

Term	Definition
Adaptation	Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities
Climate Change	A continuous and evolving long-term change in average weather patterns
Complete Streets	An initiative to design and build roads that adequately accommodate all users of a corridor, including pedestrians, bicyclists, users of mass transit, people with disabilities, the elderly, motorists, freight providers, emergency responders, and adjacent land users
Diversity	The variance or difference among people, including race, ethnicity, gender, age, religion, nationality, language preference, socioeconomic status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and others
East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC)	An area wide association of governments with a board of 32 members who are either appointed or represent local governments in the 8-county region including Brevard, Lake, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter, and Volusia & 78 cities and towns. The ECFRPC also has a skilled staff that provides technical assistance and planning services -- environmental planning, urban design, GIS, transportation studies, emergency management, and resiliency -- to governments and organizations within the region.
Economic Resiliency	Strengthen the City's economy by diversifying its business and industry base
Equity	Fair and impartial delivery of services and resources
Equity & Public Health	Plan for the services & infrastructure to support public health & mental well-being while ensuring equitable distribution of services
Flood Mitigation	Reduce the overall risk to buildings, structures & infrastructure experiencing flood damage, as well as reducing the severity of flood damage when it occurs.
Floodplain	The area subject to inundation by the base flood as identified on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The base flood is one that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also referred to as the "100-year flood".
Geographic Information System (GIS)	A framework for gathering, managing, and analyzing data. Rooted in the science of geography, GIS integrates many types of data. It analyzes spatial location and organizes layers of information into visualizations using maps and 3D scenes.
Green Infrastructure	Design features that incorporate and utilize the benefits of natural systems to protect and support urban development from environmental impacts such as inland flooding, stormwater discharge, and storm surge. Green infrastructure includes implementing features such as a green space, coastal dunes, native vegetation, bioswales, etc.
Grey Infrastructure	The built environment including roads, buildings, and stormwater management structures

Heat Island Effect	A measurable increase in ambient urban air temperatures resulting primarily from the replacement of vegetation with buildings, roads, and other heat-absorbing infrastructure
Historic & Cultural Preservation	Identify, protect, and enhance buildings, places, and objects of historical and cultural significance
Housing Affordability	The availability of housing that costs an owner or renter no more than 30 percent of gross household income, including utilities (US Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD)
Impervious Surface	Hard manmade surfaces such as driveways, parking lots, roads, sidewalks, and rooftops that prevent stormwater from being absorbed (infiltrating) into the ground (infiltration)
Inclusion/Inclusive	The degree to which diverse individuals are able to participate fully in the decision-making process within an organization or group
Low Impact Development	A stormwater management approach with a basic principle modeled after nature: manage rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed decentralized micro-scale controls. LID's goal is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to its source. LID addresses stormwater through small, cost-effective landscape features located at the lot level
Mixed-Use Development	The development of a property with more than one complementary and integrated use, such as residential, office, retail, public, or entertainment land uses
Multimodal Transportation	Facilities that support a variety of transportation modes (walking, biking, driving, transit, etc.)
Nature-Based Development Practices	Nature-based development practices or solutions refers to the sustainable management and use of nature for tackling socio-environmental challenges. The challenges include issues such as climate change, water security, water pollution, food security, human health, and disaster risk management
Public Services & Safety	Ensure the delivery of public services & safety such as clean water, open roads, power, etc. & their provision during & outside of climate events. Develop transportation networks with multimodal options that improve everyday transportation but also can operate in emergencies.
Redevelopment	Construction of new structures or expansion or change to existing structures on an already developed site
Resilience	the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience (100 Resilient Cities)
Resilient Development	Designing the built environment to adapt, mitigate, or withstand the impacts of environmental hazards such as tropical storms, hurricanes, and storm surge

Sea Level Rise	Flood, inundation, or wave action damage resulting from a single event, such as a flood or tropical weather system, where such damage exceeds 25% of the market value of the coastal structure at the time of the event
Shocks	Acute, sudden, sharp events that threaten a community, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, wildfires, extreme heat, disease outbreaks, and terrorist attacks (100 resilient cities)
Storm Surge	An abnormal rise of water generated by a storm over and above the predicted astronomical tides. Storm surge should not be confused with storm tide, which is defined as the water level rise due to the combination of storm surge and the astronomical tide
Stormwater Management	Collecting, filtering, retaining or detaining surface water runoff during and after a storm event for the purpose of water quality improvement
Stresses	Chronic, slow-moving disasters that weaken the fabric of a community and its ability to handle shocks, such as high unemployment, overtaxed or inefficient public transportation system, aging infrastructure, endemic violence, chronic food and water shortages, and systemic racism (100 resilient cities)
Substantial Flood Damage	Flood, inundation, or wave action damage resulting from a single event, such as a flood or tropical weather system, where such damage exceeds 25% of the market value of the coastal structure at the time of the event
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
Underrepresented Group	People and communities that historically and currently do not have an equal voice in institutions and policy-making and have not been served equitably by programs and services historically and/or currently. Underserved People and places that historically and currently do not have equitable resources, access to infrastructure, healthy environments, housing choices, etc.
Vulnerable Populations	Populations that suffer from a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens: includes people of color, aging populations, people with low incomes, those with disabilities, the transit-dependent, and those with limited English proficiency