

Appendix B:

Glossary

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Approved: Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

As-is: Current or existing condition.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE) - 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 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 (CMU) - 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: Those structures, systems and integral components required to ensure health, safety and well-being of occupants.

Essential Facilities: Facilities that are classified as Category IV occupancy in Table 1.1 of ASCE 7-xx; Buildings and other structures that are intended to remain operational in the event of an environmental loading that exceeds normal design conditions.

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.

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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 or acceptability; less than preferred.

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.

Mitigation: Actions taken to prevent or reduce peril to life and property from natural or man-made hazards.

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.

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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 either inside, immediately adjacent to, or on the grounds of a designated hurricane shelter, and under 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.

Primary Host Shelter - A designation for a host shelter area, that if utilized as such, will prohibit the normal day-to-day functioning of only the building or area utilized as the shelter and is not the primary function of the remainder of the facility. For example, using a school gymnasium will only prohibit gym classes, with the remainder of the school facility continuing to function normally.

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

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Recognize: Acceptance of validity based upon available 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) spacings that do not exceed six times the nominal thickness (6t) of the masonry unit (this is 4 feet 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 for 8" masonry), or an acceptable alternative.

Risk Shelter - A facility that complies with shelter selection guidelines prescribed in Guidelines for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection (ARC 4496, July 1992). Facilities designated as Risk Shelters lie in the projected path of an approaching hurricane or severe storm and who have been directed to evacuate. 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 safety criteria. A total of 20 square feet of usable floor space per person is recommended in the calculation of shelter capacity. See Hurricane Evacuation Shelter and Storm Shelter.

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 in conformity with the intent of American Red Cross supplemental publication *Standards for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection* (ARC 4496, January 2002). Also, safer and safest.

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

SLOSH Modeling: A modeling methodology that predicts the maximum envelope and depth of coastal and inland storm surge inundation with respect to categories of hurricanes.

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.

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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.

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.

Structural Enclosure: The exterior curtain wall, roof deck and fenestration assemblages that collect wind induced loads and transfer them into main wind force resisting systems.

Untenable: Unfit for occupancy.

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