

on a transient or nontransient basis; (2) *structures* including but not limited to one- and two-family dwellings, townhouses, condominiums, multifamily dwellings, apartments, congregate residences, boarding houses, lodging houses, rooming houses, hotels, motels, apartment buildings, convents, monasteries, dormitories, fraternity houses, sorority houses, vacation time-share properties; and (3) institutional facilities where people are cared for or live on a 24-h basis in a supervised environment, including but not limited to board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, halfway houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug centers, convalescent facilities, hospitals, nursing homes, mental hospitals, detoxification facilities, prisons, jails, reformatories, detention centers, correctional centers, and prerelease centers.

Sand Dune—Natural or artificial ridges or mounds of sand landward of a beach.

Seawall—Wall separating land and water areas, primarily designed to prevent *erosion* and other damage due to *wave* action.

Shear Wall—Load bearing or nonload-bearing wall that transfers, by in-plane lateral forces, lateral loads acting on a *structure* to its foundation.

Shield—Removable or permanent substantially impermeable protective cover for an opening in a *structure* below the *DFE*, used in *dry floodproofing* the *structure*.

Special Flood Hazard Area—Land in the *floodplain* subject to a 1% or greater chance of *flooding* in any given year; area delineated on the *Flood Insurance Rate Map* as Zone A, AE, A1-30, A99, AR, AO, AH, V, VO, VE, or V1-30.

Start of Construction—Date the construction permit was issued for *new construction*, provided that actual start of construction commenced within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a *structure* on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or *footing*, the installation of *piles*, the construction of columns, or any other work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, or filling; nor does it include excavation for a *basement*, *footings*, piers, or foundation or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation of accessory structures, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For *substantial improvement*, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a *structure*, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the *structure*.

Stem Walls—Masonry or concrete perimeter walls backfilled with compacted soil or gravel to support a floor slab or floor system.

Stillwater Depth—Vertical distance between the ground and the *stillwater elevation*.

Stillwater Elevation—Elevation that the surface of the water would assume in the absence of waves referenced to a *datum*.

Storage Tank—Closed vessel used to store gases or liquids.

Structural Fill—*Fill* placed and compacted to a specified density to provide structural support or protection to a *structure*.

Structure—Any building or other *structure*, including gas and liquid *storage tanks*.

Substantial Damage—Damage of any origin sustained by a *structure*, whereby the cost of restoration to its predamage condition equals or exceeds 50% of its predamage market value, or equals or exceeds a smaller percentage established by the *authority having jurisdiction*.

Substantial Improvement—Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement to a *structure*, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of its preimprovement market value, or equals or exceeds a smaller percentage established by the *authority having jurisdiction*. This term includes structures that have incurred *substantial damage*, regardless of the actual repair work performed.

Substantially Impermeable—Use of *flood damage-resistant materials* and techniques for *dry floodproofing* portions of a *structure*, which result in a space free of through cracks, openings, or other channels that permit unobstructed passage of water and seepage during flooding, and which result in a maximum accumulation of 4 in. of water depth in such space during a period of 24 h.

V Zone—Velocity Zones V, VO, VE, or V1-30 (See *Coastal High Hazard Area*).

Watershed—Topographically defined area drained by a river or stream, or by a system of connecting rivers and streams such that all outflow is discharged through a single outlet.

Wave—Ridge, deformation, or undulation of the water surface.

Wave Height—Vertical distance between the crest and the trough of a *wave*.

Wave Loads—Loads imparted on a *structure* caused by *waves* striking the *structure* or a portion thereof.

Wave Runup—Rush of *wave* water running up a slope or *structure*.

Wave Runup Elevation—Elevation, usually referenced to a *datum*, reached by *wave runup*.

Wet Floodproofing—*Floodproofing* method that relies on the use of *flood damage-resistant materials* and construction techniques in areas of a *structure* that are below the elevation required by this standard by intentionally allowing those areas to flood (see *Floodproofing*).

1.3 IDENTIFICATION OF FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

This standard shall apply to the larger of (1) those lands within a floodplain subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any year (i.e., the area subject to flooding during the base flood event); and (2) those lands designated as a flood hazard area on a community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

The flood associated with the governing definition listed here shall be termed the design flood. Design and construction requirements for new construction and substantial improvements shall be dictated by conditions during the design flood.

1.4 IDENTIFICATION OF FLOOD-PRONE STRUCTURES

1.4.1 General A determination shall be made as to whether or not a structure lies, in whole or in part, within a flood hazard area following review of flood hazard maps, studies available in the public domain, and other information available from the authority having jurisdiction.

1.4.2 Consideration for Flood Protective Works Dams, levees, floodwalls, diversions, channels, flood control structures, and other flood protective works shall not be considered to provide protection for structures during the design flood, unless those works are shown on the flood hazard map as providing protection during design flood conditions.

Design of structures behind levees and floodwalls shall consider the adequacy of drainage of rainfall, runoff, and other waters behind the levees and floodwalls.