

FLOOD HAZARD AREA. The greater of the following two areas:

1. The area within a *floodplain* subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year;
2. The area designated as a *flood hazard area* on a community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

FLOOD OR FLOODING. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from:

1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
2. The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOODPLAIN. An area of land at risk of being inundated with water during high flows. *Floodplains* are associated with both water courses, such as rivers and streams, and bodies of water, such as oceans and lakes.

FLOOR AREA, GROSS (For Section 302). *Gross floor area* shall have the same meaning ascribed to it in the *Zoning Regulations*, Title 11 DCMR, and as interpreted by the Zoning Administrator.

FLOOR AREA, NET. The actual occupied area not including unoccupied accessory areas such as corridors, stairways, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms and closets.

FREEZER. Equipment designed to enclose a space of mechanically cooled and temperature-controlled air used to maintain prescribed frozen food holding temperatures.

FRYER, DEEP FAT. A unit with a width between 12 and 18 inches (305 and 457 mm) that cooks food by immersion in a tank of oil or fat more than 25 pounds (11 kg) and less than 50 pounds (23 kg).

FRYER, LARGE VAT. A unit with a width greater than 18 inches (457 mm) that cooks food by immersion in a tank of oil or fat more than 50 pounds (23 kg).

GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL (GWP). The cumulative radiative forcing effects of a gas over a 100-year time horizon resulting from the emission of a unit mass of gas relative to a reference gas. The GWP-weighted emissions of direct greenhouse gases in the U.S. Inventory are presented in terms of equivalent emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), using units of teragrams of carbon dioxide equivalents (TgCO₂ Eq.). conversion: Tg=10⁹ kg = 10⁶ metric tons = 1 million metric tons.

GRAYWATER. Untreated waste water that has not come into contact with waste water from water closets, urinals, kitchen sinks, or dishwashers. Graywater includes, but is not limited to, waste water from bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers, and laundry trays.

GREENFIELD. Land that has not been previously developed or has a history of only agricultural use.

GREENHOUSE GAS. A gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range.

GRIDDLE, DOUBLE-SIDED. Equipment used to cook food between flat, smooth, or grooved horizontal plates heated from above and underneath.

GRIDDLE, SINGLE-SIDED. Equipment used to cook food directly on a flat, smooth, or grooved horizontal plate heated from underneath.

GROSS FLOOR AREA (For Section 302). See *Floor area, gross*.

GROUND SOURCE OR GEOEXCHANGE. Where the earth is used as a heat sink in air conditioning or heat pump island systems. This also applies to systems utilizing subsurface water. Ground source heating and cooling uses the relatively constant temperature of the earth below the frost line. This steady temperature profile allows the earth to be used as a heat source in the winter and as a heat sink in the summer.

HARDSCAPE. Areas of a building site covered by man-made materials.

HIGH-OCCUPANCY VEHICLE. A vehicle which is occupied by two or more people, including carpools, vanpools, and buses.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS. Buildings that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historic under an appropriate state or local law.

ICE MACHINE.

Ice machine, ice-making head. A factory-made assembly consisting of a condensing unit and ice-making section operating as an integrated unit, with means for making and harvesting ice, that combines the ice-making mechanism and the condensing unit in a single package, but requires a separate ice storage bin.

Ice machine, remote-condensing unit. A factory-made assembly consisting of a condensing unit and ice-making section operating as an integrated unit, with means for making and harvesting ice, where the ice-making mechanism and condenser or condensing unit are in separate sections.

Ice machine, self-contained unit. A factory-made assembly consisting of a condensing unit and ice-making section operating as an integrated unit, with means for making and harvesting ice and where the ice-making mechanism and storage compartment are combined into an integral cabinet.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. Paved concrete or asphalt and other similar surfaces that readily accommodate the flow of water with relatively little absorption, as typically used at exterior horizontal areas including, but not limited to, parking lots, bikeways, walkways, plazas and fire lanes.

INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR (ISO). The electric system's operator.

INFEASIBLE. An alteration of a building, site feature, or system that has little likelihood of being accomplished because existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces or features which are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements for new construction.

INFRASTRUCTURE. Facilities within a jurisdiction that provide community services and networks for travel and communication including: transportation services such as, but not limited to roads, bikeways and pedestrian ways and tran-