(s): Groups whose needs may not be fully addressed by 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.


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.

Board: Unless otherwise specified, means a district school board, a community college board of trustees, or a university board of trustees.

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

Core Area (or Protected Area): Portion(s) within a facility or building enclosed within one or more walls, partitions, ceilings, roofs, assemblies, screens, barriers or baffling that when surveyed and analyzed as a unit can provide improved protection of occupants from specified external hazard(s) when compared to the host or adjacent structure(s).

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.

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 Florida Statutes and approved by boards.
Glossary (continued)

**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.*

**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 also Risk Evacuation Shelter and Host Evacuation Shelter.

**Evacuation Zone (Hurricane):** Area(s) designated by a jurisdiction’s emergency management agency requiring evacuation from particular hurricane scenarios to protect populations vulnerable to storm surge inundation. Evacuation zones are developed taking into consideration all populated areas having a risk of storm surge inundation, and areas not subject to inundation but may be isolated as a result.

**Excluded Space:** Spaces such as mechanical, plumbing, electrical and telecommunication equipment rooms, storage rooms and closets, exterior/outside 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. Reference Section 453.25.3.1, *Florida Building Code—Building.*

**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 modification of 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. Reference Section 3.1, *Guidance on Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters,* FEMA, 2010.

**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.
Glossary (continued)

**Host Evacuation Shelter:** A facility that is safe and provides essential support services, and is located outside of a hazard risk area; e.g., projected path of an approaching hurricane or severe storm. As local conditions are not expected to present hazards such as storm surge inundation, inland 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 Evacuation Shelter is from 24 hours prior to forecast landfall time 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.

**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.

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

**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 area(s) 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 a shelter.

**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 additional square footage to the space inventory is considered new construction. See S.423.5.8, FBC-bldg.
Glossary (continued)

**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.

**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(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.

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

**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.

**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.
Glossary (continued)

**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.

**Safe:** Affording protection that at a minimum 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.

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

**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 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.
Glossary (continued)

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.

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

Special 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.

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.

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.

Standard Shelter:  See Short-Term Shelter.